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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 269--90th Congress

Chapter 359--1st Session

H. R. 3839

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INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948. Includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, War Assets Administration, Office of Government Reports, Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Service Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Works Agency, General Accounting Office, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, Veterans' Administration, etc.; prohibits the use of any funds appropriated under the Act for the salary of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other act; prohibits the use of funds under the Act for the salary of any person filling a position, other than temporary, which was held by a veteran who has complied with all regulations in applying for such position and has not been restored to it; and prohibits the use of any funds under the Act for installing or maintaining systems of administration appropriation, fund, or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed by the GAO. Contains the following provisions for all departments and agencies for the fiscal year, 1948: Fixes the maximum price that may be paid for the purchase of a passenger motor vehicle at \$1,300; prohibits alien employment by the Government in the continental U. S., except in certain cases; authorizes the payment of per diem allowance without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act for Government employees traveling outside the continental U. S. and away from their designated posts of duty, but not in excess of the maximum established by Presidential regulation for the locality in which the travel is performed; authorizes the use of travel expenses for living quarters allowances and cost of living allowances as prescribed by Presidential regulation for Government employees permanently stationed in foreign countries; prohibits salary payments to persons whose nominations have been rejected by the Senate; and prohibits payment of more than \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the U. S. Code annotated or \$4.25 per volume for current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3839

February 6, 1947	Documents: Estimates upon which the bill is based will be found in the 1948 budget and House Documents Nos. 95, 131, 201, 202, 209, 236, 252, and 260.
March 22, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3839, Pt. 1.
May 13, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3839, Pt. 2.
June 13, 1947	House Committee reported H. R. 3839. House Report 589. Print of the bill as reported.
June 16, 1947	House Committee on Rules reported H. Res. 248 for the consideration of H. R. 3839. House Report 593.
June 17, 1947	House agreed to H. Res. 248. House began debate on H. R. 3839.
June 18, 1947	House debate concluded. H. R. 3839 passed House with amendments.
June 19, 1947	H. R. 3839 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
June 24, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3839.
June 27, 1947	Amendment proposed by Senator Green. Print of the amendment.
June 30, 1947	Amendment proposed by Senator Murray. Print of the amendment.
July 11, 1947	Senate Committee reported H. R. 3839 with amendments. Senate Report 475. Print of the bill as reported.
July 15, 1947	H. R. 3839 was debated in the Senate and passed with amendments. Print of H. R. 3839 with the amendments of the Senate numbered. Senate Conferees appointed.
July 16, 1947	House Conferees appointed.
July 23, 1947	House received the Conference Report. House Rept. 1049.
July 24, 1947	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
July 30, 1947	Approved. Public Law 269.

PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR IN THE AMOUNT OF \$7,479,000 FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

FEBRUARY 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for said fiscal year in the amount of \$7,479,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The details of this proposed provision and the supplemental estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 4, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for said fiscal year in the amount of \$7,479,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as follows:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on the amount available for travel under the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," fixed by Section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$175,000, and said appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of claims pursuant to Part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Construction, Langley Field, Virginia,"	
\$5,805,000, which amount shall be available until June 30, 1948--	\$5, 805, 000
Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Construction, Cleveland, Ohio,"	
\$1,674,000, which amount shall be available until June 30, 1948-----	1, 674, 000

The increase in the limitation for travel expenses for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the fiscal year 1947 is made necessary by an agreement on the part of the committee to cooperate with the Army Air Forces in a project for flight testing a transsonic research airplane at Muroc Lake, Calif., and the language making available funds in the committee's appropriation for salaries and expenses for the payment of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act is needed before pending claims can be processed. The committee will not require an increase in their appropriation for salaries and expenses for this fiscal year to meet these additional costs.

The supplemental estimates totaling \$7,479,000 are necessary to complete certain aeronautical research facilities of the National Advisory Committee for which funds were appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947. The estimate of \$5,805,000 for the Langley Field laboratory includes funds to meet increases in construction costs since July 1945, when the estimates included in the 1947 Budget were prepared, and to permit modifications in the design of two projects to provide the increased power which has been found to be necessary if the maximum usefulness of the facilities is to be realized. The amount of \$1,674,000 required at the Cleveland laboratory is due entirely to the increased construction costs of two projects over the original estimates prepared in January and July 1945, respectively.

The foregoing draft of a proposed provision and the supplemental estimates are necessary to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000 FOR THE SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION

MARCH 21, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 21, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$50,000 for the Smithsonian Institution, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 21, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$50,000 for the Smithsonian Institution, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

On page 129 of the Budget, column 2, line 8, after the words "National Collection of Fine Arts;" insert the words "for the planning of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (Public Law 722);" and increase the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution," from "\$1,987,000" to "\$2,037,000" ----- (increase) -- \$50,000

The above amendment to the 1948 Budget is required to carry out the provisions of the act of August 12, 1946, which authorized the establishment under the Smithsonian Institution of a national air museum. The preliminary organization and planning work necessary before presenting an estimate for this program was not completed in time to be included in the Budget for the fiscal year 1948.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION INVOLVING A DECREASE
FOR THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION INVOLVING A DECREASE OF \$33,000
FOR THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

APRIL 16, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 16, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a revised estimate of appropriation involving a decrease of \$33,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers. in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of this revised estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., April 15, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving a

decrease of \$33,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

On page 55 of the Budget, column 2, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, Council of Economic Advisers", from "\$433,000" to "\$400,000"----- (decrease)-- \$33, 000

The Council of Economic Advisers has reviewed next year's operating plans in the light of experience gained during the third quarter of this fiscal year and now proposes a somewhat less costly scale of operations than was presented in the Budget.

I recommend that the foregoing amendment be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PROPOSED PRO-
VISION FOR REAPPROPRIATION OF AN UNOBLIGATED
BALANCE FOR FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948
INVOLVING AN INCREASE OF \$564,000 AND A PROPOSED PRO-
VISION FOR REAPPROPRIATION OF AN UNOBLIGATED BALANCE
OF \$1,000,000 FOR THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

APRIL 16, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 16, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress revised estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 involving an increase of \$564,000 and a proposed provision for re-appropriation of an unobligated balance of \$1,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year.

The details of these amendments, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, 25, D. C., April 15, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration revised estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 involving an increase of \$564,000 and a proposed provision for reappropriation of an unobligated balance of \$1,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

On page 233 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration" from "\$31,779,000" to "\$33,015,000" (increase) ----- \$1, 236, 000

Pursuant to a provision in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations (Rept. No. 200) on the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1947, a review has been made of the amount provided in the budget for the fiscal year 1948 for the operation and maintenance of public buildings in and outside of the District of Columbia.

It has been found that due to developments since the transmission of the budget, the estimated cost of this activity in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1948 has been increased by \$1,236,000.

Specifically, moving and space adjustments incident to the release of rented space and the consolidation of activities in Government buildings are estimated to require an additional amount of \$350,000. While the 1948 budget includes for the first time in recent years an increased amount for the somewhat unpredictable expenses of moving, the conservative estimate of \$847,425 included therein now appears to be inadequate on the basis of the current rate of monthly obligations which is expected to continue in the 1948 fiscal year.

Supplies and materials are estimated to require an additional amount of \$258,000 due to increased costs experienced since the original estimate was made.

Payment of accumulated and accrued leave of war-service and temporary guards and laborers, who will be replaced during the fiscal year 1948 by eligibles from newly established civil-service registers restricted to veterans, is estimated to require an addition of \$430,000.

The possibility that 1,000,000 square feet of temporary office space would be released progressively during the fiscal year 1948 was reflected by an estimated credit in the budget. The present prospect is that 250,000 square feet of such space will be released, in addition to 500,000 square feet of leased space. The estimated credit is accordingly reduced by \$198,000.

On page 234 of the Budget, column 2, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration" from "\$23,580,000" to "\$22,908,000" (decrease) ----- \$672, 000

Subsequent to the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1948, the Public Buildings Administration has found it possible to release the Prudential Building in Newark, N. J., as the result of the

transfer of the Office of Dependency Benefits of the War Department to Government-owned space in St. Louis, Mo. Provision of funds for the rent and operation of the former building will, therefore, be unnecessary, and the original estimate is accordingly reduced by \$1,250,000.

Increased rentals incurred in the renewal of expiring leases for buildings outside the District of Columbia will require an estimated increase of \$443,000 to the budget. Valid information was not available earlier as to the probable results of lease negotiations.

Payment of accumulated and accrued leave of war-service and temporary guards and laborers, who will be replaced by eligibles from newly established civil-service registers restricted to veterans, is estimated to require an addition of \$135,000.

The net amount of revision in this item is, therefore, a reduction of \$672,000.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

On page 251 of the Budget, column 1, following the bracketed language for "Public works advance planning, Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency," insert the paragraph:

Public works advance planning: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the funds made available for public works advance planning under Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds were appropriated, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.

A total of \$65,000,000 has been appropriated under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 for loans or advances to non-Federal public agencies to aid in financing preparation of plans for public works. Since this act expires June 30, 1947, the funds appropriated will not be available for obligation after that date.

A careful review of this program reveals that a large administrative work load must be handled after June 30, 1947, in inspecting plans, making final payments, and collecting repayments on a program involving the expenditure of some \$60,000,000 on 7,370 planning projects. It is estimated that during fiscal year 1948 a total of \$1,000,000 will be required to finance administrative expenses.

At the time the budget was transmitted there was some question as to the possibility of the act being extended. For this reason and the fact that a more valid estimate of administrative requirements could be made at a later date, no estimate was included in the 1948 budget. It is now proposed to finance administrative expenses for the ensuing fiscal year from funds heretofore appropriated.

I recommend that the foregoing amendments be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$17,400 FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTI-
TUTION

APRIL 21, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 19, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$17,400 for the Smithsonian Institution, in the form of an amendment to the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget dated March 21, 1947, contained in House Document No. 181, Eightieth Congress.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., April 18, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$17,400 for the Smithsonian Institution, in the form of an amendment to my letter to you of March 21, 1947, contained in House Document No. 181, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

On page 2 of said House Document, 80th Congress, increase the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution," from "\$2,037,000" to "\$2,054,000"----- (increase)-- \$17, 400

This further amendment of the 1948 budget is required to pay for the increased cost of personal services due to the recent reclassification of some 26 positions in the classified service in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and Comptroller General's decisions thereunder.

I recommend that the foregoing amendment be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR WAR ASSETS
ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1948 INVOLVING A DECREASE OF \$20,750,000 FOR WAR ASSETS
ADMINISTRATION

MAY 2, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 2, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving a decrease of \$20,750,000 for War Assets Administration, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 1, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving a

decrease of \$20,750,000 for War Assets Administration, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

On page 64 of the Budget, columns 1 and 2, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund," from "\$327,500,000" to "\$306,750,000"; in column 1, line 32, of the paragraph under this head, delete the word "temporary"; in column 2, line 2, after the semicolon following the word "amended", insert "for a health service program as authorized by Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946 (not to exceed \$154,000);" and in line 9, delete the italicized word "and" and restore the bracketed words, "and services" in lines 9 and 10----- (decrease) -- \$20, 750, 000

This reduction is made possible and a revision of the previous estimate necessitated for several reasons.

Substantial economies in operation and other factors permitting a reduction of \$20,474,300 in the 1947 estimates of the agency have likewise permitted a reduction in the 1948 estimate. Moreover the absorption by the War Assets Administration of disposal functions hitherto performed by several other agencies of the Government financed by allocations from this appropriation has had the effect of reducing the over-all estimate.

Firmer estimates of future declarations of surplus property, consistent with owning agency programs for the fiscal year 1948, and the disposal experience of recent months, have made it possible to forecast the agency's work load and related costs for next year with greater accuracy.

The changes in appropriation language would make the appropriation available for a health service program, as authorized by Public Law 658, Seventy-ninth Congress, and would assure the availability of the appropriation, as in fiscal year 1947, for procurement in the field of services connected with the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property.

I recommend that the foregoing revised estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1948 INVOLVING AN INCREASE OF \$92,107,800, TOGETHER WITH
AN INCREASE OF \$38,400,000 IN CONTRACTUAL AUTHORITY,
FOR THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

MAY 15, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 14, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving an increase of \$92,107,800, together with an increase of \$38,400,000 in contractual authority, for the Veterans' Administration in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 15, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving an increase of \$92,107,800, together with an increase of \$38,400,000

in contractual authority, for the Veterans' Administration, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

On page 145 of the Budget, column 1, increase the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses" from "\$876,597,000" to "\$917,000,000"----- (increase)-- \$40, 403, 000

While needs for many of the items included under this appropriation have increased, and for others have decreased, since the submission of the Budget, the net change is small with the exception of outpatient medical and dental fees. The demands for this service will necessitate additional funds under this item of \$34,496,304 in excess of the amount included in the Budget.

On page 150 of the Budget, column 2, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Printing and binding" from "\$10,000,000" to "\$8,500,000"----- (decrease)-- \$1, 500, 000

A resurvey of needs for printed materials indicates that \$8,500,000 will be sufficient to provide the Veterans' Administration with the material necessary for the operations of the agency.

On page 151 of the Budget, column 2, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Army and Navy pensions" from "\$2,491,740,000" to "\$2,221,915,000"----- (decrease)-- \$269, 825, 000

The demands on this fund, as calculated at the time the Budget was submitted, included a forecast that the average degree of disability of World War II veterans receiving compensation would remain at 33 percent. It was anticipated that the "Schedule of Rating Disabilities, 1945," with the retroactive provision authorized by Public Law 458, Seventy-ninth Congress, would preclude any decrease in unit costs. In the process of continuous review of budgetary requirements, which has occurred since the Budget was submitted, it develops that the average percentage of disability of World War II veterans has decreased from the forecasted average of 33 percent to an actual average of 28.6 percent in January of 1947. A recomputation of needs, based on the latest available unit cost data, results for the 1948 fiscal year in the amount of \$2,221,915,000 instead of the amount of \$2,491,740,000 as included in the Budget.

On page 151 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Readjustment benefits" from "\$3,424,580,000" to "\$3,719,860,000"----- (increase)-- \$295, 280, 000

The Budget as submitted contemplated that an average of 2,145,000 veterans would be in training under the educational provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. It has now become evident that the capacity of educational and training institutions to admit veterans has been expanded above the level indicated previously. The revised forecast provides for an average number of veterans in training of 2,325,000 at higher unit costs as demonstrated by recent experience.

One of the reasons for increased requirements under this appropriation is the large number of veterans who are enrolled in courses which appear to have recreational rather than vocational or cultural objectives. An example of such training is flight training, currently costing approximately \$12,500,000 per month, the majority of which is of

questionable value from a vocational standpoint or for national defense. Under existing law, it is not within the power of the executive branch of the Government to exercise any restrictive controls upon such training.

Partially offsetting the above increase on the educational provisions of the above act is the downward revision of funds necessary to carry out the loan provisions of the act. The most recent data on the volume of loans guaranteed in the current fiscal year, in conjunction with the current real-estate market, necessitate a revised estimate of the number of loans to be guaranteed in the fiscal year 1948 to 720,000 in place of the 1,000,000 appearing in the Budget estimate.

On page 152 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Hospital and domiciliary facilities" from "\$29,800,000" to "\$30,300,000," and in line 32, increase the additional amount proposed for contract authority from "\$219,550,000" to "\$257,950,000" ----- (increase) -- \$500, 000

The amount of \$500,000 will be necessary to provide for conversion of the former Billings Army Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., now under the control of the Veterans' Administration, from a 500-bed general medical and surgical hospital to a 1,130-bed tuberculosis hospital.

The increase in authority to incur obligations will provide a construction contingency item of \$21,497,250 for new hospital construction in the 1948 budget and an additional amount of \$16,902,750 for the construction of additions and conversions at existing hospitals previously appropriated for.

The individual projects in the 1948 construction program contain a 3-percent contingency item. It now appears, in light of recent contract awards, that a further contingency may be required. The additional contingency recommended herein will provide a total contingency for the 1948 construction program comparable to the 12.5-percent contingency provided by the Congress for the 1947 construction program. The additional amount for additions and conversions at existing hospitals is necessary because of increased construction costs and in order to bring these additions and conversions up to present hospital standards.

On page 154 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Veterans' miscellaneous benefits" from "\$58,200,000" to "\$85,449,800" ----- (increase) -- \$27, 249, 800

The Budget as originally submitted included funds for an average number of disabled veterans in training under Public Law 16, approved March 24, 1943, of 175,000. Based on most recent experience and the probable trends, the estimate has been revised upward to 257,000 at higher unit costs, as demonstrated by recent experience.

I recommend that the foregoing amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,000,000 FOR THE GENERAL
ACCOUNTING OFFICE

MAY 19, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 16, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the General Accounting Office, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 15, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the General Accounting Office, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

On page 99 of the Budget, column 2, immediately after the schedule of obligations for "Printing and binding, General Accounting Office" insert the following:

Agency expenditure analyses: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of section 206 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601), including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and the procurement of services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), including not more than five individual experts or consultants with compensation at rates in excess of those provided in the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but not in excess of \$75 per day, \$1,000,000, to be immediately available (increase) ----- \$1, 000, 000

This supplemental estimate is required to enable the Comptroller General to make expenditure analyses as authorized and directed by section 206 of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946. Due to inability to estimate accurately the amount required for this purpose, no estimate therefor was included in the 4948 Budget.

It is recommended that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 16, 1947
For actions of June 13, 1947
80th-1st, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS; House committee reported marketing-agreements bill. House committee reported independent offices appropriation bill; report discusses administrative operations. House debated foreign information and educational exchange bill. House received conference report on rent-control bill; conferees eliminated \$10,000,000 item for access roads to forests. Wool bill to be debated in House today. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill with numerous increases. Sen. Young commended Transportation Rates and Services Division, PMA.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 3839 (H. Rept. 589)(p. 7144).

Provisions of the bill:

Includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, emergency fund for the President, Federal Trade Commission, Public Buildings Administration, Public Roads Administration, General Accounting Office, National Archives, Tariff Commission, and War Assets Administration.

Contains the following provisions for all departments for the fiscal year 1948: Permits executive-branch employees to be detailed to the White House. Provides for payments to departments from WAA funds for work in connection with surplus property. Restricts details of executive-branch employees to the Civil Service Commission. Requires that, in connection with assignment or transfer of building space, all furniture in other buildings shall be used so far as practicable. Permits PRA to charge other Government agencies depreciation on its equipment in connection with its work for such agencies. Permits PRA to do warehousing work for other Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. Limits to \$1,300 the amounts which the Government may pay for automobiles unless otherwise specifically provided (there is no time limit on this provision). Prohibits alien employment by the Government in continental U. S. except for certain types of cases. Permits per-diem allowances, without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act but pursuant to Presidential regulations, to Government personnel while traveling outside the U. S. and away from their posts of duty. Permits the President to authorize living quarters allowances in accordance with the act of June 26, 1930, and cost of living allowances in accordance with the Foreign Service Act of 1946, for all civilian Government personnel permanently stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits salary payments for persons whose nominations have been rejected by the Senate. Prohibits payment of more

than \$4 per volume for the U. S. Code Annotated or more than \$4.25 for the Lifetime Federal Digest. (Several additional general provisions, which have been carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act in previous years, are omitted beginning this year because of the Administrative Expense Act of 1946, which covered these provisions in the form of permanent law.)

The bill also provides that Budget Bureau appropriations shall not be used for more than 4 offices outside D. C., prohibits use of Civil Service Commission appropriations for the Legal Examining Unit and the Personnel Utilization Division, and prohibits use of CSC appropriations to pay personnel who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions solely on the size of the unit and the number of subordinates supervised.

Excerpts from committee report:

Accounting systems. "One of the most amazing pieces of testimony in the record is that of the General Accounting Office indicating that almost nowhere in the Government is there any semblance of cost accounting; that billions of dollars have been spent which can never be properly accounted for. It appears that the General Accounting Office has encountered difficulty in inducing certain Government agencies to adopt accounting systems which it deems to be essential...The committee feels that the testimony of the General Accounting Office strikes at the heart of the entire problem of controlling expenditures. It cannot urge too emphatically the importance of cooperation by all agencies of the Government with the General Accounting Office with a view to proper accounting. In this connection, the committee has added a new provision (sec. 109 of the bill) which gives to the Comptroller General of the United States authority to control the installation and maintenance of accounting systems being operated in Government agencies contained in the bill. Attention of the committee has been called to the need for improvement in accounting systems and procedures in several Government agencies and the purpose of the new section is to implement the Comptroller General with authority to require proper accounting equipment and procedure wherever he believes a change is desirable."

Personnel administration. "The committee noted a wide discrepancy in the size of the personnel set-ups of the agencies provided for in the bill. The ratio of personnel employees to the total personnel employed in each of the several agencies ranged from a maximum of 1 to 18 to a minimum of 1 to 121. While some differences can be explained due to the particular functions of each agency, no justification was made for the large variance...It is the opinion of the committee that in most of the agencies the personnel divisions are considerably overstaffed and that positive action should be taken to correct the situation. The committee also feels that there will not be as great a turn-over of employees in the various agencies as was evidenced during the war period, thus reducing the work load to a marked degree. As the work load decreases a corresponding reduction in the number of employees engaged in personnel work should be effected. Figures supplied the committee by the Bureau of the Budget reflect that the total personnel in the executive branch of the Government, engaged in personnel work in 1938, was 4,197 and that they received a total salary of \$8,397,217. In 1947 there were 29,397 personnel employees receiving a total salary of \$94,086,254. This is an increase of 700 percent in personnel employees while the increase in Government employees was 243 percent for the same years. On the basis of 1 personnel employee to 150 other employees suggested by the Bureau of the Budget as a reasonable ratio, the 29,397 personnel employees should be ample to service a Government pay roll of about 4,500,000 persons or more than double the

total personnel on the Federal pay rolls. The committee recommends that a study be made by the Bureau of the Budget as to the employees engaged in personnel work by agencies with a view to curtailing and standardizing insofar as practicable on a minimum basis, the ratio of employees engaged in such work to the total number of employees in each agency."

Personnel classification. "Numerous instances have come to the attention of the committee during hearings on the bill where agencies are overstaffed with high-paid personnel. In one agency the average salary requested is in excess of \$6,400 per annum and in another it is \$5,131. Granting that the above examples represent the maximum in averages among the various agencies, the fact remains that many boards and commissions are carrying a staff top-heavy with high-salaried personnel. In connection with this matter the committee believes that agencies should effect a down grading or reduction of personnel in the upper brackets. Subsequent reductions in force should be made with this policy in mind. In the past, the low-salaried group has been the target for reductions when a decrease in staff is required. The committee believes that the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission should give assistance in correcting this inequitable situation which has become so general in the past year or so."

General provisions. "Title II of the bill consists of general provisions relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated in all appropriation measures. The number of such items has been substantially diminished in the bill owing to the fact that during the last session of the Seventy-ninth Congress a general authorization bill was enacted (Public, No. 600), authorizing certain expenditures for all executive departments. The sections which have been eliminated because of the enactment of this legislation have to do with the expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive department and transportation of household goods and other articles, the purchase and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, the purchase and maintenance of aircraft, and an authorization to make purchases without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

Emergency fund for the President. "The bill contains \$500,000 as an emergency fund for the President to enable him to provide for certain staff and emergencies affecting the national interest or security during the next fiscal year. The committee has approved the amount proposed in the budget estimate, and has added thereto a provision similar to that contained in the 1947 act in connection with the appropriation of an emergency fund for the President, which prohibits the use of such funds for any function for which a budget estimate may be denied by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body during the Eightieth Congress. While the appropriation will permit the President to provide for emergencies brought about by the recent war or otherwise, the committee feels justified in pointing out that many of the purposes for which funds were provided during the current year and in previous years cannot be considered as emergency. It is understood that funds provided for the next fiscal year will be used only for matters which are clearly of an emergency character, and is not available for boards or commissions which may be appointed by the President in connection with the merchant marine, civil rights, amnesty, or higher education and so forth."

Budget Bureau. "The reduction of \$93,392 in the budget estimate represents the denial of all proposed increases other than the allowance of \$25,125 for the extension of existing activities for which an increase in excess of \$50,000 was requested." ed."

Council of Economic Advisers. It is believed that further expansion is not justified at the present time. In providing a total of \$350,000 for the next fiscal year the committee is of the opinion that a sufficient sum will be available to

carry on all essential activities."

War Assets Administration. "The original budget estimate for 1948 was \$327,500,000 and was subsequently reduced to \$306,750,000. The revisions in the budget estimate were submitted after an investigation was instituted by the investigative staff of the Appropriations Committee. The revisions followed, in the main, recommendations which had already been made to the committee by its staff... The committee investigators also reported that...the zone offices...appear to duplicate functions being performed in the Washington office. It was further reported that each regional office contained a complete staff for carrying out all of the operating phases of the work. This duplication included services of technical personnel...and...policy-planning and administrative personnel...The committee has decided that no part of the appropriation should be used...in the preparation and publication of the history of the agency in World War II...No reduction was made by the committee in the amount requested by War Assets Administration in its revised estimates for the other Government disposal agencies. These funds were provided with the specific understanding that there is to be no duplication by the War Assets Administration of the work performed by the other disposal agencies."

Civil Service Commission. "The bill includes...\$759,000 below the Budget estimates...In effecting a substantial reduction...the committee has taken into consideration the fact that employment conditions throughout the country are becoming stabilized and that the Commission expects the personnel on the Federal pay roll to decline from 2,100,000 on June 30, 1947 to 1,500,000 on June 30, 1948. Also, the committee has been advised that the estimated cost of placements will be \$8.57 per placement as compared to \$17.58 for the current year. A further reason for the decrease is attributed to the estimate of the Civil Service Commission that during the fiscal year 1948, 44 percent of placements will be made by boards of examiners in the various executive departments. This is a considerable increase over previous years, the comparable figure for the fiscal year 1937 being 27.6 percent; for 1939, 40 percent; for 1941, 47 percent; and for 1946, 34 percent. A further reduction could be made in this item were it not for the need for personnel in connection with the replacement of War Service appointees by persons having veterans' preference status...The proposed expenditure of \$9,000 for a history of the work of the Commission in connection with World War II is specifically disallowed."

Public Buildings Administration. "It is believed that some saving should be effected in funds to be provided for the space-control survey...and that there can be some retrenchment in the...personnel required to handle the repair and preservation program...The committee has recommended a reduction of \$3,300,000 in...administration and protection of public buildings and grounds in the District...The committee is of the opinion that the amount...will be sufficient...in view of the substantial reductions in personnel resulting from the economy program which the Congress is now putting into effect, and that substantial office space should be released in recognition of such personnel reductions. The committee has also denied \$250,000 of the proposed estimate of \$500,000 for repair and renovation of buildings in the District..."

General Accounting Office. "The committee has included \$1,100,000 below the budget estimate. The committee feels that this Office has made an earnest effort to reduce expenditures in...its operations...In view of this situation, the committee has recommended no decrease in the item for salaries as presented by the Budget, the reduction of \$1,100,000 being attributable to the...and \$1,000,000 for a proposed new item having to do with an analysis of agency expenditures authorized by the recent Legislative Reorganization Act. The committee is of the opinion that this latter proposal should be deferred until a more complete and definite program

can be evolved. The committee believes that the work of this Office is highly important to the committee and the Congress in seeking to establish proper control over expenditures in the various departments."

National Archives. "The bill includes...\$434,665 less than the budget estimate. The committee has disallowed all proposed increases...for the continuation of work on a history of the Government's war experiences...In this connection the committee wishes to express disapproval of the practice of starting projects of this type by the allocation of funds under section 601 of the Economy Act which may commit the Congress to provide additional funds to continue the work in a subsequent year...The committee is not in accord with the reorganization plan recently put into effect by this agency, including the reallocation of positions in the upper grades. It is believed that there should be a down-grading of personnel which would permit the appointment of additional personnel in the lower grades where there is greater need for personal services."

Maritime Commission. "The justifications...were submitted in great volume but with no regard for convenience or clarity and with errors which were pointed out by the committee...Every agency should consider it to be a first responsibility that its data be clear, concise, and accurate...Coupled with...was the astounding record as to the upgrading of personnel."

Minority Leader Rayburn reserved points of order on the bill (p. 7144).

Majority Leader Halleck announced that this bill will be debated Tues. and, if not finished by that time, Wed. and Thurs. (p. 7151).

2. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act in several respects (H. Rept. 588)(p. 7154).
3. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on H. R. 3342, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 7107-44). Agreed, 304-28, to a motion to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole (pp. 7107-8). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to provide for a United States Information and Educational Advisory Commission to "formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to" under the bill, after agreeing to an amendment (by Rep. Murray, Wis.) to this amendment, requiring the inclusion of one farmer in this Commission (pp. 7138-9).
4. HOUSING; ROADS. Received the conference report on H. R. 3203, the rent-control and housing-decontrol bill (pp. 7144-51). The conferees eliminated the provision for \$10,000,000 to be made available for access roads to forests "without prejudice to the consideration of this matter as a separate legislative proposal" (p. 7146).
5. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported* H. R. 3813, on this subject (a revision of H. R. 3588). The "Daily Digest" states that the new bill "embodies several changes made by the committee to give greater protection to accused employees, one of which is the establishment of an independent review board which recommends action to be taken by Departments and agencies with respect to disloyal employees." (p. D378.)
(*Not available until actually reported.)
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 16 (p. 7154). Legislative program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., consent calendar, Mundt bill, and wool bill; Tues., rent bill, private calendar, independent offices appropriation

bill; also, veterans' preference bill, conference reports, etc. (p. 7151).

SENATE

7. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 3123 (H. Rept. 278) (p. 7070).

The House version is 38% under 1947 and 45% under the 1948 Budget. The Senate committee version is 17 percent under 1947 and 27 percent under the 1948 Budget. The Senate committee recommended increases in most items. These increases included \$36,837,932 for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Excerpts from committee report:

Electrification. "The committee...reports that there is a definite need for a national public power policy. At present the Appropriations Committee has to consider requests from various Government departments for funds for the production and distribution of power and each department and agency has a different plan or system from the others. The issues involve the type of transmission systems, priorities of customers, interest charges, and rate structures; therefore, in the opinion of the committee a sound uniform and coordinated power policy should be written into law to guide the Congress and its committees in making appropriations and authorizations for projects which contain hydroelectric power incidental to water resource development. If the power is to aid the projects, it must be marketed to assure economic stability of the project. The desirability of an over-all policy is clear. This is a legislative matter, however, beyond the jurisdiction of this committee, but it agrees that there should be such legislation, particularly with respect to both the application of the interest component and the public power policy, and in the opinion of the committee this should be the subject of immediate legislative action."

"The hearings disclosed that the plans for constructing transmission lines specify wooden poles, and the committee is of the opinion that when the Government undertakes to construct such lines instead of temporary wooden poles, it should construct steel towers of the most permanent design."

Budget justifications. "The committee...ascertained that in connection with the 1948 estimates there was a misunderstanding between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of the Budget as to the procedure to be followed after the estimates had been approved by the Budget Bureau. When the Bureau of the Budget approves a total amount for a project and indicates its allocation of the total amount between the various phases of a project making up the total approved, the justification for the project should be submitted to the Appropriations Committee on that basis. In the event the Bureau of Reclamation differs with the allocations between phases of a project made by the Budget Bureau, it should take the matter up with the Budget Bureau, and the two agencies should arrive at a common agreement before the justification is presented to the Appropriations Committee."

Budget execution. "The committee directs the Department to improve the controls that are now set up to hold the allocations within appropriations to the activities fully sanctioned by the Congress. The committee desires the Department, particularly with respect to construction activities of all types, to work out with the Bureau of the Budget a system of monthly or quarterly reports to advise the Appropriations Committees of the status of funds allocated to the various activities."

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JUNE 13, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3839]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive offices, boards, bureaus, and commissions for the fiscal year 1948.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent offices of the Government, estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1948 budget, pages 37 to 158 inclusive. Estimates for the Federal Works Agency, funds for which are included in the bill, will be found beginning on page 227 of the 1948 budget. The committee also considered supplemental estimates contained in House Documents Nos. 95, 181, 201, 202, 209, 236, 252, and 260.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving each appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1948, the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, and the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

The 1947 appropriation includes, in each instance, Pay Act funds to meet increases in salary as provided in Public Law 390. The 1948 budget estimates were submitted on a similar basis.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

The budget estimates for 1948 total.....	\$8, 498, 409, 759
The committee recommends in the bill.....	8, 167, 869, 027
<hr/>	
The reductions in the revised budget estimates total....	330, 540, 732
Additional savings, due to reductions in original budget estimates, rescissions, and reductions in expenditures, are.....	576, 075, 000
<hr/>	
Total savings in original budget estimates, rescissions, and reductions in expenditures.....	906, 615, 732
Additional revenue available from sale and charter of vessels not included in budget estimates of receipts (includes \$404,300,000 for 1947 and \$100,775,000 for 1948 not shown in the Budget estimates of receipts.....	505, 075, 000
<hr/>	
Total over-all savings from all sources, including additional receipts not shown in the budget.....	¹ 1, 411, 690, 732

¹ For itemization of savings, see tabulation on p. 45 in this report.

The bill as reported shows a reduction of \$1,446,257,123 below total appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 which amounted to \$9,614,-126,150.

The committee believes that it has accomplished substantial and effective results in reporting a measure which shows savings totaling \$1,411,690,732. In claiming credit for reductions in several items in addition to those set forth in the revised budget figures in connection with the War Assets Administration and the Veterans' Administration, the committee points out that the amended and reduced supplemental budget estimates were submitted after committee investigators had made inquiries and specifically recommended to the committee the revised budget reductions in question. While the committee welcomes the action of the Budget Bureau in submitting supplemental estimates reducing these items, it feels that, under the circumstances, it is entitled to include such savings in its tabulation of savings which have been effected in the original budget estimates.

The bill includes appropriations for the Veterans' Administration which makes up a total of 85 percent, and civil-service retirement funds which constitute nearly 3 percent of the bill, which in large measure are not subject to reduction. In view of this situation the committee believes that its action in recommending savings of approximately \$1,411,690,732 represents a creditable showing.

It has been the general policy of the committee to hold appropriations for the old-line agencies at a maximum to the current year level in the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary. The committee feels that under this policy no great hardship will accrue to the various boards and commissions or the valuable work which they are performing. Substantial savings in other activities contained in the bill have enabled the committee to report a measure in line with the policy of the Congress insofar as its economy program is concerned.

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years, and continue as such until modified or discontinued. A tabular statement of such funds will be found at the end of this report.

NEED FOR INSTALLATION OF ADEQUATE ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

One of the most amazing pieces of testimony in the record is that of the General Accounting Office indicating that almost nowhere in the Government is there any semblance of cost accounting; that billions of dollars have been spent which can never be properly accounted for. It appears that the General Accounting Office has encountered difficulty in inducing certain Government agencies to adopt accounting systems which it seems to be essential. The Maritime Commission, to take one example, has apparently declined to cooperate in this respect for almost 10 years. The Comptroller General, it will be recalled, found that this agency had spent over \$8,000,000,000 up to July 1, 1943, which could not be properly accounted for.

The committee feels that the testimony of the General Accounting Office strikes at the heart of the entire problem of controlling expenditures. It cannot urge too emphatically the importance of cooperation by all agencies of the Government with the General Accounting Office with a view to proper accounting.

In this connection, the committee has added a new provision (sec. 109 of the bill) which gives to the Comptroller General of the United States authority to control the installation and maintenance of accounting systems being operated in Government agencies contained in the bill. Attention of the committee has been called to the need for improvement in accounting systems and procedures in several Government agencies and the purpose of the new section is to implement the Comptroller General with authority to require proper accounting equipment and procedure wherever he believes a change is desirable.

EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN PERSONNEL WORK

The committee noted a wide discrepancy in the size of the personnel set-ups of the agencies provided for in the bill. The ratio of personnel employees to the total personnel employed in each of the several agencies ranged from a maximum of 1 to 18 to a minimum of 1 to 121. While some differences can be explained due to the particular functions of each agency, no justification was made for the large variance. Several of the agencies, and particularly the Atomic Energy Commission, War Assets Administration, Maritime Commission, and the National Archives appear to be particularly top-heavy with personnel employees.

It is the opinion of the committee that in most of the agencies the personnel divisions are considerably overstaffed and that positive action should be taken to correct the situation. The committee also feels that there will not be as great a turn-over of employees in the various agencies as was evidenced during the war period, thus reducing the work load to a marked degree. As the work load decreases a cor-

responding reduction in the number of employees engaged in personnel work should be effected.

Figures supplied the committee by the Bureau of the Budget reflect that the total personnel in the executive branch of the Government, engaged in personnel work in 1938, was 4,197 and that they received a total salary of \$8,397,217. In 1947 there were 29,397 personnel employees receiving a total salary of \$94,086,254. This is an increase of 700 percent in personnel employees while the increase in Government employees was 243 percent for the same years.

On the basis of 1 personnel employee to 150 other employees suggested by the Bureau of the Budget as a reasonable ratio, the 29,397 personnel employees should be ample to service a Government pay roll of about 4,500,000 persons or more than double the total personnel on the Federal pay rolls.

The committee recommends that a study be made by the Bureau of the Budget as to the employees engaged in personnel work by agencies with a view to curtailing and standardizing insofar as practicable on a minimum basis, the ratio of employees engaged in such work to the total number of employees in each agency.

EXCESSIVE PERSONNEL IN HIGH-INCOME GROUP

Numerous instances have come to the attention of the committee during hearings on the bill where agencies are overstaffed with high-paid personnel. In one agency the average salary requested is in excess of \$6,400 per annum and in another it is \$5,131. Granting that the above examples represent the maximum in averages among the various agencies, the fact remains that many boards and commissions are carrying a staff top-heavy with high-salaried personnel. In connection with this matter the committee believes that agencies should effect a down grading or reduction of personnel in the upper brackets. Subsequent reductions in force should be made with this policy in mind. In the past, the low-salaried group has been the target for reductions when a decrease in staff is required. The committee believes that the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission should give assistance in correcting this inequitable situation which has become so general in the past year or so.

TITLE II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Title II of the bill consists of general provisions relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated in all appropriation measures. The number of such items has been substantially diminished in the bill owing to the fact that during the last session of the Seventy-ninth Congress a general authorization bill was enacted (Public, No. 600), authorizing certain expenditures for all executive departments. The sections which have been eliminated because of the enactment of this legislation have to do with the expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive department and transportation of household goods and other articles, the purchase and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, the purchase and maintenance of aircraft, and an authorization to make purchases without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill includes funds as submitted in the estimates for the Executive Office of the President, consisting of \$75,000 for the salary of the President and \$952,500 for salaries and expenses of the Executive Office, the latter sum being an increase of \$68,840 in current year requirements.

The budget estimate of \$202,250 for the maintenance of the Executive Mansion and Grounds has also been included in the bill without change.

Emergency fund for the President.—The bill contains \$500,000 as an emergency fund for the President to enable him to provide for certain staff and emergencies affecting the national interest or security during the next fiscal year. The committee has approved the amount proposed in the budget estimate, and has added thereto a provision similar to that contained in the 1947 act in connection with the appropriation of an emergency fund for the President, which prohibits the use of such funds for any function for which a budget estimate may be denied by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body during the Eightieth Congress.

While the appropriation will permit the President to provide for emergencies brought about by the recent war or otherwise, the committee feels justified in pointing out that many of the purposes for which funds were provided during the current year and in previous years cannot be considered as emergency. It is understood that funds provided for the next fiscal year will be used only for matters which are clearly of an emergency character, and are not available for boards or commissions which may be appointed by the President in connection with the merchant marine, civil rights, amnesty, or higher education and so forth.

Bureau of the Budget.—For salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Budget there is recommended \$3,376,608, which is a decrease of \$385,875 in the 1947 appropriation and \$93,392 less than the budget estimate. The apparent reduction of \$385,875 under the 1947 appropriation is due, in fact, to the elimination of funds in the 1948 estimates for the Government Information Service which was set up in the 1948 estimate as a separate item under the heading "Office of Government Reports."

The reduction of \$93,392 in the budget estimate represents the denial of all proposed increases other than the allowance of \$25,125 for the extension of existing activities for which an increase in excess of \$50,000 was requested. The remainder of the reduction in the item totals \$6,000 and was effected in the request for funds for printing and binding.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

The Council of Economic Advisors, which is provided for in this bill for the first time, was authorized by the Congress in Public Law 304 of the last session. The law requires that at the opening of each regular session of the Congress the President shall transmit to the Congress an economic report. The principal duty of the Council is to assist and advise the President in the preparation of this report.

During the current year this office is operating on approximately a 9-month basis with an appropriation of \$275,000, and it is estimated that of the total amount provided, \$77,000 will be returned to the Treasury. It is believed that further expansion is not justified at the present time. In providing a total of \$350,000 for the next fiscal year the committee is of the opinion that a sufficient sum will be available to carry on all essential activities of the agency during the fiscal year 1948.

PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

The Philippine Alien Property Administration was established under authority contained in the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, and the Philippine Property Act of 1946. The purpose of the agency is to eliminate all significant German and Japanese external assets in the islands. The net equity vested as of December 31, 1946, is estimated at \$3,500,000, and the total value of such property is estimated at \$35,000,000. Funds available to the agency consist of \$1,250,000 deposited in the United States Treasury and about \$250,000 in the National City Bank, Manila branch, which is a Treasury depository. In recommending that \$440,000 from such funds be made available for the fiscal year 1948 for general administrative expenses of this agency, the committee has approved the budget estimate. It is estimated that this work will not be completed until after the fiscal year 1949.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$257,149,270 is recommended in the bill for the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1948. This is a decrease of \$49,600,730 from the 1948 revised budget estimate. The original budget estimate for 1948 was \$327,500,000 and was subsequently reduced to \$306,750,000. The revisions in the budget estimate were submitted after an investigation was instituted by the investigative staff of the Appropriations Committee. The revisions followed, in the main, recommendations which had already been made to the committee by its staff.

The reductions made by the committee are set forth in the following table:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Personal services:	
Departmental.....	\$2, 447, 520
Field.....	12, 771, 060
Travel.....	750, 000
Communications services.....	350, 000
Rents and utilities.....	350, 000
Printing and binding.....	426, 000
Other contractual services.....	32, 000, 000
Supplies and materials.....	456, 150
Equipment.....	50, 000
Total.....	49, 600, 730

The above reductions are in most instances below those recommended and justified by the committee investigators.

The total personnel in War Assets Administration on June 30, 1946, was 36,500. On November 30, 1946, the number of employees had increased to 58,800. On April 25, 1947, there were 47,461 employees and it is anticipated that the employment figure as of June 30, 1947, will be 41,900. They further estimate that as of June 30, 1948, the total employment will be 16,400.

The reductions in personnel made by the committee are substantially in accordance with the recommendations of committee investigators.

The committee investigators also reported that there are 6 zone offices and 32 regional offices; that the zone offices have general administrative supervision of the regional offices in their area and appear to duplicate functions being performed in the Washington office. It was further reported that each regional office contained a complete staff for carrying out all of the operating phases of the work. This duplication included services of technical personnel such as accountants, advertising specialists, budget experts, legal counsel, commodity specialists, and, in addition, policy-planning and administrative personnel. It was suggested by the investigators that the number of regional offices be reduced, that the regional office report to the Washington office, and that the zone offices be abolished thus effecting a large saving in highly paid personnel.

The committee has decided that no part of the appropriation should be used to pay the salaries of personnel engaged in the preparation and publication of the history of the agency in World War II.

The travel item was reduced from \$3,190,000 to \$2,440,000 which is in line with the reduction in personnel. Likewise, on the same basis the item for communications services was reduced from \$2,568,000 to \$2,218,000.

The item for rents and utilities was reduced from \$6,100,000 to \$5,750,000. The committee has received complaints regarding the rental of expensive office space by War Assets Administration and also that War Assets Administration was paying rental on empty warehouses. The Committee feels that the amount allowed is ample to carry out the work of the agency.

A total of \$2,000,000 is allowed for printing and binding which is a decrease of \$426,000 in the amount requested.

A reduction of \$32,000,000 is recommended in the item "Other contractual services" which provides a total of \$152,272,500 for this item. It is the opinion of the committee that the reduction in this item, which includes such things as warehousing operations contracts, warehouse repairs and alterations, reimbursement to owning agencies, protection and maintenance of real property, site restoration obligations, sales commissions, advertising, etc., will in effect act as a stimulus to the War Assets Administration toward quicker disposals of the surplus property.

The item of supplies and materials was reduced 15 percent and the request for \$50,000 for new equipment was disallowed, it being felt that the program of reducing the number of offices and warehouses would produce an oversupply of equipment which would make additional purchases unnecessary.

No reduction was made by the committee in the amount requested by War Assets Administration in its revised estimates for the other Government disposal agencies. These funds were provided with the

specific understanding that there is to be no duplication by the War Assets Administration of the work performed by the other disposal agencies.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The bill includes \$300,000 for the operations of the commission, which is an increase of \$66,560 in the 1947 appropriation and is \$22,000 less than the Budget estimate. The work of the commission consists primarily of the care and maintenance of graves of casualties of World War I, located in Belgium, France, and England. During the past year additional funds were requested for the repair and maintenance of damage caused to these cemeteries during the recent war, it being estimated that work amounting to \$80,162 will be undertaken during the fiscal year 1947 and that a total of \$147,350 will be required for the fiscal year 1948. The committee has not reduced the amount recommended for this purpose. The act of June 26, 1946, Public Law 456, placed the additional duty upon the Commission of planning work in connection with the erection and designing of monuments and memorials located in overseas areas. Such memorials will be constructed in Europe, the Pacific, and tropical areas, and will require personal inspection of these areas by members of the Commission. The committee has allowed an increase over the current year for travel expenses for this purpose, and has effected an overall reduction of \$10,000 in the travel item. The remaining reductions recommended by the committee consist of \$8,000 for personal services and \$4,000 for fees of architects.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Operation of the activities involved in the production of atomic energy were, until the end of the calendar year 1946, under the control of the Army and were carried on under what is known as the Manhattan project. On January 1, 1947, and pursuant to Public Law 663, a portion of the funds appropriated to the War Department were transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission for conducting the project as authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 which placed all further operations under civilian control.

The committee considered a budget estimate totaling \$250,000,000 for this purpose together with a contract authorization for an additional \$250,000,000. The committee heard the Commission in connection with the estimates on two different occasions. On the first occasion, the committee found it impossible to obtain definite information as to the distribution and use of personnel requested or to secure a reasonably comprehensive break-down as to the distribution of funds requested for other objects of expenditure.

The committee thereupon requested the Commission to make a further survey and report back at a later date, giving an administrative break-down as to personnel and a somewhat detailed break-down of other estimated expenditures in order that a concrete picture could be obtained as to the distribution of funds under the estimate of \$250,000,000.

The committee regrets to report that the second hearing of this agency failed to produce any substantial additional information which would warrant appropriation of the amount requested in the budget estimate.

In view of this situation, and in order that research and development will not be delayed, the committee has determined that funds in the amount of \$175,000,000 should be provided for operation in connection with this important project on a part-year basis, additional funds to be provided during the early part of the next session to whatever extent developments at that time indicate such additional funds are required. The committee has allowed the full contract authorization requested amounting to an additional \$250,000,000.

In making this substantial reduction in the budget estimate, it should be clearly understood that it is not the intention of the committee to retard development in connection with this most important project. The purpose of the committee in withholding funds for a portion of the last half of the fiscal year is to defer final action on all requirements for the fiscal year until information in some detail is available on which it can act and recommend to the House with some accuracy as to how the substantial sum recommended is to be expended. The amount in the bill will provide adequate funds for all purposes for a period beyond the first half of the next fiscal year and until the committee and the Congress has had an opportunity to secure tangible facts on which to base a final recommendation as to total needs for the full fiscal year.

Data before the committee disclosed that this agency presently employs 17 persons engaged in publicity and public relations work and it is proposed to employ 22 such persons during the next fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that employment of this number of persons is excessive and requests the commission to effect a substantial reduction in employees engaged on this work in the next fiscal year.

There has been inserted in the bill a provision which authorizes the expenditure of not more than \$25,000,000 for research in connection with the control of cancer. The Atomic Energy Act specifically authorizes the Commission to exercise its powers in connection with research into matters pertaining to health, and it is believed that progress already made justifies continued activity in this field to combat this increasingly menacing disease.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The bill includes \$12,000,000 for salaries and expenses for this Commission which is \$1,080,500 less than the 1947 appropriation and \$759,000 below the Budget estimates. The appropriation for this agency in the fiscal year 1940 was \$4,625,000.

In effecting a substantial reduction in the current year appropriation and in the budget estimates for 1948, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that employment conditions throughout the country are becoming stabilized and that the Commission expects the personnel on the Federal pay roll to decline from 2,100,000 on June 30, 1947 to 1,500,000 on June 30, 1948. Also, the committee has been advised that the estimated cost of placements will be \$8.57 per placement as compared to \$17.58 for the current year. A further reason for the decrease is attributed to the estimate of the Civil Service Commission that during the fiscal year 1948, 44 percent of placements will be made by boards of examiners in the various executive departments. This is a considerable increase over previous

years, the comparable figure for the fiscal year 1937 being 27.6 percent, for 1939, 40 percent; for 1941, 47 percent; and for 1946, 34 percent. A further reduction could be made in this item were it not for the need for personnel in connection with the replacement of War Service appointees by persons having veterans' preference status.

The committee has applied substantial portions of the reduction to items for maintenance and travel, inspection service, personnel classification work, the administrative services project, personnel set-up, and to "other obligations." The size of regional offices should also be considered. The proposed expenditure of \$9,000 for a history of the work of the Commission in connection with World War II is specifically disallowed.

Civil-service retirement fund.—The bill includes \$244,000,000 for the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, which is an increase of \$23,900,000 over the 1947 appropriation. It is estimated that 649,577 employees will have acquired rights to benefit under the Civil Service Retirement Act by the close of the fiscal year 1948, and that the annual pay roll for this personnel will amount to \$1,716,182,434. On the basis of the formula used by the Board of Actuaries, the amount recommended in the bill, \$244,000,000, represents the amount necessary insofar as the Federal Government is concerned to keep the fund in a sound financial condition.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In recommending a total of \$6,000,000 for salaries and expenses for this activity, the committee has provided a sum \$211,900 below the 1947 appropriation and \$875,000 less than the budget estimate of \$6,875,000, largest peacetime appropriation ever requested.

While the amount recommended in the bill is somewhat below the current year appropriation, it should be pointed out that it is well in excess of the 1946 appropriation which amounted to about \$3,300,000 and far in excess of the 1938 appropriation which amounted to \$1,717,000.

The Commission's request would include a 15 percent increase in its Engineering Department; an 18 percent increase in its Accounting Department; a 34 percent increase in its Law Department; an 11 percent increase in its secretary's office, all over and above the 1947 figures.

During hearings on the 1947 bill the committee was advised that in order to catch up with the backlog of applications of various types which had piled up following the war period, it would be necessary to have greatly increased funds. In recognition of this, the committee and the Congress finally allowed a total increase of \$2,902,000 in excess of the 1946 appropriation. In its report on the 1947 bill, in commenting on the increase, the committee stated as follows:

* * * However, the committee is of the opinion that with the funds provided the Commission should be able to clear up the backlog of applications for broadcast licenses which are pending and that there should be a downward trend in appropriations for the 1948 fiscal year.

The committee is of the opinion that with proper utilization of staff and facilities the Commission should soon catch up in large measure with the backlog of work and that it is highly improbable that the recent work load of new applications will continue throughout the fiscal year 1948. In fact, the record indicates that the saturation

point for AM licenses has already been reached in New York and New England. This opinion of the committee is substantiated by the testimony of representatives of the Commission during recent hearings in which it was pointed out that there recently had been a marked speed-up in action on applications of all types due to the increased efficiency of personnel and improvement in methods of handling such applications.

For instance, it was stated that during the past year, from January 1, 1946, to January 1, 1947, the Commission had authorized 532 new AM stations as compared to a total of 469 issued during the 11-year period prior to that time, 1934 through 1945. Furthermore, it was stated that the FM backlog had been reduced from 773 to 494 in a 9-month period, and that the amateur backlog had been recently reduced from 11,500 to 4,000 in a period of 8 months. Applications for aviation licenses are now handled at the rate of 2,100 a month as compared with 600 a month previously.

Further progress would appear possible in view of the shortcomings pointed out in the April 1, 1946, survey by the Bureau of the Budget of the Personnel, Pay Roll, and Tabulating Sections of the Commission, indicating, among other things, duplication and triplication of effort within and between sections, lack of coordination, and clumsy and time-consuming procedures.

In view of this increased production, referred to above, and the possibility of further efficiency, the committee feels that a substantial reduction in the request can be made without in any respect jeopardizing the activities which the Commission should perform.

Special telegraph investigation.—The estimate of \$375,000 for this special investigation has been eliminated from the estimates. In the opinion of the committee the Federal Communications Commission has at the present time substantially complete information on the situation in connection with interstate telegraph communication, including the problems and difficulties to which it has referred during the testimony and in the justification presented to the committee. It is believed that the investigation suggested by the Commission would not add materially to the information necessary for the Commission to have before it in order to reach a conclusion in the matter.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses in connection with the activities of this Commission the Budget proposed a total of \$3,905,000, a net increase of \$515,000 over the 1947 appropriation. In denying the proposed increase of \$515,000, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that an increase of \$771,000 was provided this activity during the current year to enable it to catch up with work in connection with licensed hydroelectric projects, the regulation of rates for electricity and natural gas, and other important activities. The committee does not believe that a further increase during the fiscal year 1948 is warranted and has denied the proposed increase in the estimate.

Flood-control surveys.—The committee has allowed an increase of \$7,500 over the current-year appropriation of \$259,000 for this work. This will permit surveys by the Commission in connection with the installation of power facilities at dams now being planned by the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation on a slightly increased basis during the next fiscal year.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended a total of \$2,855,120, an increase of \$5,000 in the current year appropriation and \$1,122,880 less than the Budget estimates, the largest request ever made by the Agency.

The action of the committee results in the denial of all proposed increases, including all funds for work in connection with the proposed financial reports program which was to have been carried on in cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This Commission received a substantial deficiency appropriation amounting to \$325,000 during the fiscal year 1947 to handle trade practice agreements on an industry-wide basis. In view of this substantial increase in 1947, which has been projected into the fiscal year 1948, it is not believed that any additional increase is warranted at this time. In fact a letter from the Commission appearing on page 292, part I, of the hearings raises the question if the Commission is not already overstaffed in several of its divisions.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator.—In recommending a reduction of \$35,460 in the estimate of \$380,000 for this activity, there has been provided funds for operation of this Office on the same basis as during the current fiscal year, and in addition thereto \$10,741 has been allowed to provide for the salary of the Administrator on a full-year basis, the present Administrator having received a major portion of his pay during the current year from the Army, from which he will retire by the beginning of the fiscal year 1948.

Public Buildings Administration.—For the general administrative expenses of this agency there is provided \$2,160,500, a decrease of \$48,500 in the budget estimate. It is believed that some saving should be effected in funds to be provided for the space-control survey for which \$282,000 was appropriated during the fiscal year 1947 and which is projected into the fiscal year 1948 by the budget estimates, and that there can be some retrenchment in the administrative and technical personnel required to handle the repair and preservation program for which \$10,000,000 is provided in the bill.

The estimate of \$10,000,000 for conducting the repair and preservation program which has been approved by the committee will provide funds for this purpose for several hundred projects. The Public Buildings Administration is charged with the repair and alteration of substantially all public buildings in the field, and as of July 1, 1946, there were 4,952 separate buildings, located throughout the States and possessions, consisting of post offices, marine hospitals, and so forth, for which this agency is responsible.

The committee has recommended a reduction of \$3,300,000 in the budget estimate of \$33,015,000 for salaries and expenses in connection with the administration and protection of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. The committee is of the opinion that the amount recommended in the bill, \$29,715,000, will be sufficient to provide for full operation of all necessary buildings and other activities in view of the substantial reductions in personnel resulting from the economy program which the Congress is now putting

into effect, and that substantial office space should be released in recognition of such personnel reductions. The committee has also denied \$250,000 of the proposed estimate of \$500,000 for repair and renovation of buildings in the District of Columbia, and \$25,000 requested for repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

In connection with the item for salaries and expenses for public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, there is recommended a reduction of \$2,300,000 in the budget estimates of \$22,908,000. While this is a decrease in the budget estimates, it reflects a net increase of \$2,411,115 over the current year. This substantial increase is due primarily to the requirement for additional space for Veterans' Administration offices in the field. The reduction of \$2,300,000 recommended by the committee is based primarily on the economy program of the Congress which, as stated in the preceding paragraph, will result in a substantial decrease in the need for office space and other expenditures due to decreases in personnel.

Return of departmental functions to the District of Columbia.—The committee considered the estimate of \$900,000 for expenses in connection with the return of certain bureaus and agencies to the District of Columbia. Testimony was given to the effect that a tentative program had been scheduled, but that no definite decision had been reached as to which agencies were to be returned. In view of this situation, the committee has decided to defer approval of the item until the program has definitely crystallized and can be presented in specific terms in order that the committee and the Congress can be advised as to just which agencies it is proposed to return to Washington. Until this decision has been reached, it is not believed that affirmative action should be taken on the matter.

Construction of public buildings.—A total budget estimate of \$4,950,000 was considered by the committee for the construction of public buildings, and there is included in the bill \$3,800,000 for this purpose. A table giving the amounts recommended in the budget estimates and the sums included in the bill is inserted at this point as follows:

Project	Budget estimate, 1948	Recommended in bill, 1948
West central heating plant.....	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
Hospital center.....	2,750,000	1,700,000
National Institute of Mental Health.....	850,000	850,000
Geophysical Institute, Alaska.....	¹ 100,000	-----
Total.....	4,950,000	3,800,000

¹ And contract authorization of \$875,000.

The amount of \$1,250,000 for the west central heating plant will provide funds for the completion of this project which is estimated to cost \$7,750,000.

The budget estimate of \$2,750,000 for preliminary expenses in the acquisition of a site in connection with the proposed hospital center for the District of Columbia authorized by Public Law 648 of the last

Congress has been reduced to \$1,700,000 by the committee. This reduction in the estimate will not delay the undertaking of the project, however, as it represents merely a reduction in the amount to be provided for the acquisition of a site which will not be required owing to the fact that a provision has been inserted in the bill authorizing the transfer of a site from the Navy Department to the Federal Works Agency without exchange of funds. In a statement to the committee in connection with this project, the Public Buildings Commissioner, Mr. Reynolds, advised the committee that it would necessary to purchase a portion of the site and that \$950,000 would be required for this purpose. This latter sum is being provided for in the bill. The remainder, \$750,000, will be required for plans and specifications and other work preliminary to actual construction.

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$850,000 for the construction of a National Institute of Mental Health. The amount provided will consist of \$450,000 for purchase of a site and \$400,000 for preparation of plans, drawings, and other work. The hospital is to be located in the Bethesda, Md., area.

Public Roads Administration.—The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$300,288,854 for this agency. The amount recommended in the bill, \$264,000,000, is \$11,838,792 less than the 1947 appropriation and \$36,288,854 less than the budget estimates. The amounts proposed in the budget estimates, the appropriations recommended by the committee for 1948, and the increase or decrease in such amounts are set forth below.

Item	Budget estimate, 1948	Recommended in bill, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Federal-aid highway system.....	\$10,288,854	\$10,288,854	-----
Secondary or feeder roads.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
Elimination of grade crossings.....	5,000,000	-----	—\$5,000,000
Federal-aid postwar highways.....	279,000,000	247,711,146	—31,288,854
Public-land highways.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
War and emergency damage, Hawaii.....	(1)	(1)	-----
Total.....	300,288,854	264,000,000	—36,288,854

¹ Contract authorization of \$2,000,000 recommended.

In recommending a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the grade-crossing elimination item and \$31,288,854 in connection with the postwar highway program, the committee has been substantially supported in its recommendation by the Federal Works Administrator, General Fleming, who on request of the committee, has advised it as follows:

The Commissioner of Public Roads and his staff have worked in close cooperation with the State highway departments in determining factors under which contracts should be let. The State highway departments have not awarded contracts at the rate anticipated because of bid prices exceeding estimates and in some instances uncertainty in delivery of steel. In addition to these lettings on which the State highway departments have not made awards, the Public Roads Administration has not concurred in the awarding of a small percentage of contracts for similar reasons.

This administrative action on the part of the State highway departments and the Public Roads Administration is, in my opinion, based on sound judgment and a sincere effort to get maximum value of completed work for each highway dollar. This action has, of course, resulted in the postwar highway program moving at a

rate slower than originally anticipated. This obviously causes a reduction in the cash requirements of the Public Roads Administration for the fiscal year 1948.

While the reduction recommended by the committee totaling \$36,288,854 is in excess of the saving which the Federal Works Administrator believes can be conservatively made at this time, the committee is of the opinion that the additional saving it has recommended will not result in any shortage of cash required to carry forward the program during the fiscal year 1948. In eliminating the estimate of \$5,000,000 for grade-crossing work, it should be pointed out that all funds for this purpose are not being cut off; it being ascertained that a substantial cash balance for this purpose will be carried forward into the fiscal year 1948, and that funds provided in the bill for postwar highway construction also will be available for expenditure in connection with grade-crossing elimination work.

*Bureau of Community Facilities—(Public Works advance planning).—*A supplemental estimate in House Document 201 proposing an appropriation of not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, for the liquidation of this work was considered by the committee, which has included \$895,000 in the bill for such purpose. The act authorizing this project expires on June 30, 1947, and the amount recommended in the bill will provide funds for liquidation. It is estimated that this program by date of completion will have involved an expenditure of some \$60,000,000 on 7,370 planning projects, and that a shelf of projects in excess of \$2,000,000,000 will have been provided as a result of funds advanced to the States and municipalities in connection with this work.

For the construction of Virgin Islands public works a total estimate of \$3,006,205 was considered, consisting of funds for water-supply facilities, the construction of highways, and administrative expenses. The committee has allowed the estimate of \$1,632,687 for a water-supply system on the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, and has disallowed funds totaling \$1,252,966 for highway construction on these islands, the former projects having priority under the act of Congress authorizing such public-works construction. The estimate of \$120,552 for administrative expenses has been reduced to \$75,000.

The committee has eliminated the budget estimate of \$550,000 for War Public Works (community facilities) liquidation, and has inserted in lieu thereof a reappropriation of \$500,000 of the unobligated balance of funds for this purpose. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised that on June 30, 1947, there would be an unobligated balance of \$2,100,000 which would be available for reappropriation or rescission and that in addition thereto, \$3,500,000 was being held back for possible use in connection with the San Diego project in California. The committee is of the opinion that these funds should be rescinded and has inserted an appropriate provision in title III of the bill providing that the sum of \$5,100,000, the remainder after reappropriation of \$500,000 for this project, shall revert to the Treasury.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee has included in the bill a total of \$36,517,000 for all expenses of this Office, which is \$3,783,000 less than the 1947 appropriation and \$1,100,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee feels that this Office has made an earnest effort to reduce expenditures in connection with its operations and appreciates the fact that had it not absorbed all Pay Act funds required for 1947, it would show a substantially greater saving in the fiscal year 1948. Personnel has been reduced sharply by this agency which reached its peak about a year ago when 15,000 employees were on the pay roll. This number has been reduced to 11,000, and will be reduced to 10,000 by the end of the coming fiscal year.

In view of this situation, the committee has recommended no decrease in the item for salaries as presented by the Budget, the reduction of \$1,100,000 being attributable to the denial of \$100,000 in the estimate of \$1,817,000 for miscellaneous expenses and \$1,000,000 for a proposed new item having to do with an analysis of agency expenditures authorized by the recent Legislative Reorganization Act. The committee is of the opinion that this latter proposal should be deferred until a more complete and definite program can be evolved.

The committee believes that the work of this Office is highly important to the committee and the Congress in seeking to establish proper control over expenditures in the various departments. In this connection, there is inserted herewith a table showing exceptions and collections by the General Accounting Office during the last three fiscal years.

Exceptions and collections in the audit, exclusive of the transportation audit

Fiscal year	Exceptions	Collections
1944	\$1, 680, 615, 200	\$24, 965, 066
1945	775, 534, 521	47, 140, 056
1946	1, 031, 144, 309	43, 470, 818

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling \$11,898,000 for this Commission and is recommending appropriations in the sum of \$10,611,100, a reduction of \$1,286,900 in the budget estimates. The refusal of the committee to recommend the substantial increase proposed for this agency during the next fiscal year is due to the fact that a very substantial increase was allowed for the fiscal year 1947. The committee does not feel that a further substantial increase is justified during the fiscal year 1948. However, in recognition of the importance of railroad safety and locomotive inspection work, there has been recommended slight increases in the budget estimates for each of these items.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is the Government agency charged with the responsibility for scientific aeronautical research. A large share of the credit for the marked progress which has been made by this country in civilian and military aviation belongs to the scientists of this agency by reason of the considerable contributions they have made to the advancement of the art. There is now an urgent necessity for renewed emphasis on fundamental

research. The research data produced by the agency is essential to the military services and the aircraft industry for the design and development of improved military and civilian aircraft. Aeronautical science is in the midst of a revolution brought about by the introduction of new methods of propulsion. It is vital to our national security that these new possibilities be fully exploited. Painstaking and extensive fundamental research will be necessary to realize the full potentialities that are now attainable by any nation willing to make the effort.

In recognition of the importance of this work, the committee has approved a total of \$33,490,000 for salaries and expenses, an increase of \$5,950,000 over current year requirements and \$390,000 less than the budget estimate. The reduction in the estimate is due to the denial of funds for a proposed increase of \$130,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$200,000 is attributable to the delay in the need for funds for operation of three large wind tunnels which will reduce the requirements for electric power in 1948; and \$60,000 in connection with civil service examinations.

A total of \$2,400,000 plus a contract authorization of \$2,143,000 is approved for modernization of existing facilities and for the construction of a few urgently needed research facilities at all three NACA laboratories. The funds requested will provide for the construction of two small supersonic tunnels at the Ames laboratory; a materials laboratory, a supersonic model fabrication building, and modernization of air handling equipment at the Cleveland laboratory; and missile handling facilities, a propeller static test stand; and a supersonic tunnel laboratory building for the Langley laboratory and its auxiliary flight research station. These facilities are required particularly for work in the high-speed flight ranges.

The committee has also approved supplemental estimates contained in House Document No. 95 in the sum of \$7,479,000 to complete certain research facilities, including modification of existing facilities. At the Langley laboratory, \$5,805,000 is required to meet increases in construction costs since July 1945 when the original estimates were prepared, and to permit modifications in the design of two wind tunnels to provide the increased power which has been found necessary to carrying out research at conditions more closely approaching full-scale flight conditions and at higher speeds than originally contemplated. The modernization of these two tunnels is necessary to prevent their obsolescence in the light of recent scientific advances. The amount of \$1,674,000 required at the Cleveland laboratory is necessary to meet increased construction costs for a supersonic tunnel and a jet propulsion fuels laboratory over the original estimates prepared early in 1945.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The bill includes \$1,256,335 for the expenses of operating this activity, which is \$15,000 in excess of the 1947 appropriation and \$434,665 less than the budget estimate. The committee has disallowed all proposed increases in the estimates for personal services for this activity, including \$265,340 which was requested for the continuation of work on a history of the Government's war experiences, such work being initiated during the current year by allocation of funds from the State, War, and Navy Departments. In this connec-

tion the committee wishes to express disapproval of the practice of starting projects of this type by the allocation of funds under section 601 of the Economy Act which may commit the Congress to provide additional funds to continue the work in a subsequent year. It does not believe that the purpose and intent of the Economy Act was to authorize such procedure.

The committee has provided \$14,972 for four additional employees at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, with the restriction that the money for such personnel shall be obtained from funds presently applied to use in the District of Columbia. The actual increase of \$10,000 over the 1947 appropriation is to provide for additional personnel in the Legislative Records Section.

The committee is not in accord with the reorganization plan recently put into effect by this agency, including the reallocation of positions in the upper grades. It is believed that there should be a down-grading of personnel which would permit the appointment of additional personnel in the lower grades where there is greater need for personal services. The committee recommends that action be taken by this agency which will result in readjustment along the lines proposed above.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Land acquisition.—In allowing a total of \$279,000 for land acquisition in the National Capital and metropolitan area, the committee has provided a reduction of \$2,994,000 in the budget estimate. Of this reduction \$1,494,000 has been made possible by the failure of the Maryland Legislature to pass enabling legislation necessary to cooperation with the Federal Government in the acquisition of land in the Maryland park area. The remainder of the reduction is made by the committee because it is of the opinion that the acquisition of additional property in suburban areas should be deferred until a later date, when it is believed land values will have depreciated to a degree where considerable savings can be effected.

The committee has allowed \$200,000 as proposed by the budget for the acquisition of land in connection with the development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and an additional \$79,000 for approved park, parkway and playground development in the District of Columbia, the latter sum being provided for the acquisition of two additional playground sites and for operating expenses of the commission.

District of Columbia redevelopment.—The estimate of \$95,000 for restoration of so-called blighted areas in the District of Columbia authorized by Public Law 592 of the Seventy-ninth Congress has been disallowed by the committee, it being of the opinion that the program, which involves the removal and reconstruction of housing in several areas, should be deferred until the demand for housing has been met to some extent and until the cost of construction has decreased.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

The Philippine War Damage Commission was authorized by Public Law 390 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, its duties being to estimate the extent of war damages and provide for the payment thereof within

the total of the authorizations recommended in the act. The act provides for the payment of war damage to private property in an amount not to exceed \$400,000,000 and not to exceed \$120,000,000 for the restoration and improvement of public property. The work is now under way with an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the current year, and the committee is advised that the staff has been organized and it was expected that operations would begin on a significant scale about April 1, 1947.

It is estimated that about 800,000 individual claims for compensation and 100,000 miscellaneous claims of firms, corporations, and others, will be filed with the Commission. More recent estimates indicate the total may reach the 1,000,000 mark. In recommending a reduction of \$20,000,000 in the estimate of \$90,000,000 for this purpose, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that there has been some slowness in getting the program under way and that in all probability a considerably smaller number of claims will be actually processed and ready for payment during the next fiscal year than was estimated when the budget was prepared. It is not the intention of the committee to withhold funds for the settlement of these claims, but it is believed that the amount provided will be sufficient to meet all payments due during the next fiscal year.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

There is included in the bill for salaries and expenses of this Commission \$5,688,700, which is \$200,000 in excess of the 1947 appropriation and \$750,000 less than the budget estimate. In effecting the reduction in the budget estimate, the committee has disallowed all funds proposed for work in the collection of corporation statistics, \$22,748 for work in connection with the Administrative Procedure Act, and \$6,636 which had been requested for the holding of civil-service examinations.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, the committee recommends \$1,700,312, which is an increase of \$67,400 in the 1947 appropriation and \$354,088 less than the budget estimate, the largest request ever made by the agency. The increase over current year appropriations will provide \$50,000 for planning work necessary in connection with the establishment of a national air museum which was authorized by Public Law 722 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. The remaining increase of \$17,400 is to provide for the increased cost of personnel due to the recent reclassification of some 26 positions. The committee has denied all remaining requests for increases as submitted in the budget estimate.

National Gallery of Art.—In recommending a reduction of \$10,574 in the budget estimate for the Gallery of Art, the committee has disallowed funds requested for two positions consisting of an assistant secretary at \$8,180 and a secretary-stenographer at \$2,394.

TARIFF COMMISSION

There is included in the bill a total of \$1,148,349 for this Commission, which is an increase of \$39,349 in excess of the 1947 appropriation and \$171,651 less than the budget estimate. The funds recom-

mended by the committee will provide for the operation of this agency on the same basis as for the current year, the increase of \$39,349 being allowed for within-grade promotions and printing and binding, and the decrease of \$171,651 being due to the denial of increases requested for 56 new positions and for additional expenses which would have been incurred with the employment of such new personnel.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The committee held hearings with General Bradley and his staff and went as far as possible into all phases of the Veterans' Administration's requirements for the fiscal year 1948. The information obtained by the committee in this connection will be found in part II of the printed hearings.

No recommendation by the committee contemplates any reduction or change in any existing veterans' benefits. No recommendation of the committee suggests the reduction of even 1 penny in financial assistance to the disabled or to the widowed or orphaned, or in medical care to those eligible. The record makes it clear that the Congress has not denied either money or medical personnel for hospitals and that personnel ceilings fixed by the Bureau of the Budget in this connection have not been reached.

The recommendations of the committee concern themselves with administrative expenditures and policies which have been under fire so often in the past by national veterans organizations, national publications, and other groups and individuals.

The Veterans' Administration has had a tremendous problem to deal with. The large number of men demobilized during the latter part of 1945 and the early part of 1946 made rapid expansion essential. The Congress gave the Veterans' Administration all the money and personnel requested to meet the impact of this work load. This phase of the work is now over. The great demobilization period is long past. Individual emergency services have settled down to a more normal flow of activities. The time has come to establish efficiency in administration.

The record discloses disturbing weaknesses in the present situation.

There appears to be no proper central control of personnel. This seems to have been lost back in December 1945 when the power of employment was delegated to heads of offices in the field, some 78,000 employees having been added to the rolls in a period of 6 months thereafter. The committee is advised that no current personnel records, covering positions and salaries of those in the field offices, are available in the central office in Washington, although available records do show a disproportionate assignment of personnel of branch and regional offices and of administrative and maintenance personnel at hospitals.

A lack of proper central control over supplies is also indicated. There is evidence of delay and lack of efficiency and economy in the real estate and construction field. Construction costs appear to be tremendous and out of line with those for private construction. The situation in the insurance field is such that Veterans' Administration officials believe a year at least will be required to straighten it out.

Over 1,200,000 premium payments have been unallocated to insurance policies which may be located in any one of 14 offices. The committee investigators are of the opinion that the decentralization program has not provided the improvement in efficiency expected and that in certain instances it has created a duplication of work and personnel at the three levels of supervision. These and other matters which might be mentioned indicate the importance of efficient operation from the standpoint of every veteran in America.

No one wants to see a recurrence of the events that took place in the Veterans' Administration after World War I. No one wants to see another act reducing veterans' benefits such as we had in 1933.

For the reasons indicated the committee has found it impossible to do a careful or thorough piece of work at this time. The work of the investigators in the time available was necessarily limited to the central office in Washington. Essential information was not available there.

In their recommendations for a reduction in personnel, the committee investigators have gone further than the committee has been willing to go. The committee has preferred, under the circumstances, to act conservatively in the knowledge that General Bradley appreciates the necessity of proper personnel control and already has studies under way, in the field, with this end in view.

The total of the estimates considered by the committee in connection with this activity is \$7,075,341,300. The committee has allowed a total of \$6,944,457,080. This latter amount represents a reduction of \$130,884,220 below the budget estimate and is \$1,380,052,335 less than the total funds appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—The committee has recommended for this purpose \$878,040,780, which reflects a reduction of \$38,959,220 in the budget estimate and is \$31,295,635 less than the funds provided for the fiscal year 1947.

This appropriation covers all expenses including salaries and operating expenses of the central office in Washington, the New York branch of central office, 13 branch offices; 71 regional offices, of which 8 are located at hospitals; 144 subregional offices; 875 contact offices; 7 supply depots; 3 publication depots and for the cost of operating 138 hospitals, of which 11 have domiciliary activities, a total of 1,252 Veterans' Administration stations. This appropriation also covers the cost of travel and examination and treatment of beneficiaries on a fee basis; repairs and alterations to hospitals and homes and other property housing Administration activities; payments to contract institutions and other Government hospitals wherein Veterans' Administration patients are hospitalized; reimbursement to States for veterans cared for in State soldiers' homes; payment of contract burial expenses; and the cost of administration in connection with national service life insurance, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, readjustment allowance, compensation and pension, and loans.

The recommendation for a reduction of \$38,959,220 in this item, contemplates no reduction which will curtail existing benefits to any veteran. Reductions in personnel are not applied in connection with the maintenance or operation of any hospital or domiciliary facility.

An itemized statement showing the several items making up the overall reduction in this appropriation is set forth below as follows:

Item:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Salaries, 10,000 employees at an average salary of \$2,707.50 each.....	\$27, 075, 000
Travel of employees.....	100, 000
Travel of beneficiaries.....	612, 000
Other contractual services.....	2, 797, 965
Supplies and materials, other.....	733, 940
Equipment.....	1, 340, 315
Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	4, 000, 000
Lands and structures.....	2, 300, 000
Total.....	38, 959, 220

As emphasized above, the reduction of 10,000 employees will not result in a decrease in the number of personnel engaged in hospital work. The committee recommends that a portion of the reduction be applied specifically to employees engaged in personnel work, coordination and planning other than the Budget and Investigation Divisions, and public relations personnel which the committee has reduced from 300 to 100 employees. A further reduction can be effected in connection with employees at branch and regional offices. A report by committee investigators showed a wide variance in the number of employees at branch offices. For example, at the Chicago branch office there were 1.168 employees per 1,000 veterans, while at Denver there were 3.020 employees per 1,000 veterans, which is a difference of over 258 percent. A comparison in connection with regional offices presents a similar picture.

Special consideration should also be given to special services and to contact work insofar as it may be possible to be performed by veterans' organizations on an efficient basis.

The budget estimates as presented to the committee proposed a total of 215,000 full- and part-time employees for the fiscal year 1948. The reduction of 10,000, as recommended by the committee, will provide about 205,000 employees, full- and part-time, for the fiscal year 1948, or a reduction of about 5 percent in the force recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, the peak in administrative work load having been reached in the opinion of General Bradley. The decrease in turn-over of personnel which is to be anticipated at this time should unquestionably result in a marked increase in efficiency, and this improvement in conditions should have a favorable effect on the quantity and quality of work which will be turned out by Veterans' Administration personnel during the next fiscal year.

Additional reductions in travel, contractual services, supplies and materials, equipment, and grants to States are primarily supported and justified by careful examination into such requirements by committee investigators and were further examined by the committee during the hearings on the bill. As a result, the committee feels that these reductions set forth in the table above are fully warranted and that in no case will any hardship result to any veteran because of the denial of funds for any purpose.

In connection with the request for funds under the heading "Lands and structures," the budget estimate proposed an expenditure of

\$3,350,000 for the acquisition in three instances of lands and buildings for offices. The committee also considered an estimate totaling \$12,725,000 for the construction of regional office facilities in eight other instances. The committee has investigated the need for these new quarters with considerable care and has ascertained that in most instances the facilities requested are not required at the present time. Where existing facilities can continue to be used or where new quarters can be rented, the committee has disallowed the request. Of the 11 projects under consideration, it is estimated that there is immediate and urgent need for only 4 of such projects. In other cases, it was discovered that there existed quarters which could provide adequate administrative facilities for some time to come or that existing facilities could continue in use. The four cases where it is believed desirable that new facilities should be provided and for which funds are included in the bill are Houston, Tex., where a regional office is to be acquired at a cost of \$1,000,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, where two former fire-proof barracks buildings can be reconverted to office use at a cost of approximately \$50,000; Columbia, S. C., where \$1,850,000 is provided for administrative facilities, and Fargo, N. Dak., where \$1,250,000 is also provided for administrative facilities. The hearings on the bill will disclose a willingness on the part of the Veterans' Administration to agree to the recommendations of the committee in this connection.

Printing and binding.—The bill includes \$7,000,000 for this purpose, which is a decrease of \$1,500,000 in the budget estimate, and the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year. Examination by committee investigators in connection with this item indicated that the supply of materials available among the larger items including form blanks, publications, etc., was excessive, and indicated that there could be a substantial deferment in connection with the acquisition of new and additional stocks. For instance, it was reported that 3,674,511,600 miscellaneous blank forms were on hand at the time of the investigation. Other items were available on a comparable basis. In view of this situation, the committee believes that the amount recommended will provide sufficient funds on a reduced basis to meet all demands during the next fiscal year.

Army and Navy pensions.—The bill includes \$2,171,915,000 for the payment of compensation and pensions, which is an increase of \$25,250,000 over the current fiscal year, and \$50,000,000 less than the budget estimate. As originally submitted, the budget estimate for this purpose was \$2,491,740,000. Subsequently, and after the committee investigators had stated to the committee that an overestimate had been made, and had recommended a reduction amounting to approximately \$362,000,000, the Bureau of the Budget submitted a supplemental estimate reducing the original estimate \$269,825,000. During hearings on the bill, General Bradley was questioned carefully as to this item, and his reply was to the effect that he would not seriously dispute the figures submitted to the committee by its investigators. In other words, he agreed that the figure was an estimate and that that of the committee investigators might be as good as that of the Veterans' Administration. In order to be conservative the committee has made a reduction of \$50,000,000 in the budget estimate rather than a reduction of \$93,000,000 as would be justified by the report submitted to the committee by its investigative staff.

Readjustment benefits.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$3,719,860,000 for the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. The amount appropriated for 1947 was \$4,365,223,000. This appropriation provides funds for the payment of subsistence allowance and tuition, supplies, and equipment for veterans receiving education and training; interest and guaranty losses on loans; and readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans. All administrative costs incident to the carrying out of the provisions of this act are included in the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation. It is estimated that the number of veterans in training under this act will increase from an average of 282,345 during the fiscal year 1946 to an average of 2,325,000 in the fiscal year 1948; that the number of loans guaranteed or insured will increase from approximately 184,000 during 1946 to approximately 720,000; and that readjustment allowances which were paid to an average of 974,000 in 1946 will decrease to an average of 925,000 in 1948. Out of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 approximately \$624,900,000 was obligated in 1946 and it is estimated that \$180,000,000 will be available for use in 1948.

Military and naval insurance.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$11,150,000, which is an increase of \$5,552,500 over the amount granted for the current fiscal year. The 1947 appropriation was augmented by \$7,113,232, the balance carried forward from 1946. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War I veterans for what was known as war-risk insurance. Payments are now being made (1) to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as the result of war service or during the postwar period in which they carried this type of insurance; (2) to beneficiaries of members of the armed forces who died in service or during the postwar period in which this type of insurance was in force; and (3) to the Government life-insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service in the case of persons so engaged while protected by Government life policies. As the expected expenditure from this appropriation in 1947 is \$12,710,732, the estimated requirements for 1948 represent a reduction of approximately a million and a half dollars.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The committee has approved the proposals as set forth in the budget estimate for the construction of 15 new veterans' hospitals in various areas throughout the United States. A list of the hospitals recommended, together with the type and number of beds, and so forth, will be found on page 525, part II, of the printed hearings. Provision is made for such hospitals at Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco in California; Denver, Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; Topeka, Kans. (site only); Boston, Mass.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; New York City, N. Y. (which the committee understands is to be located in the Borough of Queens); North Carolina area, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio (two hospitals); Oklahoma City, Okla.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Marlin, Tex. Also, the bill provides for a 250-bed addition to the hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

In eliminating \$30,300,000 requested in the estimates as an additional appropriation to carry forward the hospital program, the committee is able to report definitely that the program has not been

retarded or delayed in any respect. The committee has been assured by representatives of the Veterans' Administration that sufficient cash is now on hand and available to meet all possible needs until at least the latter part of the fiscal year 1948, at which time additional funds can be provided if there is a demand and need for them. Also, the committee was assured that approximately \$80,000,000 in cash was presently on hand which will not be required until the latter part of the next fiscal year, if at all. In view of this situation the committee has inserted in the bill a provision rescinding \$50,000,000 of this sum with the understanding that funds will be made available if and when required. In order that the full program may go forward without delay, the committee has increased the contract authorization from \$257,950,000 to \$338,250,000. This will enable the Veterans' Administration to enter all contracts and to do other things which may be necessary to advance the program as rapidly as possible.

The 76-hospital program will provide approximately 40,000 additional beds, the new 14-hospital program will provide 11,650 additional beds, and it is estimated that with the existing 126 hospitals and 99,000 beds there will be an over-all total of 152,000 beds available when both programs are completed. The Veterans' Administration appears to regard this as the maximum number that can be efficiently operated.

Figures presented to the committee in connection with the cost of hospital construction indicate an astounding increase in the cost of such facilities and a very much greater cost than for private hospitals. In some instances it was disclosed that construction costs would run as high as \$23,000 per bed. The committee trusts that while providing all facilities essential to the care and welfare of veterans in hospitals, consideration will also be given to the possible deferment of such installations as administrative and other facilities which may not be essential immediately to the welfare and rehabilitation of the veterans, with a view to more favorable construction costs.

Operation of canteens.—The bill includes \$965,000 to augment the \$4,000,000 made available in the fiscal year 1947 for the purpose of establishing a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration as authorized by Public Law 636, Seventy-ninth Congress. The reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,465,000 has been made on the strength of an investigation into this activity which discloses that the forecasted loss for the fiscal year 1947 in the operation of existing canteens will be converted into a small net profit and a substantial cash profit, and to other favorable conditions which existed at the time of the investigation and which apparently was not known at the time the budget estimate was submitted.

National service life insurance appropriated fund.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$62,217,000 for this purpose which covers payments to the national service life insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to mortality cost on account of deaths traceable to the extra hazard of military or naval service; the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to such extra hazard; the cost of waiver of recovery of payments under the provisions of section 609 (a) on national service life insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of part I, title VI, Public Law 801, Seventy-sixth Congress; the payment of benefits directly from and the payment of premiums directly to the appropria-

tion under the authority of the act as amended August 1, 1946, Public Law 589, Seventy-ninth Congress. In the 1947 fiscal year, \$705,245,000 was appropriated under this title. The termination of the war greatly reduced payments to the national service life insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained incident to the extra hazards of military and naval service, and future years' appropriations will probably continue to graduate downward.

Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$833,000 for this item. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, provides protection for commercial private life-insurance policies carried by servicemen before entry into military service. This act provides that premiums on such policies coming due while the person is in service and for 2 years after discharge can be charged as a loan against the policy. The function of the Government is to guarantee to the insurance company the repayment of any indebtedness not liquidated by the insured himself. Any payment made by the Government for this purpose is a debt owed to the United States by such insured. As of June 30, 1946, there was a total of 89,027 applications approved for protection of policies under this act.

Veterans' miscellaneous benefits.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$85,449,800 for the fiscal year 1948, which covers the cost of payment of burial expenses authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition for veterans in training under Public Law 16. The estimated cost of statutory burial allowances is \$10,849,800. The cost of tuition, supplies, and equipment for Public 16 trainees is \$74,600,000. It is expected that an average of 257,000 will receive vocational rehabilitation during 1948, with an average of 134,500 receiving institutional training and 122,500 receiving on-the-job training.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The estimates considered by the committee in connection with this agency consisted of a request for obligation authority to continue operations during the fiscal year 1948 in carrying out the provisions of the basic Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, and the so-called Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. No provision is made in the bill for the activities of the former War Shipping Administration which were merged with the Maritime Commission and which under present conditions will expire on June 30, 1947. It is understood that an estimate winding up the affairs of the War Shipping Administration has been submitted and that the liquidation program will go forward in the event legislation continuing the function is not enacted in the near future.

Before referring to the items recommended in the bill the committee wishes to point out that it worked under a decided handicap in consideration of the request for this agency. The justifications of the estimates were submitted in great volume but with no regard for convenience or clarity and with errors which were pointed out by the committee in its examination and referred to in the report of the committee investigators. Repeated requests by the committee for justifications of brevity and clarity have resulted in no cooperation from the Commission staff who apparently operate on the theory that

the best results can be had through a policy of confusion and an oversupply of nonessential information that will place an undue burden on the committee. Hearings on the bill further disclosed the lack of unity and agreement on the part of members of the Commission and its staff as to the operations of the Commission.

The committee found it necessary to employ expert accountants to go into the Commission's records and reconstruct the whole budget, supplying it with information necessary to an intelligent analysis of the requirements of the Commission.

The work of these accountants has developed a number of important facts, notable among them being an item of \$37,000,000 anticipated receipts to the construction fund (from subsidy recaptures, including subsidies for 1947 and 1948) which had not been included in the budget presentation. There is no justification for any agency of the Government submitting such involved and confused statements that the committee should be required to expend funds for the services of expert accountants actually to go into the records and develop basic data in presenting its material for consideration by the Congress. Every agency should consider it to be a first responsibility that its data be clear, concise, and accurate. The reverse process appears to have been the policy of the Maritime Commission. The committee has adopted the only recourse it has under such circumstances, i. e., the rescission of all outstanding balances in the fund and transfer of receipts to the Treasury in order that the Commission will be required to submit a direct estimate for the actual amount required in 1949 and subsequent fiscal years.

The Commission's budget presentation, bad as it is, appears from information available to the committee to be only typical of the fiscal management within the Commission.

The Commission has administered the revolving fund over a long period of time and the committee regrets the necessity of withdrawing from it the power to deposit receipts to its own account and expend such funds for purposes set forth in the act, but, in the judgment of the committee, reinforced by findings of the Comptroller General, the stewardship of the Commission has been of such a nature that the only way the committee can be sure that it is properly safeguarding funds of the American taxpayer is to place the Commission on a restricted annual budget basis.

Coupled with the lack of knowledge of facts as to the operations of the agency was the astounding record as to the upgrading of personnel in the Maritime Commission proper. The committee called on the Commission to submit a list showing all employees who had been promoted or reallocated two or more grades during the period from July 1, 1940, to March 31, 1947. Much difficulty ensued in securing information on this subject but after several requests and much discussion with Maritime Commission officials the committee was advised that approximately 1,400 persons were in the group receiving two or more increases in grades. Three thousand, five hundred and twenty-nine employees were on the roll as of March 1, 1947. The figures above set forth speak for themselves. Numerous instances are cited in the data submitted by the Commission where excessive up-gradings have occurred and where employees who were receiving from \$2,000 to \$3,200 in 1940 or subsequent thereto are now receiving \$8,000, \$9,000, and more per annum. The committee

is of the opinion that a revision downward of salaries is one of the first steps the Commission should take to put its house in order.

In the Maritime Appropriation Act for 1947 limitations were placed on "expenditures" under certain categories. For 1948 the budget proposed, and the committee has agreed, that the limitations in the individual categories should be on "obligations" instead of "expenditures." The limitation on obligations will authorize the Commission to enter into contracts, place orders, etc., to the amounts set out in the act regardless of whether or not payments actually are made in 1948. As a matter of fact in a number of instances the amount of obligational authority granted is in excess of the amount actually expected to be expended during the year for such activity, but is necessary in order to permit the Commission to carry on an orderly program. For 1948 the committee has placed a single limitation on the over-all "expenditures" by the Commission which includes the amount necessary to pay obligations incurred in 1947 and prior years, but which will become due and payable in 1948, and the amount necessary to pay that portion of obligations incurred in 1948 which must be paid in 1948.

The new obligations authorized in the bill for 1948, \$129,517,281, are as follows:

Personal services.....	\$7, 393, 226
Administrative expenses other than personal services.....	795, 000
New ship construction and betterment, fiscal years 1947 and 1948...	99, 000, 000
Recovery of vessels.....	100, 000
Maintenance of shipyard facilities.....	800, 000
Operation of warehouses.....	849, 180
Operating-differential subsidies.....	10, 000, 000
Reserve fleet expense.....	10, 000, 000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	500, 000
Penalty mail costs.....	60, 000
Entertainment of officials of other countries.....	1, 125
Services authorized by sec. 15 of act of Aug. 2, 1946.....	18, 750
Total.....	129, 517, 281

The total amount allowed for expenditure in 1948, \$207,100,000, is set forth in the following table:

Construction of vessels (old program):	<i>Amount</i>
Ships completed or in process of construction at June 30, 1946..	\$78, 140, 000
Reserve for insurance premiums.....	1, 560, 000
Construction of vessels (new program):	
Construction, new vessels.....	21, 240, 000
Betterment to old vessels:	
1947 allotment.....	3, 760, 000
1948 allotment.....	10, 000, 000
Shipbuilding facilities:	
Construction.....	1, 000, 000
Postwar restoration.....	1, 000, 000
Administrative expense.....	8, 300, 000
Reconversion of vessels (balance of 1947 allotment and 1948 \$100,000 allotment).....	40, 000, 000

	<i>Amount</i>
Maintenance of commission owned shipyards.....	\$800, 000
Operation of warehouses.....	800, 000
Subsidies for operating differentials.....	8, 000, 000
Reserve fleet expense.....	9, 000, 000
Adjustment of sales price of vessels sold.....	3, 000, 000
Miscellaneous.....	500, 000
Contingent reserve ¹	20, 000, 000
Total.....	207, 100, 000

¹ The reserve for contingencies is intended to permit the Commission to meet obligations in any of the categories where the amounts necessary to be paid exceed the present estimates indicated in the foregoing table.

Administrative expense, personal services.—The committee has reduced the amount requested for this item, \$10,140,000, to \$7,393,226, a reduction of \$2,746,774. This reduction consists of certain specific reductions or eliminations and also an over-all reduction applicable to the remaining activities of the Commission.

The items eliminated altogether—Office of the Historian, \$30,651, and Public Information Division, \$37,628 (a total of \$68,279)—represent activities which the committee believes can well be dispensed with in the effort to retrench from the exceedingly high expenditures of the past.

Specific curtailments were made in the case of the Research Division, \$125,000; district directors, \$59,948; and Reserve Fleet Division, \$118,429; in the case of the latter two such amounts represent a 50 percent reduction. In the case of the Finance Department the specific reduction made was \$1,500,000. The amount requested for the Legal Department, \$352,542, has been reduced by one-third thereof, viz, \$117,514. Such specific reductions (in addition to the items above eliminated) aggregate \$1,920,891. The reduction made in the case of the Finance Department reflects a saving that it is anticipated can well be made by reason of the present functioning of the joint committee of which staff members of both the Maritime Commission and the General Accounting Office are members. The reduction in the case of the Reserve Fleet Division represents a recognition of the expectantly reduced work of that Division by reason of the lesser number of vessels expected to enter the reserve fleets.

The further over-all reduction, amounting to \$757,604, represents a 25 percent reduction on the various activities other than those where the decline in volume of work to be done appeared to have been sufficiently dealt with. It is the committee's thought that in the effectuation of this reduction it may be desirable to accord latitude in its application to the Commission.

Administrative expense—Other.—Three of the four items comprised in this group have also been subjected to 25 percent reduction, viz: Expenses not specified, from \$1,060,000 to \$795,000; entertainment, from \$1,500 to \$1,125; and contract services, from \$25,000 to \$18,750 (leaving the item of penalty mail, \$60,000, unchanged). The entire amount of administrative expense—personal services and other expenses—has thus been reduced from \$11,286,500 to \$8,268,101, or a reduction of \$3,018,399.

New ship construction and betterments.—Aside from the amounts previously approved for the fiscal year 1947, namely, \$84,000,000 for vessel construction and \$5,000,000 for betterments to vessels, there has been included in the bill \$10,000,000 for further betterments.

Reconversion of vessels.—The amount requested by the Maritime Commission, \$50,000,000, has not been granted by the committee except to the extent that an amount of \$100,000 has been permitted to remain for incidental costs in this connection. It is the expectation of the committee that the reduction thus effected, \$49,900,000, can be dealt with by way of granting specific allowances to purchasers of vessels for the purpose of the "putting in class" of such vessels and any other proper reconversion expenses. In order that there may be no question of the Commission's authority in the establishment of sales prices to correspond with this policy in the negotiation for sales of vessels, the language of the Appropriation Act has carried a proviso in connection with the amount of \$100,000, reading as follows:

Provided, That the Commission may make allowances to purchasers for cost of putting vessels in class, such allowances to be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946.

The committee believes not only that alterations of this nature can be better made under the supervision of those who will thereafter operate the vessels but also that in thus relieving the Commission of the detail administration of such work, the matter of bringing the accounting status of the Finance Department to a more efficient one will also be expedited. The committee is very much concerned with the extraordinarily unsatisfactory state of affairs in that department as revealed by the audits of the General Accounting Office. It is mindful of the fact that by reason of this status the Commission cannot but be greatly handicapped through the lack of a really effective accounting control over its various operations.

Operating differential subsidies.—It is the understanding of the committee that ship operators have earned in 1946 and are now earning very satisfactory profits. In view of this fact the committee strongly urges upon the Commission that it promptly reopen the subsidy contracts, as authorized by statute and the contracts themselves, with a view to determining whether or not any subsidy is properly payable to operators earning substantial profits. The committee believes that it is exceedingly doubtful whether any payment will prove to be justified. It is the hope of the committee that it will be found unnecessary to pay any operating subsidies at all in 1948. However, in the event that it should be "necessary to meet competition of foreign-flag ships" (see. 603, Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended) the committee has allowed \$10,000,000 for that purpose.

Reserve fleet expense.—The committee has reduced the requested amount for laying-up expense of the reserve fleets from \$15,000,000 to \$10,000,000. It has given very careful attention to this matter and come to the conclusion that since the Division's estimate of vessels to be serviced (on which the \$15,000,000 requested was predicated) has been decidedly reduced by reason of the unexpectedly heavy sales demand for such vessels, some proportionate reduction in the amount was certainly in order. As a matter of fact, the one-third reduction made is less proportionately than the reduction in the esti-

mate of vessels to be attended to, which reduction, it is our information, is fully 40 percent.

Adjustment of sales price of vessels sold.—The committee has taken no action with regard to the item of adjustment of the sales price of vessels sold prior to the Ship Sales Act of 1946, whose sales price was made subject to a rebate by that act. The amount of \$20,000,000 originally provided by the Commission out of its revolving fund appears, from its present representations, to be deemed inadequate, although no request for an increase in obligation limitation was made by it in its 1948 budgetary proposal.

The committee has not, at this time, approved any additional provision, pending the Commission's more definite determination of the amounts actually needed. Among other things, the committee suggests that the matter of rebates due to the mere accident of vessel classification in certain cost categories requires some further determination by the Commission; if such rebates should appear to be at all substantial in amount, the views of the pertinent legislative committee may well be ascertained before claims therefor are finally settled.

In order that no such rebates be hereafter paid in cash, when the recipient of such rebate is indebted to the United States on account of any ship-purchase transaction, there has been set forth in the bill a provision prohibiting such payments.

Miscellaneous.—The requested amount for miscellaneous expense, \$1,000,000, has been reduced by the committee to \$500,000, an amount which it considers most ample in view of the fact that the various activities of the Commission are, in its judgment, well provided for in the specific amounts approved. Indeed, with careful regard to the need of avoidance of unnecessary expenses in these days when retrenchment is so desirable, the remainder amount would, if anything, seem to be too generous.

Maritime training fund.—The bill includes \$8,320,000 for the operation of certain schools in connection with the training of personnel to serve in the United States. Authority for a permanent and continuous program for training licensed and unlicensed personnel for service in the United States merchant marine is contained in the declaration of policy, section 101, of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

The committee has approved funds requested in the Budget amounting to \$5,470,000 and has added thereto \$2,850,000 to provide for the continuation of the schools at Alameda, Calif.; Pass Christian, Miss.; and St. Petersburg, Fla.; which are presently being operated. The school at Alameda is the upgrade and retraining school where seamen are trained in special lines. At Pass Christian a cadet school with a capacity of 200 is operated. The St. Petersburg school trains unlicensed personnel, it being estimated that 1,000 can be trained in the ensuing year with the \$1,500,000 provided herein for this school. Of the remainder of the increase, \$600,000 is provided for the school at Pass Christian, Miss., and \$750,000 for the school at Alameda, Calif.

The bill contains \$450,000 for State marine schools, as provided in the Budget, including \$200,000 for maintenance and repair of vessels. The schools are located in the States of California, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended.

On pages 5 and 6, in connection with the Philippine Alien Property Custodian appropriation:

*employment outside the United States of persons without regard to the civil service and classification laws * * * Provided further, That on or before November 1, 1947, the Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection with the activities of the Philippine Alien Property Administration*

On page 11, in connection with the appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission:

, and in addition to the amount herein provided, the Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of this appropriation during the fiscal year in an amount not exceeding \$250,000,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used after November 30, 1947, to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility.

On page 13, in connection with appropriations for the Civil Service Commission:

No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit and then only in combination with other factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually exercised.

On page 24, in connection with hospital center in the District of Columbia:

** * * That if the site selected by the Federal Works Administrator is under Government ownership, said site shall be transferred to the said Administrator, without exchange of funds.*

On page 35 in connection with the appropriation for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

** * * Provided, That statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman thereof to be necessary: Provided further, That aircraft and parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the Committee by the Army and Navy without reimbursement.*

On page 35:

** * * Provided, That in addition to said appropriation the Committee may, prior to July 1, 1948, enter into contracts for the same purpose to an amount not in excess of \$2,143,000.*

On page 37, in connection with the appropriation for the National Archives:

** * * Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 4 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment.*

On page 44, in connection with reconversion of vessels:

* * * *Provided, That the Commission may make allowances to purchasers of vessels for cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowances to be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946;*

On page 45:

Except as hereinbefore provided no obligation shall be incurred against such construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 and the expenditures from such fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$207,100,000.

The balance of such fund in addition to such amount of \$207,100,000, as of June 30, 1947, shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury. All receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of such construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Whenever, in connection with any transaction involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel, the United States shall be or become obligated to pay any sum to the other party to the transaction and said other party shall be or is indebted to the United States on account of any transaction involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel the amount so owing to the United States shall be deducted from the amount due the other party, and no officer or employee of the Government shall pay to such other party a sum greater than the net amount owing the other party.

On pages 50 and 51:

*For hospital and domiciliary facilities, in addition to the unobligated balances of other appropriations for this purpose, and to the unobligated balance of the contract authority of \$441,250,000 in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (which authority is hereby extended to July 1, 1949), the Administrator is authorized to incur obligations prior to July 1, 1949, in an amount not exceeding \$338,250,000, which shall be available for use, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided, That not to exceed 6.7 per centum of the foregoing appropriation and contract authorizations shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of all necessary technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it necessary in the construction of any project to employ other Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service to perform such services not to exceed 10 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended for such services.**

On page 56:

*SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be available for installing or maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund, or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided, That all agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inventories of supplies, materials, or equipment which may be owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.**

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING
BILL FOR 1948

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1947 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations including \$58,540,300 for 1947 Pay Act increases]

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
President, salary of-----	\$75, 000	\$75, 000	\$75, 000		
The White House Office, salaries and ex- penses-----	883, 660	952, 500	952, 500	+ \$68, 840	
Emergency fund for the President-----		500, 000	500, 000	+ 500, 000	
Executive Mansion and grounds-----	202, 250	202, 250	202, 250		
Bureau of the Budget:					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 623, 483	3, 342, 000	3, 254, 608	— 368, 875	— \$87, 392
Printing and binding-----	¹ 139, 000	128, 000	122, 000	— 17, 000	— 6, 000
Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	3, 762, 483	3, 470, 000	3, 376, 608	— 385, 875	— 93, 392
Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses-----	275, 000	² 400, 000	350, 000	+ 75, 000	— 50, 000
Office for Emergency Management:					
Philippine Alien Property Administra- tion, administrative expenses-----	³ (269, 500)	³ (440, 000)	³ (440, 000)	(+ 170, 500)	

War Assets Administration-----	510, 000, 000	+ 306, 750, 000	257, 149, 270	-252, 850, 730	-49, 600, 730
Office of Government Reports, salaries and expenses-----	49, 500	600, 000	-----	-49, 500	-600, 000
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	515, 247, 893	312, 949, 750	262, 605, 628	-252, 642, 265	-50, 344, 122
American Battle Monuments Commission-----	233, 440	322, 000	300, 000	+66, 560	-22, 000
Atomic Energy Commission-----	(⁵)	⁶ 250, 000, 000	⁶ 175, 000, 000	+175, 000, 000	-75, 000, 000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	13, 080, 500	12, 759, 000	12, 000, 000	-1, 080, 500	-759, 000
Panama Canal construction fund-----	⁸ 2, 222, 743	1, 910, 000	1, 910, 000	-312, 743	-----
Civil-service retirement and disability fund-----	220, 100, 000	244, 000, 000	244, 000, 000	+23, 900, 000	-----
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund-----	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	-----	-----
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund-----	217, 000	217, 000	217, 000	-----	-----
Total, Civil Service Commission-----	236, 797, 243	260, 063, 000	259, 304, 000	+22, 506, 757	-759, 000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	6, 211, 900	6, 875, 000	6, 000, 000	-211, 900	-875, 000
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	50, 000	40, 000	+15, 000	-10, 000

¹ Includes \$38,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.² Estimate of \$433,000 reduced to \$400,000 by H. Doc. 202.³ Administrative expenses paid from funds available from operations.⁴ Original estimate reduced \$20,750,000 by H. Doc. 236.⁵ Operated with funds transferred from War Department.⁶ And contract authorization of \$250,000,000.⁸ Includes \$408,743 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION— continued					
Special telegraph investigation		\$375, 000			—\$375, 000
Total, Federal Communications Commission	\$6, 236, 900	7, 300, 000	\$6, 040, 000	—\$196, 900	—1, 260, 000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	3, 390, 000	3, 905, 000	3, 390, 000		—515, 000
Flood-control surveys	259, 000	266, 500	266, 500	+7, 500	
Printing and binding	50, 000	54, 000	54, 000	+4, 000	
Penalty mail costs	6, 000	8, 500	7, 500	+1, 500	—1, 000
Total, Federal Power Commission	3, 705, 000	4, 234, 000	3, 718, 000	+13, 000	—516, 000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	2, 800, 120	3, 920, 700	2, 800, 120		—1, 120, 580
Printing and binding	9 50, 000	57, 300	55, 000	+5, 000	—2, 300
Total, Federal Trade Commission	2, 850, 120	3, 978, 000	2, 855, 120	+5, 000	—1, 122, 880
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator	10 300, 000	380, 000	344, 540	+44, 540	—35, 460

Public Works Administration liquidation-----					
Penalty mail costs-----					-3, 000
Damage claims-----					-10, 000
Total, Office of the Administrator-----					-48, 460
Public Buildings Administration:					
General administrative expenses-----					-48, 500
Repair, preservation, and equipment, buildings outside District of Co- lumbia-----					
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia--					-3, 300, 000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside District of Columbia-----					-2, 300, 000
Equipment, National Archives Build- ing-----					
Return of departmental functions to seat of government-----					-900, 000

⁹ Includes \$5,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

¹⁰ And \$33,800 for Pay Act increases transferred from "Public Works Administration liquidation, 1947."

¹¹ Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1947.

¹² Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1948.

¹³ Includes \$282,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

¹⁴ Includes \$2,700,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

¹⁵ Includes \$1,236,000 in H. Doc. 201.

¹⁶ Includes \$1,448,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

¹⁷ Decrease of \$672,000 in H. Doc. 201.

¹⁸ In First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

¹⁹ Funds provided in fiscal year 1946 available in fiscal year 1947.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued					
Public Buildings Administration—Con.					
Veterans' decentralization allowances	\$57,000			—\$57,000	
Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, D. C.	2,600,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	—1,350,000	
Hospital center, District of Columbia		2,750,000	1,700,000	+1,700,000	—\$1,050,000
National Institute of Mental Health		850,000	850,000	+850,000	
Geophysical institute, Alaska		21 100,000			—100,000
Total, Public Buildings Administra- tion	64,553,385	73,982,000	66,283,500	+1,730,115	—7,698,500
Public Roads Administration:					
Federal-aid highway system	50,000,000	10,288,854	10,288,854	—39,711,146	
Secondary or feeder roads	20,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	—17,000,000	
Elimination of grade crossings	25,000,000	5,000,000		—25,000,000	—5,000,000
Federal aid, postwar highways	150,000,000	279,000,000	247,711,146	+97,711,146	—31,288,854
Public-lands highways		3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	
Strategic highway network	10,515,637			—10,515,637	

Access roads-----	7, 323, 155				-7, 323, 155
Inter-American Highway-----	5, 000, 000				-5, 000, 000
War and emergency damage, Hawaii-----	22 8, 000, 000	(23)		(23)	-8, 000, 000
Total, Public Roads Administration-----	275, 838, 792	300, 288, 854	264, 000, 000		-11, 838, 792
Bureau of Community Facilities:					-36, 288, 854
Public works advance planning-----	(24)	(25)	(25a)		
Virgin Islands public works-----	993, 795	3, 006, 205	1, 707, 687	+713, 892	-1, 298, 518
Maintenance and operation of schools-----	(26)				
War public works (community facilities) liquidation-----	(27)	550, 000	(27a)		-550, 000
Veterans' educational facilities-----	28 78, 000, 000				
Emergency relief, Territory of Hawaii-----	29 1, 300, 000				
Total, Bureau of Community Facilities-----	80, 293, 795	3, 556, 205	1, 707, 687	-78, 586, 108	-1, 848, 518
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	421, 010, 972	378, 260, 059	332, 375, 727	-88, 635, 245	-45, 884, 332

²⁰ Contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

²¹ And contract authorization of \$875,000.

²² Contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947.

²³ Public Roads Administration authorized to enter into contracts not exceeding \$2,000,000.

²⁴ 1946 appropriation continued available during fiscal year 1947.

²⁵ Not to exceed \$1,000,000 continued available in H. Doc. 201.

^{25a} Not to exceed \$895,000 continued available until June 30, 1948.

²⁶ Unobligated balances continued available during fiscal year 1947.

²⁷ Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of unobligated balances made available.

^{27a} Not exceeding \$500,000 of unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1948.

²⁸ Includes \$75,000,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and \$3,000,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

²⁹ Contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries-----	\$38, 000, 000	\$34, 500, 000	\$34, 500, 000	—\$3, 500, 000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	2, 000, 000	1, 817, 000	1, 717, 000	—283, 000	—\$100, 000
Printing and binding-----	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000	-----	-----
Agency expenditure analyses-----	-----	30 1, 000, 000	-----	-----	—1, 000, 000
Total, General Accounting Office-----	40, 300, 000	37, 617, 000	36, 517, 000	—3, 783, 000	—1, 100, 000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
General expenses-----	8, 868, 100	10, 136, 000	8, 868, 100	-----	—1, 267, 900
Railroad safety-----	868, 500	883, 000	908, 000	+39, 500	+25, 000
Locomotive inspection-----	587, 100	595, 000	605, 000	+17, 900	+10, 000
Printing and binding-----	175, 000	250, 000	200, 000	+25, 000	—50, 000
Penalty-mail costs-----	24, 000	34, 000	* 30, 000	+6, 000	—4, 000
Total, Interstate Commerce Com- mission-----	10, 522, 700	11, 898, 000	10, 611, 100	+88, 400	—1, 286, 900

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	27, 540, 000	33, 880, 000	33, 490, 000	+ 5, 950, 000	- 390, 000
Printing and binding-----	75, 000	80, 000	80, 000	+ 5, 000	-----
Construction and equipment at laboratories-----	-----	³¹ 2, 400, 000	³¹ 2, 400, 000	+ 2, 400, 000	-----
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va.-----	2, 990, 000	³² 5, 805, 000	³² 5, 805, 000	+ 2, 815, 000	-----
Construction, aircraft-engine laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio-----	108, 000	³² 1, 674, 000	³² 1, 674, 000	+ 1, 566, 000	-----
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	30, 713, 000	43, 839, 000	43, 449, 000	+ 12, 736, 000	- 390, 000
NATIONAL ARCHIVES					
Salaries and expenses-----	³³ 1, 226, 335	1, 666, 000	1, 236, 335	+ 10, 000	- 429, 665
Printing and binding-----	15, 000	25, 000	20, 000	+ 5, 000	- 5, 000
Total, National Archives-----	1, 241, 335	1, 691, 000	1, 256, 335	+ 15, 000	- 434, 665
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Maintenance and operation-----	18, 550	21, 300	21, 300	+ 2, 750	-----
Penalty-mail costs-----	500	750	750	+ 250	-----
Total, National Capital Housing Authority-----	19, 050	22, 050	22, 050	+ 3, 000	-----

³⁰ Contained in H. Doc. 260.

³¹ And contract authorization of \$2,143,000.

³² Submitted in H. Doc. 95, as 1947 estimate, to continue available until June 30, 1948.

³³ Includes \$29,800 in Second Deficiency Act, 1947.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION					
Land acquisition-----	\$867, 750	\$3, 273, 000	\$279, 000	—\$588, 750	—\$2, 994, 000
District of Columbia redevelopment-----	-----	95, 000	-----	-----	—95, 000
Total, National Capital Park and Planning Commission-----	867, 750	3, 368, 000	279, 000	--588, 750	—3, 089, 000
Philippine War Damage Commission-----	10, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	+60, 000, 000	—20, 000, 000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 488, 700	6, 438, 700	5, 688, 700	+200, 000	—750, 000
Printing and binding-----	45, 000	61, 300	50, 000	+5, 000	—11, 300
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission-----	5, 533, 700	6, 500, 000	5, 738, 700	+205, 000	—761, 300
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 632, 912	³⁵ 2, 054, 400	1, 700, 312	+67, 400	—354, 088
National Gallery of Art, salaries and ex- penses-----	³⁶ 883, 920	960, 000	949, 426	+65, 506	—10, 574
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	2, 516, 832	3, 014, 400	2, 649, 738	+132, 906	—364, 662

TARIFF COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 099, 000	1, 300, 000	1, 128, 349	+29, 349	-171, 651
Printing and binding-----	10, 000	20, 000	20, 000	+10, 000	-----
Total, Tariff Commission-----	1, 109, 000	1, 320, 000	1, 148, 349	+39, 349	-171, 651
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries and expenses-----	37 696, 800	754, 700	754, 700	+57, 900	-----
Printing and binding-----	15, 000	17, 500	17, 500	+2, 500	-----
Total, The Tax Court of the United States-----	711, 800	772, 200	772, 200	+60, 400	-----
UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION					
Administrative expenses and expenses of operation-----	(38)	(38)	(38)	-----	-----
Maritime training-----	-----	5, 470, 000	8, 320, 000	+8, 320, 000	+2, 850, 000
State marine schools-----	-----	450, 000	450, 000	+450, 000	-----
Total United States Maritime Commission-----	-----	5, 920, 000	8, 770, 000	+8, 770, 000	+2, 850, 000

³⁵ Includes \$50,000 in H. Doc. 181, and \$17,400 in H. Doc. 209.

³⁶ Includes \$10,430 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

³⁷ Includes \$4,500 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

³⁸ Unexpended balance in construction fund made available for this purpose.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

Object	Appropriations. 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	³⁹ \$909, 336, 415	⁴⁰ \$917, 000, 000	\$878, 040, 780	—\$31, 295, 635	—\$38, 959, 220
Printing and binding-----	⁴¹ 7, 000, 000	⁴² 8, 500, 000	7, 000, 000	-----	—1, 500, 000
Penalty-mail costs-----	3, 500, 000	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	+ 400, 000	-----
Damage claims-----	-----	26, 500	26, 500	+ 26, 500	-----
Administrative facilities-----	-----	12, 725, 000	3, 100, 000	+ 3, 100, 000	—9, 625, 000
Pensions and compensations-----	⁴³ 2, 146, 665, 000	⁴⁴ 2, 221, 915, 000	2, 171, 915, 000	+ 25, 250, 000	—50, 000, 000
Readjustment benefits-----	⁴⁵ 4, 365, 223, 000	⁴⁶ 3, 719, 860, 000	3, 719, 860, 000	—645, 363, 000	-----
Military and naval insurance-----	⁴⁷ 5, 597, 500	11, 150, 000	11, 150, 000	+ 5, 552, 500	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----	147, 442, 500	⁴⁸ 30, 300, 000	(^{48a})	—147, 442, 500	—30, 300, 000
Operation of canteens-----	⁴⁹ 4, 000, 000	1, 465, 000	965, 000	—3, 035, 000	—500, 000
National service life insurance-----	⁵⁰ 705, 245, 000	62, 217, 000	62, 217, 000	—643, 028, 000	-----
Vocational Rehabilitation Revolving fund-----	⁵¹ 500, 000	-----	-----	—500, 000	-----
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	-----	833, 000	833, 000	+ 833, 000	-----

	\$230,000,000	\$3,449,800	\$5,449,800	\$1,380,052,335
Automobiles for disabled veterans				-30,000,000
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits				+85,449,800
Total Veterans' Administration	8,324,509,415	7,075,341,300	6,944,457,080	-1,380,052,335
Grand total, Executive Office and independent establishments	9,614,126,150	8,498,409,759	8,167,869,027	-1,446,257,123
Total Savings Due to Reductions in Original Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, Rescissions, Reductions in Expenditures and Increase in Revenue				
Reductions in revised Budget estimates				
Expenditure reductions:				
U. S. Maritime Commission:				
Reductions in specific Budget items				
Allocation from UNRRA, not required in 1948				
Rescission of appropriations:				
Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities, rescission of Lanham Act funds				
U. S. Maritime Commission, receipts and other funds to be covered into the Treasury				
Veterans' Administration, hospital and domiciliary facilities, rescission of funds not required				
Revised estimates:				
Veterans' Administration:				
Printing and binding, reduction in original budget estimate				
Pensions and compensation, reduction in original budget estimate				
War Assets Administration, reduction in original budget estimate				
Total				
Additional revenue available from sale and charter of vessels not included in Budget estimates of receipts (includes \$404,300,000 for 1947 and \$100,775,000 for 1948 not shown in the Budget estimates of receipts)				
Total over-all savings from all sources, including additional receipts not shown in the Budget				

See footnotes on following page.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

FOOTNOTES

³⁹ Includes \$165,000,000 in "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947;" and \$142,258,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947,"

⁴⁰ Includes \$40,403,000 in H. Doc. 252.

⁴¹ Includes \$5,000,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947".

⁴² Decrease of \$1,500,000 provided in H. Doc. 252.

⁴³ Includes \$241,665,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

⁴⁴ Decrease of \$269,825,000 provided in H. Doc. 252.

⁴⁵ Includes \$1,843,000,000 in "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946," and includes \$873,836,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

⁴⁶ Increase of \$295,280,000 in H. Doc. 252.

⁴⁷ Includes \$3,125,500 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947," and includes \$1,000,000 in "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

⁴⁸ Increase of \$500,000 in H. Doc. 252, and, also, increase in contract authorization from \$219,550,000, to \$257,950,000.

^{48a} Contract authorization of \$338,250,000 recommended.

⁴⁹ Included in "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946."

⁵⁰ Includes \$635,710,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

⁵¹ Includes \$300,000 from "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947," and \$200,000 in "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

⁵² Included in "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947."

⁵³ Includes \$27,249,800 in H. Doc. 252.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, 1947, ESTIMATED FOR 1948, AND THE
AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1948**

Agency	Authorization, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 authorization	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
Atomic Energy Commission.....	-----	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	+\$250,000,000	-----
Public Buildings Administration.....	-----	875,000	-----	-----	-\$875,000
Public Roads Administration.....	-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aero- nautics.....	-----	2,143,000	2,143,000	+2,143,000	-----
Veterans' Administration.....	\$441,250,000	1 257,950,000	338,250,000	-103,000,000	+80,300,000
Total, contract authorizations.....	441,250,000	512,968,000	592,393,000	+151,143,000	+79,425,000

¹ Increased from \$219,550,000 to \$257,950,000 in H. Doc. 252.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Estimates, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Federal Power Act, payments to States under.....	\$24,600	\$25,700	+\$1,100
Smithsonian Institution, interest account.....	60,000	60,000	-----
Expenses of National Gallery of Art interest account.....	200,000	200,000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds.....	284,600	285,700	+1,100

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Estimates, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
TRUST FUNDS			
Civil Service retirement and disability fund-----	\$540, 078, 512	\$531, 485, 370	—\$8, 593, 142
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund-----	2, 679, 264	2, 546, 933	—132, 331
Alaska retirement and disability fund-----	593, 720	603, 048	+9, 328
Federal communications: International telecommunication settlements-----	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Federal Works Agency:			
Unclaimed moneys due creditors of contractors-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Cooperative work, strategic network of highways-----	8, 000	-----	—8, 000
General Accounting Office, amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
National Archives: F. D. Roosevelt Library-----	35, 000	40, 000	+5, 000
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees-----	-----	12, 000	+12, 000
National Capital Housing Authority:			
Operation and maintenance completed projects-----	1, 015, 000	1, 020, 000	+5, 000
Langston management fund-----	115, 000	116, 500	+1, 500
National Capital Park and Planning Commission:			
Contributions for purchase of land-----	10, 000	-----	—10, 000

Smithsonian Institution:				
Canal Zone biological area-----	5, 000	3, 000		-2, 000
Veterans' Administration:				
U. S. Government life insurance fund-----	¹ 84, 961, 000	² 83, 020, 000		-1, 941, 000
Personal funds of patients-----	10, 000, 000	12, 000, 000		+2, 000, 000
General post fund-----	130, 000	145, 000		+15, 000
Adjusted service certificate fund-----	470, 000	14, 900		-455, 100
National service life insurance fund-----	³ 1, 518, 293, 267	⁴ 609, 802, 000		-908, 491, 267
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries-----	1, 200, 000	1, 250, 000		+50, 000
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown-----	392	1, 000		+608
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds-----	2, 159, 632, 155	1, 242, 097, 751		-917, 534, 404
Total permanent appropriations-----	2, 159, 916, 755	1, 242, 383, 451		-917, 533, 304

¹ Includes \$45,230,000 from premiums and \$39,731,000 from interest on investments.

² Includes \$42,620,000 from premiums and \$40,400,000 from interest on investments.

³ Includes \$382,700,000 from premiums, \$162,030,000 from interest on investments, and \$973,563,267 transferred from "National service life insurance appropriated fund."

⁴ Includes \$362,500,000 from premiums, \$194,000,000 from interest on investments, and \$53,302,000 transferred from "National service life insurance appropriated fund."

Union Calendar No. 289

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

[Report No. 589]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 13, 1947

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,

1 commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1948, namely:

3 TITLE I

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

6 For compensation of the President of the United States,
7 \$75,000.

8 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
10 The White House Office, including compensation of the
11 Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to
12 the President and the six administrative assistants to the
13 President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in
14 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit
15 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
16 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; automobiles;
17 printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment
18 expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his cer-
19 tificate solely, \$952,500: *Provided*, That employees of the
20 departments and independent offices of the executive branch
21 of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The
22 White House Office for temporary assistance.

23 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

24 For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
25 to the President and to enable him, through such agents or

1 agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
2 for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,
3 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the ex-
4 penditure of Government funds or the employment of per-
5 sons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$500,000,
6 of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the President,
7 be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any
8 such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the
9 amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable
10 to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient
11 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been ex-
12 pended: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be avail-
13 able for allocation to finance a function or project for which
14 function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was
15 transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress
16 and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by
17 the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee
18 on Appropriations of either body.

19 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

20 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
21 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
22 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and
23 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
24 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstand-
25 ing the provisions of any other Act, \$202,250.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget and the Federal Board of Hospitalization, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$744 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$32,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$3,254,608.

For printing and binding, \$122,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (Public Law 304), including printing and

1 binding, and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the general
2 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
3 by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$350,000.

4 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

5 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

6 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
7 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administra-
8 tor is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
9 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
10 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
11 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
12 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
13 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418): *Provided*,
14 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
15 year 1948 for the general administrative expenses of the
16 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
17 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
18 and binding; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general
19 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
20 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia;
21 employment outside the United States of persons without
22 regard to the civil service and classification laws including
23 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
24 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); personal services in
25 the District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meet-

1 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
2 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1947, the
3 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
4 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
5 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
6 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
7 ing the fiscal year 1947, in connection with the activities of
8 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

9 WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

10 Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from
11 the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for
12 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to
13 exceed \$257,149,270 for the fiscal year 1948 for necessary
14 expenses of the War Assets Administration established by
15 Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement by
16 the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies
17 designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or
18 pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and for pay-
19 ment to Government agencies designated by the Adminis-
20 trator for rendering special services in connection with the
21 disposal of surplus property, in such amounts as shall be
22 approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation
23 or reimbursement to owning agencies for the care and
24 handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence
25 of military and naval personnel) of surplus property

1 subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering
2 such property with a disposal agency designated by the
3 Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures
4 whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately
5 the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by
6 the owning agency to the disposal agency that property
7 has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such
8 procedures, such funds to be available for personal services
9 in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses
10 at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the
11 United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); payment of
12 claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
13 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
15 600), and other special services and reports by contract
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
17 amended; for a health service program as authorized by
18 Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946 (not to exceed
19 \$154,000) acceptance and utilization of voluntary and un-
20 compensated services; printing and binding; expenses of
21 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
22 work of the Administration; procurement in the field of sup-
23 plies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the
24 care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without
25 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, upon determination by the Adminis-
2 trator or by any official designated by him for this purpose
3 that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase
4 and procurement of reports of experts or consultants
5 or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time;
6 purchase of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, op-
7 eration, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and
8 possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in
9 the continental limits of the United States in connection
10 with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of
11 buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and
12 temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition
13 of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivi-
14 sions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
15 ing against real property declared surplus to the Administra-
16 tion by Government corporations; advance of funds to Ad-
17 ministration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing
18 bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and
19 making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That
20 any employee of the War Assets Administration is au-
21 thorized, when designated for the purpose by the Ad-
22 ministrator, to administer to or take from any person an
23 oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is
24 required in connection with the performance of the func-
25 tions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the Administration may procure by
2 contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees
3 and employees of Government contractors at the reason-
4 able value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical sup-
5 plies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, house-
6 hold equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities,
7 and erect temporary structures and make alterations in exist-
8 ing structures necessary for these purposes, when such
9 employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property,
10 or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where
11 such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are other-
12 wise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be cred-
13 ited to this appropriation.

14 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

15 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
17 ing the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign
18 countries; personal services in the District of Columbia;
19 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
20 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
21 its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$750;
22 travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general
23 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
24 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent of office and garage space

1 in foreign countries; the purchase of one passenger motor
2 vehicle; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photo-
3 graphing, and typewriting; \$300,000.

4 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
6 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including personal services in
7 the District of Columbia and employment of aliens; pur-
8 chase of land and interests in land; services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
10 600) ; purchase of passenger motor vehicles, including two
11 at not to exceed \$2,500 each; purchase, maintenance, and
12 operation of aircraft; printing and binding; health-service
13 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
14 Law 658) ; publication and dissemination of atomic infor-
15 mation; not to exceed \$100,000 for penalty mail costs as
16 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; payment of claims
17 determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
18 Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601) ;
19 and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; \$175,000,-
20 000, of which not exceeding \$25,000,000 shall be available
21 for research work in connection with the control of cancer;
22 and of which amount \$200,000 may be expended for objects
23 of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate
24 of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and
25 that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof

1 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein
2 expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation
3 transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Gov-
4 ernment for the performance of the work for which this
5 appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so trans-
6 ferred may be merged with the appropriation to which trans-
7 ferred; and in addition to the amount herein provided, the
8 Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of
9 this appropriation during the fiscal year in an amount not
10 exceeding \$250,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
11 appropriation shall be used after November 30, 1947, to
12 pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers
13 and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and
14 scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be
15 subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if
16 such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess
17 of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent
18 difficulty or responsibility.

19 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
22 \$10,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to
24 exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for
25 veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; traveling ex-

1 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
2 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
3 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for
4 payment in advance for library membership in societies
5 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
6 bers at a price lower than to the general public;
7 not to exceed \$350,000 for printing and binding;
8 \$12,000,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000 shall
9 be available for performing the duties imposed upon
10 the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19,
11 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed \$362,198 for
12 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
13 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; for a health
14 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
15 1946 (Public Law 658); for payment of claims under part
16 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
17 Law 601); and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services
18 by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
19 as amended: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
20 department or independent establishment in the District of
21 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
22 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made
23 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, but this shall
24 not affect the making of details for service as members of the
25 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
26 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor

1 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to
2 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power
4 in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees
5 to or from its office or field force.

6 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
7 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
8 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
9 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
10 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
11 1943.

12 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
13 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
14 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
15 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
16 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
17 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
18 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
19 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
20 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit
21 and then only in combination with other factors, such as
22 the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
23 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
24 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
25 actually exercised.

1 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

2 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
3 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Pub-
4 lic Law 319), \$1,910,000.

5 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

6 For financing the liability of the United States, created
7 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
8 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$244,000,000, which amount
9 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
10 and disability fund".

11 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

12 For financing the liability of the United States, created
13 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
14 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
15 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
16 and disability fund".

17 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

18 For financing the liability of the United States created
19 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017),
20 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
21 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

22 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in
24 performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act
25 of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the

1 Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended
2 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
3 Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
4 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
5 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
6 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
7 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the
8 President July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic
9 reporting services, special counsel fees, health service pro-
10 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
11 658), improvement and care of grounds and repairs to
12 buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of eighteen
13 passenger motor vehicles, travel expenses (not to exceed
14 \$120,000), not to exceed \$18,600 for deposit in the general
15 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
16 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
17 reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges
18 incurred by such ships in transmitting information in com-
19 pliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934,
20 as amended, \$6,000,000, of which amount not to exceed
21 \$3,500,000 may be expended for personal services in the
22 District of Columbia.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, including the health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601) ; purchase of five and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,390,000; of which amount not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), including contract stenographic reporting services; \$266,500, of which amount not to exceed \$114,900 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 For printing and binding, including engraving, litho-
2 graphing, and photolithographing, \$54,000.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the
5 Act of June 28, 1944, \$7,500.

6 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
8 personal services in the District of Columbia; health service
9 program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
10 Law 658); payment of claims determined and settled pur-
11 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
12 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601); contract stenographic
13 reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; not to
14 exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
15 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor
17 vehicle; \$2,800,120, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be
18 available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling
19 Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein
20 for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any
21 investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of
22 the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to
23 the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such
24 investigation.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the Federal Trade Commission, \$55,000.

3 **FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY**

4 **OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR**

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
6 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, includ-
7 ing the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general
8 counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
9 (not to exceed \$6,000) ; purchase of newspapers and period-
10 icals (not to exceed \$150) ; health service program as
11 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ;
12 preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic dis-
13 plays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; purchase
14 of one passenger motor vehicle (not to exceed \$2,500) ;
15 travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for temporary services
16 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
17 (Public Law 600) but at rates for individuals not in excess
18 of \$75 per diem; \$344,540.

19 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
20 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
21 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
22 as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
23 1945, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the
24 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby con-
25 tinued available until June 30, 1948, of which not to exceed

1 \$33,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during
2 the fiscal year 1948.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works
5 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$30,000.

6 Damage claims: For claims arising from the activity of
7 the Federal Works Agency, determined and settled pursuant
8 to the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$10,000.

9 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

10 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
11 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
12 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
13 and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
14 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
15 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
16 and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
17 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
18 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
19 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
20 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
21 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
22 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
23 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

24 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
25 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
2 (not to exceed \$32,500) ; ground rent of the Federal build-
3 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi,
4 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
5 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
6 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
7 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
8 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
9 against the construction appropriations of the respective
10 projects to which they relate.

11 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
13 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of
14 completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
15 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
16 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of
17 sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real
18 property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the
19 Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27,
20 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
21 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
22 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
23 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to
24 the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under
25 franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909,

1 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising
2 thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts
3 approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928
4 (45 Stat. 533) ; \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures
5 for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation
6 of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired
7 for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation
8 and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall
9 not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such
10 buildings.

11 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
12 the district of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
13 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
14 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
15 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained
16 and operated by the Public Buildings Administration,
17 including repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
18 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
19 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
20 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
21 departments and establishments in connection with the assignment,
22 allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
23 traveling expenses; health service program as authorized
24 by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; the purchase
25 of two passenger motor vehicles; furnishings and equip-

1 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase,
2 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
3 conductors; \$29,715,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
4 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
5 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
6 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
7 regulation plan for furniture.

8 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
9 side the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the
10 administration, operation, protection, and maintenance of
11 public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia
12 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
13 tration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of build-
14 ings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
15 equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
16 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-
17 ductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies
18 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of
19 building space, the restoration of leased premises, \$20,608,-
20 000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United
21 States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
22 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
23 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for
24 furniture.

25 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses.

1 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
2 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
3 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
4 current rates for similar services in the place where such
5 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
6 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
7 eral Works Administrator.

8 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
9 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia,
10 shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
11 munication services serving one or more governmental activi-
12 ties, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
13 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
14 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
15 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
16 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
17 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
18 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable
19 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
20 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the
21 basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

22 Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
23 ton, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
24 "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington,
25 District of Columbia", including the objects specified under

1 this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Acts
3 of December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371), and June 14,
4 1946 (Public Law 413), \$1,250,000, to remain available
5 until expended.

6 Hospital center, District of Columbia: For preliminary
7 expenses, including acquisition of site, necessary in carrying
8 out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law
9 648), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That if the site selected by the Federal Works Ad-
11 ministrator is under Government ownership, said site shall
12 be transferred to the said Administrator, without exchange
13 of funds.

14 National Institute of Mental Health: For the acqui-
15 sition of site or sites, the preparation of drawings and speci-
16 fications, and the performance of other work for the accom-
17 plishment thereof for the National Institute of Mental Health,
18 as authorized by section 11 of the Act of July 3, 1946 (Pub-
19 lic Law 487), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

20 Funds available to the Public Building Administra-
21 tion for construction shall be available for temporary services
22 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not in excess of
24 \$75 per diem.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$49,600), purchase of periodicals, purchase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles, health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results

1 of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bul-
2 letins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available
3 from the administrative funds provided under the Act of
4 July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as other-
5 wise provided.

6 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

7 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
8 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
9 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended
10 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), including personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, \$10,288,854, to be immediately avail-
12 able and to remain available until expended, which sum
13 is composed of \$5,000,000, the remainder of the amount
14 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by
15 section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public
16 Law 780), and \$3,171,950 and \$2,116,904, the latter
17 sums being for the reimbursement of the sums expended
18 for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges
19 which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes,
20 or landslides, as provided for by section 3 of the Act ap-
21 proved June 18, 1934 (Public Law 393), and by section
22 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943 (Public Law 146):
23 *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
24 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
25 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall

1 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
2 or probation: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year
3 1948, whenever performing authorized engineering or other
4 services in connection with the survey, construction, and
5 maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government
6 agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
7 agencies the charge for such services may include deprecia-
8 tion on engineering and road-building equipment used, and
9 the amounts received on account of such charges shall be
10 credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*,
11 That during the fiscal year 1948 the appropriations for the
12 work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available
13 for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the
14 procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
15 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the
16 supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
17 and distribution to other Government activities, cooperating
18 foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of
19 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
20 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
21 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
22 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
23 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies,
24 materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the approp-
25 riations available to the Public Roads Administration may

1 be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
2 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
3 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Administra-
4 tion, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
5 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
6 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess
7 of \$75 per diem.

8 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
9 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
10 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
11 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
12 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
13 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
14 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
15 with several governments, members of the Pan American
16 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
17 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
18 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
19 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
20 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request
21 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
22 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative
23 funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended
24 or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

1 FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

2 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market
3 roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus
4 routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to re-
5 main available until expended, which sum is the remainder
6 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
7 year 1943, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5,
8 1940 (Public Law 780) .

9 FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

10 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid
11 Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), \$247,711,146,
12 to be immediately available and to remain available until
13 expended, which sum is a part of the \$500,000,000 author-
14 ized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by
15 section 2 of said Act.

16 PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

17 For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and
18 maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or un-
19 reserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other
20 Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, under
21 the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$3,000,000, to
22 be immediately available and to remain available until
23 expended, which sum is composed of \$1,000,000, the
24 remainder of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1941

1 by section 6 of the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635) ;
2 \$500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized for the
3 fiscal year 1942 by section 7 of the Act of September 5,
4 1940 (54 Stat. 869) ; and \$1,500,000, the amount author-
5 ized for the fiscal year 1943 by said section 7.

6 War and emergency damage, Territory of Hawaii:
7 In addition to the amount appropriated under this head in
8 the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, the Public
9 Roads Administration is authorized to enter into contracts
10 for the purpose of said appropriation in an amount not
11 exceeding \$2,000,000.

12 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

13 Public works advance planning: Not to exceed \$895,000
14 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the funds
15 made available for public works advance planning under
16 title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of
17 1944 shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
18 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of the
19 activity for which said funds were appropriated, including
20 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
21 Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.

22 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to
23 carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
24 (Public Law 510) , \$1,707,687, to be immediately available.

25 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:

1 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
2 1948 for the liquidation of all activities under titles II, III,
3 and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42
4 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including personal
5 services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing and
6 binding; health service program as authorized by the Act
7 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed
8 \$500,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore
9 appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II,
10 III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
11 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), of which
12 amount \$50,000 shall be for payment for accumulated and
13 accrued leave of employees separated from the Government
14 service due to said liquidation.

15 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

16 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia and elsewhere, \$34,500,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$1,717,000, of
20 which not to exceed \$62,000 shall be available for deposit in
21 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
22 of June 28, 1944.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
24 ing monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the
25 Comptroller General of the United States, \$300,000.

1 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
2 be available for a health service program as authorized by
3 Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and for payment
4 of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims
5 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

6 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

7 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
8 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
9 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-
10 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
11 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of
12 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
13 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
14 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
15 reporting services; personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service pro-
17 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
18 658); and purchase of thirty-five passenger automobiles;
19 \$8,868,100: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and co-
20 operating State commissioners may use Government trans-
21 portation requests when traveling in connection with their
22 duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000
23 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with
24 investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Inter-
25 state Commerce Act.

1 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing
2 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,
3 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
4 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
5 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
6 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
7 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
8 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
9 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
10 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
11 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-
12 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the
13 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of
14 inspectors, engineers, and personal services in the District
15 of Columbia, \$908,000.

16 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
17 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
18 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
19 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
20 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
21 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended
22 (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, \$605,000.

24 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
25 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to

1 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,
2 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$200,000.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Com-
5 merce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of
6 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$30,000.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
8 AERONAUTICS

9 For necessary expenses of the Committee, including
10 contracts, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
11 as amended, for the making of special investigations and
12 reports and for engineering and drafting services; traveling
13 expenses of members and for examination of estimates of
14 appropriations and activities in the field; equipment, main-
15 tenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical
16 Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the
17 Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio;
18 purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase
19 of one (not to exceed \$15,000) and maintenance and opera-
20 tion of aircraft; purchase of eleven passenger motor vehicles
21 of which nine shall be for replacement; not to exceed \$492,-
22 000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, includ-
23 ing one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed
24 \$10,000 per annum and \$2,000 additional so long as the
25 position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed \$6,-

1 500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
2 penalty mail by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed
3 \$10,000 for temporary or intermittent services as authorized
4 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
5 600), at not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; including
6 \$3,000 for claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of
7 the Federal Tort Claims Act; and a health service program
8 for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
9 (Public Law 658); in all, \$33,490,000: *Provided*, That
10 statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensa-
11 tion to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employ-
12 ment by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman
13 thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and
14 parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the
15 Committee by the Army and Navy without reimbursement.

16 For printing and binding, \$80,000.

17 For construction and equipment at laboratories and
18 research stations of the Committee, \$2,400,000, to be avail-
19 able until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition to
20 said appropriation the Committee may, prior to July 1,
21 1948, enter into contracts for the same purpose to an amount
22 not in excess of \$2,143,000.

23 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For an addi-
24 tional amount for "Construction, Langley Field, Virginia",
25 \$5,805,000, which amount shall be available immediately.

1 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional
2 amount for "Construction, Cleveland, Ohio", \$1,674,000,
3 which amount shall be available immediately.

4 The unexpended balances of the funds advanced to the
5 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from the ap-
6 propriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945, for
7 construction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett
8 Field, California, shall remain available during the fiscal
9 year 1948 for the liquidation of obligations incurred prior
10 to June 30, 1947.

11 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical,
15 first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for
16 the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
17 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
18 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
19 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; con-
20 tract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100
21 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist
22 for library membership in societies whose publications are
23 available to members only or to members at a price lower
24 than to the general public; not to exceed \$650 for deposit
25 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail

1 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and travel ex-
2 penses; \$1,236,335, of which \$1,000 is for claims determined
3 and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
5 pay the salary of any employee of grade 4 or above in the
6 professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical,
7 administrative, and fiscal service who was originally ap-
8 pointed in the National Archives to a war-service
9 appointment.

10 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
11 \$20,000.

12 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

13 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
14 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Author-
15 ity Act, \$21,300: *Provided*, That all receipts derived
16 from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
17 Treasury of the United States monthly.

18 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
19 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital
20 Housing Authority as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
21 \$750.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING 23 COMMISSION

24 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
25 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park

1 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
2 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
3 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May
4 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8,
5 1946 (Public Law 699) ; temporary services as authorized
6 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
7 600), including real estate appraisers at rates of pay or
8 fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; purchase
9 of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land;
10 not to exceed \$30 for deposit in the general fund of the
11 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
12 of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor
13 vehicle; \$279,000, to be immediately available and to re-
14 main available until expended, \$200,000 of said sum for
15 carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of said Act;
16 and \$79,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of
17 said Act.

18 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

19 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
20 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
21 of 1946, fiscal year 1948, \$70,000,000, to remain available
22 until April 30, 1951, of which not to exceed \$1,900,000
23 shall be for necessary expenses of the Philippine War
24 Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1948, including per-
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of

1 eight passenger motor vehicles, including three busses,
2 which may be used for the transportation of members and
3 employees of the Commission from their residences to Com-
4 mission offices in the Philippines; printing and binding with-
5 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
6 U. S. C. 111) ; temporary services as authorized by section
7 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and
8 not to exceed \$200 for deposit in the general fund of the
9 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
10 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*,
11 That no payment shall be made under the provisions of
12 such title of such Act to any person who, by a civil or mili-
13 tary court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of col-
14 laborating with the enemy or of any act involving disloyalty
15 to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philip-
16 pines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
17 shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or
18 for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
19 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result
20 in obligating the Government of the United States in any
21 sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess
22 of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

23 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
25 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health

1 service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946
2 (Public Law 658) ; payment of claims determined and settled
3 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
4 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) ; not to exceed \$1,150
5 for the purchase of newspapers ; temporary services as author-
6 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
7 Law 600) ; and not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the
8 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
9 required by the Act of June 28, 1944 ; \$5,688,700.

10 For all printing and binding for the Securities and Ex-
11 change Commission, \$50,000.

12 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

13 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institute: For all
14 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and
15 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring
16 expeditions of the Government and from other sources ; for
17 the system of international exchanges between the United
18 States and foreign countries ; for anthropological researches
19 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
20 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains ;
21 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
22 ing necessary observations in high altitudes ; for the admin-
23 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts ; for the
24 planning of a national air museum as authorized by the Act
25 of August 12, 1946 (Public Law 722) ; including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000
2 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
3 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; traveling expenses;
4 not to exceed \$5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
5 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of
6 June 28, 1944; printing and binding, not exceeding
7 \$125,000, of which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available
8 for printing the report of the American Historical Associa-
9 tion; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
10 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
11 and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of
12 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
13 \$1,700,312.

14 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For
15 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,
16 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
17 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
18 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
19 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
20 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services
21 in the District of Columbia; health-service program as
22 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ;
23 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the
24 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
25 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$250

1 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
2 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art
3 associations or societies whose publications or services are
4 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
5 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning
6 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; not to exceed
7 \$6,300 for printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices
8 and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof;
9 and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
10 grounds; \$949,426: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
11 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
12 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
13 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
14 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

15 TARIFF COMMISSION

16 For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-
17 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, sub-
18 scriptions to newspapers not to exceed \$250, health service
19 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
20 (Public Law 658), contract stenographic reporting services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit
23 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
24 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$1,128,349:
25 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be

1 used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Com-
2 mission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings
3 under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930,
4 wherein he or any member of his family has any special,
5 direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as
6 attorney or special representative.

7 For printing and binding, \$20,000.

8 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
10 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of
11 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
12 the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the
13 Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That travel expenses of
14 the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the
15 judge.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
17 \$17,500.

18 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

19 The construction fund established by the Merchant
20 Marine Act, 1936, shall be available during the fiscal year
21 1948 for administrative expenses of the United States Mari-
22 time Commission, including personal services at the seat of
23 government; printing and binding; newspapers and peri-
24 odicals, not to exceed \$2,000; purchase of one passenger
25 motor vehicle at not to exceed \$1,500: *Provided*, That the

1 following limitations shall apply to obligations from such
2 fund:

3 Personal services, \$7,393,226;

4 Administrative expenses, other than personal services,
5 \$795,000;

6 New ship construction and betterment, fiscal years
7 1947 and 1948, \$99,000,000;

8 Reconversion of vessels, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the
9 Commission may make allowances to purchasers of vessels
10 for cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowances to
11 be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard
12 to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of
13 the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946;

14 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, \$800,000;

15 Operation of warehouses, \$849,180;

16 Operating-differential subsidies, \$10,000,000;

17 Reserve fleet expense, \$10,000,000;

18 Miscellaneous expenses, \$500,000;

19 Cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
20 1944, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury,
21 \$60,000;

22 Entertainment of officials of other countries when spe-
23 cifically authorized by the Chairman, \$1,125;

24 Services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
25 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$18,750.

1 Funds available to the Commission shall be available
2 for payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort
3 Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

4 Except as hereinbefore provided no obligation shall be
5 incurred against such construction fund during the fiscal
6 year 1948 and the expenditures from such fund during the
7 fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$207,100,000.

8 The balance of such fund in addition to such amount
9 of \$207,100,000, as of June 30, 1947, shall be carried to
10 the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury. All receipts
11 which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of such
12 construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall be covered
13 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

14 Whenever, in connection with any transaction involving
15 the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel, the United
16 States shall be or become obligated to pay any sum to the
17 other party to the transaction and said other party shall be
18 or is indebted to the United States on account of any trans-
19 action involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any
20 vessel the amount so owing to the United States shall be
21 deducted from the amount due the other party, and no officer
22 or employee of the Government shall pay to such other
23 party a sum greater than the net amount owing the other
24 party.

25 Maritime training: For the training of personnel for the

1 manning of the merchant marine and for administrative ex-
2 penses (not to exceed \$250,000) including personal services
3 in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance when
4 specifically authorized by the Chairman, at meetings of
5 organizations concerned with the work of the Commission;
6 and printing and binding; \$8,320,000 of which not to exceed
7 \$2,500 shall be available for contingencies for the Superin-
8 tendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be
9 expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$64,000 for
10 transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health
11 Service for services rendered the Commission; and for a health
12 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
13 (Public Law 658).

14 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
15 fornia, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of
16 Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000;
17 and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses in-
18 curred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in
19 such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establish-
20 ment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4,
21 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); and for the
22 maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United
23 States to the said States for use in connection with such State
24 marine schools, \$200,000; in all, \$450,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including personal services in the District of Columbia; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); purchase of three hundred and twenty-three passenger motor vehicles; utilization of Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as the Administrator may by regulation prescribe; services as authorized by section 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for

1 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial
2 awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation
3 Numbered 9 (a), as amended; the purchase of tobacco to
4 be furnished, subject to regulations of the Administrator, to
5 veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in
6 Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes; aid to State
7 or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved
8 August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the
9 support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Ad-
10 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; the
11 purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans
12 when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans'
13 Administration facilities; not to exceed \$3,500 for news-
14 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$120,200 for the
15 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
16 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual edu-
17 cational information and descriptive material, including the
18 purchase or rental of equipment; \$878,040,780, from which
19 allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security
20 Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and
21 Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the
22 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such
23 amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of bene-
24 ficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor
25 repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their

1 jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment: *Provided*,
2 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in
3 excess of one hundred persons engaged in public relations
4 work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
5 shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward
6 the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the
7 purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than
8 \$7,807,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair,
9 alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals
10 and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
11 tration either by contract or by the hire of temporary em-
12 ployees and the purchase of materials.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
14 \$7,000,000.

15 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
16 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
17 of June 28, 1944, \$3,900,000.

18 Damage claims: For claims determined and settled pur-
19 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$26,500.

20 Administrative facilities: For the acquisition of sites and
21 the construction of regional office buildings, \$3,100,000,
22 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That the acqui-
23 sition of the sites, and the preparation of the plans and speci-
24 fications and construction, shall be under the supervision of

1 the Public Buildings Administration, for which reimburse-
2 ment may be made from this appropriation.

3 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
4 gratuities, and allowances (including subsistence allowances
5 authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1a, as
6 amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regu-
7 lation of the President based thereon, including emergency
8 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
9 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
10 Administration, \$2,171,915,000, to be immediately available
11 and to remain available until expended.

12 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
13 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,
14 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
15 \$3,719,860,000, to be immediately available and to remain
16 available until expended.

17 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
18 insurance, \$11,150,000, to be immediately available and to
19 remain available until expended.

20 For hospital and domiciliary facilities, in addition to
21 the unobligated balances of other appropriations for this
22 purpose, and to the unobligated balance of the contract
23 authority of \$441,250,000 in the Third Urgent Deficiency
24 Appropriation Act, 1946 (which authority is hereby ex-
25 tended to July 1, 1949), the Administrator is authorized

1 to incur obligations prior to July 1, 1949, in an amount not
2 exceeding \$338,250,000, which shall be available for use,
3 with the approval of the President, for extending any of the
4 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administra-
5 tion or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2
6 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
7 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
8 1944: *Provided*, That not to exceed 6.7 per centum of the
9 foregoing appropriation and contract authorizations shall
10 be available for the employment in the District of Columbia
11 and in the field of all necessary technical and clerical per-
12 sonnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for
13 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
14 of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field
15 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except
16 that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it neces-
17 sary in the construction of any project to employ other
18 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service
19 to perform such services not to exceed 10 per centum of the
20 cost of such projects may be expended for such services.

21 Operation of canteens: For expenses necessary for
22 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
23 (Public Law 636), \$965,000, which shall be available to
24 provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for
25 the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary

1 furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the estab-
2 lishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, ware-
3 houses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of
4 merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at
5 stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with
6 the provisions of the Act, and (c) for the employment of
7 personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of
8 the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and
9 the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the
10 Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator
11 in a special account which shall be available for the con-
12 tinued operation of canteens.

13 National service life insurance: For the payment of
14 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
15 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
16 Act of 1940, as amended, \$62,217,000, to be immediately
17 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
18 That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropria-
19 tion as provided by the Act.

20 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
21 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors'
22 Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942, \$833,000, to be im-
23 mediately and continuously available until expended: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That any moneys received as repayment of debts

1 incurred under said article IV shall be credited to this
2 appropriation.

3 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
4 burial awards authorized by Veteran's Administration Regu-
5 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
6 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans' Ad-
7 ministration Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
8 \$85,449,800 to remain available until expended, for benefits
9 accruing during the fiscal year 1948 and prior fiscal years.

10 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$6,944,457,080: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
12 for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
13 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
14 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
15 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Adminis-
16 trator of Veterans' Affairs.

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
19 1948, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States
20 Tariff Commission and of the United States Maritime Com-
21 mission, with the exception of the Chairman, shall be at the
22 rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

23 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
2 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
3 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
4 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,
5 or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
8 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
9 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
10 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
11 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
12 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
13 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
14 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
15 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
16 Government of the United States by force or violence:
17 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
18 against the Government of the United States or who is a
19 member of an organization of Government employees that
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
21 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
22 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
23 ernment of the United States by force or violence and
24 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
25 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall

1 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
2 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
3 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
4 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
5 any other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
7 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
8 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohib-
9 ited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization
10 in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only
11 during the period for which such prohibition in such other
12 Act is effective.

13 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
14 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
15 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
16 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth
17 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
18 priations.

19 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
20 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
21 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
22 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
23 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
24 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
25 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of

1 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
2 herein provided.

3 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
5 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
6 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
7 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
8 period of active military or naval service and has within
9 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
10 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
11 more than one year made application for restoration to his
12 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
13 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
14 former position and has not been restored thereto.

15 SEC. 108. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
16 able for expenses of travel, shall be available, when specifi-
17 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
18 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-
19 zations concerned with the function or activity for which
20 the appropriation concerned is made.

21 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation or fund con-
22 tained in this Act shall be available for installing or main-
23 taining systems for administrative appropriation, fund or
24 inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
25 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided, That*

1 all agencies for whose activities provision is made in this
2 Act shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all
3 inventories of supplies, materials or equipment which may
4 be owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

5 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
7 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16
8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
9 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
10 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,300.

11 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July
12 1, 1948, no part of any appropriation contained in
13 this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
14 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of
15 the United States (including any agency the majority of the
16 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
17 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
18 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)
19 is a person in the service of the United States on the date
20 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,
21 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
22 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
23 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
24 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
25 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the

1 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
2 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
3 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
4 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
5 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
6 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
7 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
9 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
10 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This
11 section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of
12 the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with
13 the United States in the prosecution of the war.

14 SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
15 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948
16 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
17 payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence
18 expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
19 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian
20 officers and employees of such departments and establishments
21 while traveling on official business outside the continental
22 limits of the United States and away from their desig-
23 nated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such
24 allowances shall be determined by the head of the de-
25 partment or independent establishment concerned or by such

1 official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no
2 case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the
3 maximum established by regulations prescribed by the Presi-
4 dent for the locality in which the travel is performed.

5 SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
6 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948,
7 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
8 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
9 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
10 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
11 under, and cost of living allowances similar to those allowed
12 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
13 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
14 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
15 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
16 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of
17 the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service"
18 shall not be affected hereby.

19 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
20 year 1948 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
21 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
22 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
23 to approve of the nomination of said person.

24 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of

1 \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
2 United States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be
3 purchased on condition and with the understanding that
4 cumulative annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of
5 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current
6 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

7 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

8 Amounts available to agencies from appropriations and
9 other funds are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter
10 set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
11 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
12 of this Act:

13 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

14 Bureau of community facilities: War public works (com-
15 munity facilities), under titles II, III, and IV of the Act
16 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534,
17 1541, and 1562), \$5,100,000.

18 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

19 Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$50,000,000.

20 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Ap-
21 propriation Act, 1948".

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80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

[Report No. 589]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH

JUNE 13, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

suppose I was largely responsible for closing the nearby Maryland establishment which was operated by the Bata Shoe Co. While it was supposed to be a shoe factory, in effect they were taking children into slavery. It was dominated by Nazi influence.

Mr. MUNDT. There is a reciprocal safeguard against that, because we have safeguards in this program so that it will not happen.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee this question in connection with the matter he had attempted to answer. What assurances or specific safeguards are there in the bill to guarantee that educational institutions for training in trades, such as we have established in this country, and that are entitled to the GI bill of rights, and that are so recognized by a government in Europe, cannot receive grants under this bill? There is no such language in the bill that I can find that does that.

Mr. MUNDT. There are some contingencies that we did not provide against, but we have provided for a control board, and we can repeal, by concurrent resolution, any section of the bill in toto. Now, we have additional control under the Dirksen amendment which, I think, is an additional safeguard, and it can be made to operate unless the whole world goes cockeyed.

Mr. McDONOUGH. But if such an institution for training men in precision machinery and other things is recognized as an educational institution in Europe or Asia, then they would come under the terms of this bill, as I read it.

Mr. MUNDT. Not under any mandatory provision.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the motion has not been submitted in writing.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, a preferential motion of this character does not have to be submitted in writing.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and Mr. ANGELL demanded a division.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. REED of New York moves that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RAYBURN) there were—ayes 93, noes 95.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MUNDT and Mr. REED of New York.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 101, noes 110.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that before the motion was made that the Committee do now rise the question was being taken on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. There was a voice vote and then a division was requested.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Chair had stated that a standing vote had been requested, but I think the Chair failed to state that the Chair announced the "ayes" had it on the voice vote.

The CHAIRMAN. No. No announcement was made on the division. The preferential motion intervened.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 145, noes 1.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARNESS of Indiana: On page 12, line 22, strike out all of subsection 1.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been fully debated for 3 or 4 days. This has to do with subsection 1 on page 12. It strikes out the authority granted to the Secretary of State to make these various contributions. I think it is the most vicious part of this bill. I think it would be a dangerous precedent for this House to establish.

Without taking any more time of the Committee, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. WELCH. In what particular respect is the subsection vicious?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I said I think it would be a dangerous precedent for the Congress to establish. It would give the Secretary of State a blank check to make contributions to governmental agencies, to private and public schools and universities, not only in this country but in foreign countries; and to individuals.

Mr. WELCH. Has not a precedent been established?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. It occurs to me this proposed grant is without precedent.

Mr. WELCH. Of course it is not establishing precedent. Under the GI bill of rights a veteran can choose any institution of learning or vocational-training school, public or private, in the United States. That is his privilege. The amendment would deny that which is already granted in the bill of rights.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Do you mean to the servicemen? To the veterans?

Mr. WELCH. Yes.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Why, it has nothing whatsoever to do with the

GI bill of rights, except that its enactment could hardly be pleasing to our deserving veterans receiving educational benefits under that measure.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Yes, I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In answer to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH], the paragraph expressly says it is limited to title II, which has not anything to do with veterans.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. That is perfectly true.

But as I was about to remark when the gentleman from California intervened, this grant of authority to the Secretary of State can hardly be justified to our American veterans who are trying with Government assistance, to complete educations which were interrupted by military service. We offer them \$65 per month single, or \$90 per month if they are married and struggling to hold families together. Yet here it is proposed to authorize payment of expenses of about \$10 per day for foreign students.

I urge that this amendment be adopted.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment were to be adopted it would be almost equivalent to striking title 2 from the bill because, of course, if the Secretary of State is not permitted to make the necessary grants to institutions to enable them to train the students and professors to be sent to them, or to give books and money for travel and maintenance to the individuals to enable them to carry out their studies, then I do not see how he could properly administer title 2 of the bill.

With respect to the statement just made by the gentleman from Indiana that this would interfere with the GI's education, may I say that not a single undergraduate student will come under this bill to this country to study; only graduate students, and our graduate schools are not overcrowded, with the exception of a few like medical schools.

With respect to the question the gentleman raised as to the \$10 a day per diem for subsistence, that is a maximum figure and applies only during the time of traveling. Under the regulations of the State Department published in the Federal Register of August 23, 1944, the highest ranking visitors, professors, persons of influence or possessing special qualifications in a technical, professional or other specialized field, are allowed an expense account of \$10 a day when traveling. Students under the regulations receive not to exceed \$7 a day for food, lodging, and incidentals while they are traveling to and from America except that it is \$2.50 a day while they are on shipboard. We can best judge the future of this program by what has happened in the past. We have gone over the figures of how it has been operated heretofore, and the amounts spent have not been excessive.

If you want to weaken title 2 and make the program of student exchange more difficult to administer, which program in my judgment is one of the most important in the whole bill, and in the long run, more valuable even than the

information service, then you will accept this amendment.

If the subsection in question were to permit the Federal Government to make grants-in-aid to private institutions or to governmental institutions in the manner feared by some who have expressed themselves on the floor, I would oppose it. My votes have shown I am as vigorously opposed to Federal subsidy or control of our educational institutions as any man can be. All the subsection does with respect to educational and training institutions is to authorize that tuition and related fees when not available from other sources will be paid by the State Department "on behalf of the grantee direct to the institution concerned upon presentation of an itemized voucher countersigned by the grantee," those are the words of the regulations.

This question of student interchange has already been discussed at great length and it has been approved by a majority of the Committee on several votes. It is my hope that this amendment, too, will be voted down.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. All I wish to say is that this particular subsection does not create a precedent but is already in force with Latin-American countries.

Mr. JUDD. Yes, all that this section does is to permit the Secretary to do in the new areas of Europe, Asia, and Africa what he has been doing all along under existing law with respect to Latin America.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Then if the gentleman's statement he just made to this Committee is true, they do not need this section in the bill. The gentleman says they have been doing it. All right; let them do it the way they have been doing it before without giving them specific blanket authority.

Mr. JUDD. The answer to the gentleman is that they are doing it now with respect to Latin America because they have legislation for Latin America. They do not have it for the rest of the world; this section is for the very purpose of giving it to them, otherwise the Appropriations Committee properly will provide no funds. The authority for Latin America was given in the legislation that set up the so-called Rockefeller program. This section does not expand the Secretary's power. It merely extends the area over which he will have such authority.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MATHEWS. Can the gentleman point out in the bill where there is any restriction on the \$10-a-day subsistence allowance?

Mr. JUDD. There is not anything in the bill.

Mr. MATHEWS. No.

Mr. JUDD. But here are the regulations that have been issued and from which I have read. As I say, you can only judge the program in the future by

the way it has been handled in the past; and I can assure the gentleman that in the past the outside limit for students has been \$7 a day when they were traveling on land and \$3.50 when they were on shipboard.

Mr. MATHEWS. This is an entirely new bill, an entirely new piece of legislation.

Mr. JUDD. But it is the same sort of program for other countries that has long been provided by law and is already being carried out in the Western Hemisphere.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 106, noes 96.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. JUDD and Mr. HARNES of Indiana.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 106, noes 113.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this for the purpose of making an announcement. It is a quarter to 6 now on Friday. We have had a long and hard day since 11 o'clock this morning. I want to say on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that I appreciate your patience and your diligence and your thoughtful attention to this measure. We have now gotten down almost through title VII and all the vital decisions on this legislation have been made affirmatively. We appreciate that. We thank the House for its cooperation and support.

I see no reason, therefore, why we should sit here and argue about the remaining sections, which are pretty much administrative in detail, and which are largely in the nature of correcting safeguard amendments and directives. I think it would be more agreeable to the House to rise at this time and take our final action on this legislation the first part of next week, since it might require from 60 to 90 minutes at this late hour to wind up the details remaining to be considered and to explain fully the administrative safeguards they include. There also remain a number of amendments to which the committee has agreed, but each of them will require some time. Consequently, I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MICHENER] having assumed the Chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of informa-

tion about the United States, its people, and its policies, had come to no resolution thereon.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 589), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAYBURN reserved all points of order on the bill.

RENT CONTROL BILL

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill H. R. 3203, relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes, may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3203) relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the word "and" following the comma at the beginning of said amendment. And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(5) the Housing Expediter shall prescribe by regulations: (i) the manner in which such housing accommodations shall be publicly offered in good faith for sale or rental to veterans of World War II or their families in accordance with the provisions of this section, and (ii) exceptions to this section for hardship cases, including appropriate exceptions from the operation of paragraphs (3) and (4): *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall affect or remove any veteran's preference requirements heretofore established under Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and outstanding with respect to housing accommodations completed prior to the date of the enactment of this title."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

- DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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80th-1st, No. 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on wool bill. House passed Remount Service transfer bill. House passed bill to protect forests from insects and diseases. Senate passed bill to regulate marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to change boundaries of Gila reclamation project. Sen. Pepper introduced rural-industrialization bill. Rep. Douglas introduced and discussed bill to authorize a farm-labor program in Labor Department.

HOUSE

1. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 814, the wool bill, after rejecting, 166-191, a motion by Rep. Rayburn to recommit the bill to conference (pp. 7253-64).
The bill provides as follows: Requires that, until Dec. 31, 1948, CCC shall support the price of wool at the 1946 level. Authorizes CCC to sell its wool at less than parity. Makes Sec. 22 of the AAA Act applicable to wool programs under the bill provided that no action under this provision shall be in contravention of existing international agreements.
The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.
2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 597, to provide for protection of forests from insects and diseases (pp. 7238-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. Passed without amendment H. R. 3511, to extend until June 30, 1948, the provision for annuities for 25-years-service employees who have been involuntarily separated from service or have been voluntarily separated but have accepted positions with lower pay (p. 7235).
4. REMOUNT SERVICE. Passed as reported H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service (which improves the breeds of horses) from the War Department to this Department, effective July 1, 1947 (p. 7244).
5. WATER CONSERVATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 2167, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to add certain lands to the Angostura water conservation and utilization project, S. Dak. (p. 7239).
6. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2721, to require that, in the management of existing facilities in the upper Mississippi River, the War

Department give full consideration to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources and their habitat dependent on such waters (pp. 7239-40).

7. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill, H. R. 3839 (p. 7266). It is expected that debate on this bill will begin today.
8. TAXATION. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill (H. Doc. 322) (pp. 7227-8). A vote on whether to over-ride the veto is expected today.
9. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee agreed to recommend to the full committee H. R. 1426, extending veterans' preference to widowed mothers of veterans, and H. R. 3520, to amend the veterans' preference provisions regarding ratings on civil-service examinations (p. D386).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. LeCompte, Iowa, urged flood-control appropriations, describing flood damage to farm crops in Iowa (p. 7218).
11. FORESTRY. After discussion, Rep. Cole, N. Y., asked that H. R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public, be passed over without prejudice in order that the Committee might correct its report (p. 7229).
12. RECLAMATION. On objections of Reps. Harris, Allen of La., Brooks, Gathings, and Larcade, H. R. 1274, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark., was stricken from the consent calendar (p. 7229).
13. MILITARY LEAVE. Passed as reported H. R. 1845, to amend existing laws regarding military leave for U. S. employees so as to equalize rights to leave and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve (pp. 7235-6).

SENATE

14. MARKETING; INSECT CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. (p. 7161). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3123 (pp. 7173, 7177-94). Sens. Wherry, Gurney, Ball, Cordon, Hayden, Thomas (Okla.), and O'Mahoney were appointed conferees (p. 7194). House conferees not yet appointed.
16. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 483, to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Reclamation project (pp. 7174-5).
Passed without amendment H.R. 3197, to increase the reimbursable construction cost obligation and extend repayment period of the Mancos Water Conservancy District (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3348, to declare U.S. policy with respect to allocation of construction costs of Coachella Division of the All-American irrigation project, Calif. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3143, to authorize construction of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colo. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3839

JUNE 16, 1947.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 248]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 248, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 107

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 248

[Report No. 593]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1947

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill
2 (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive
3 Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
4 commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
5 1948, and for other purposes, all points of order against
6 the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby
7 waived; and it shall also be in order to consider without
8 the intervention of any point of order any amendment to
9 said bill prohibiting the use of the funds appropriated in such
10 bill or any funds heretofore made available, including con-
11 tract authorizations, for the purchase of any particular site
12 or for the erection of any particular hospital.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. RES. 248

[Report No. 593]

RESOLUTION

Waiving points of order against the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HARNES of Indiana

JUNE 16, 1947

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority and the power to prevent the kind of disasters that have taken place in the last 2 weeks. It has an obligation to use that power. The House should demand that it use that power.

Just a moment ago I received a telegram from the father of a beautiful 18-year-old girl who was killed in the latest crash here in Virginia:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 16, 1947.

Congressman GEORGE H. BENDER:

GEORGE, suggest all air line, keep track of all planes in the air by ground-controlled radar along route similar to Army-Navy ground-controlled radar systems. If planes are all grounded suggest regular inspection service similar to existing steamship regulations.

HARRY W. HOSFORD.

Here is a father, even though he lost his youngest child in this disaster, who is considerate of the children of others, who may experience a similar fate. He asks that something be done rather than just appoint committees. The President has appointed the committee, but he appointed the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which, in my opinion, is responsible for this condition. If you are going to have any kind of a commission to report or any kind of a committee, it should be a committee of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Howard Hughes has voluntarily begun the installation of radar altimeter equipment in all the TWA planes. It is his statement that four of the six recent airplane disasters could have been prevented if the planes had been equipped with proper radar altimeter equipment. The Army Air Forces employed this equipment throughout the war. There is no reason whatsoever that this equipment cannot be installed. I am confident that the great electrical manufacturing industry would give priority to the manufacturing of such equipment. Why, Mr. Speaker, does not the Civil Aeronautics Administration act?

Mr. Speaker, throughout the war the Army employed ground control approach equipment. It has been said that the installation of such equipment at airports would be expensive. This consideration dwindles into insignificance when we realize that human lives are at stake, that the airplane industry is a great and growing one, and before all else must guarantee the safety of its passengers. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority. It can refuse to license the operation of commercial aircraft from any field which does not have such equipment. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority; let the Civil Aeronautics Administration act.

Mr. Speaker, there were several plane crashes in southwest Virginia during the present year in which the pilots were blown off their radio beam and were lost. These crashes occurred at night. The investigators of these crashes stated that if the proper radio directional equipment, namely, the omnidirectional system, or radio beams had been in use, these plane crashes could have been averted.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration

has the power to require the installation of this improved system. Why, Mr. Speaker, does not the Civil Aeronautics Administration take action?

More than 50 people, Mr. Speaker, lost their lives in the Eastern Air Lines crash in Maryland on May 30. The report on that air crash indicated that some machinist had unwittingly filed a connecting bolt when he should not have done so. The Civil Aeronautics Administration is responsible for the adequacy of maintenance work. I myself was on a plane 2 days ago, looked out of the window and noticed four screws on the cowl of the port engine bouncing up and down. At our first landing I suggested to the ground crew that they get a screwdriver and go up and screw those loose cowl screws into their proper places. Mr. Speaker, the air lines have expanded rapidly; they have introduced new equipment but they have failed to keep their ground maintenance work up to proper standards. It is time, Mr. Speaker, that the Civil Aeronautics Administration cracked down on ground-crew maintenance work.

Mr. Speaker, the pilot of the American Airlines which crashed at LaGuardia Airfield on May 29 stated that he could have used a longer runway but that the longer runway had undulations and many bumps in it and, in his opinion, should not be used. Mr. Speaker, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is responsible for the checking of airport conditions. It is past time, Mr. Speaker, for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to crack down on airports whose maintenance is in this sloppy condition. Mr. Speaker, when we remember that this experienced pilot chose to take a shorter runway rather than one which he knew to be of adequate length because the longer runway was in bad condition, when we remember that 40 people lost their lives because that runway was in such shape that the pilot chose to use another one—a shorter one—it fills me personally with intense rage. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has got to be made to face its responsibilities. If the Truman administration is unable to get competent people to run the Civil Aeronautics Administration or if the Truman administration thinks that the establishment of investigating committees meets the needs of the present situation, then something is terribly wrong.

In the past 10 years the aircraft industry and the airplane industry have received more aid from the Federal Government than any other industry probably in American history, with the exception of railroads. The Government has financed airports throughout the country. The Government has financed aircraft research and development work. An entire generation of Americans has been sold by the Government during the war on the romance and glamor of the aviation industry. During the war the Government trained 2,000,000 young men either as pilots, mechanics, ground crew, or service personnel. Equipment has been sold to the air lines. In every possible way the Government has assisted the aviation industry, actually with what

amounts to billions of dollars either in terms of publicity, research, training of the labor supply, building of airports, transfer of equipment. There is no industry in the country today that has had so many of the things necessary to it underwritten by the Government or provided by the Government and probably there is no industry in the country which will make as much money or has such a tremendous future before it.

It is absolutely imperative that the Government exercise its authority and guarantee safety insofar as this is humanly possible within the aviation industry.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority required. The Congress must demand that the Civil Aeronautics Administration act. There is no reason why a procrastinating and dilatory Civil Aeronautics Administration should lead to the death of a single person more in an unnecessary aircraft disaster.

I trust that the House will give prompt consideration to the joint resolution which I herewith read and introduce:

Joint resolution to provide for the installation of radar and other safety equipment in commercial aircraft and airfields, and for other purposes

Resolved, That the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized and directed to order the immediate installation of—

(1) radar-altimeter equipment in all commercial aircraft licensed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration;

(2) ground-control approach equipment in all airfields from which such commercial aircraft are permitted to operate; and

(3) omnidirectional systems of radio beams on all commercial airways.

SEC. 2. The Civil Aeronautics Administration shall, within 60 days after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, submit to the Congress a complete report on the status of the safety-regulation service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration with particular reference to the maintenance work of commercial air lines and the condition of airports.

I want to say this to you: Another beautiful girl of my acquaintance, a young girl who was to be married today, was buried in her wedding gown last week; a girl, whose father is one of my very, very best friends, died, was roasted to death on that plane.

You can understand, Mr. Speaker, why I am keeping you here tonight. Over 20 persons from Cleveland have died in the past two and a half weeks as a result of the carelessness of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, people with many of whom I have been closely associated.

I went to a funeral parlor today with my secretary to view the remains of her husband, a fine young man who was killed in Virginia last Friday night. I tell you, when you go through this experience, as I have during these last 2 weeks, you can appreciate why I am as deeply concerned about this thing as I am.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 17, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

788. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$223,500 for the Post Office Department (H. Doc. No. 323); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

789. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$1,490,000 for the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. No. 324); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

790. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to designate the Air University Library, Army Air Forces, as a public depository for Government publications; to the Committee on House Administration.

791. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for the calendar year ended December 31, 1946; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

792. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of the Federal Trade Commission, entitled "The Sulfur Industry and International Cartels" (H. Doc. No. 325); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

793. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$710,660 for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 326); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

794. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$73,361,400 for the Department of State to enable United States participation in the International Refugee Organization (H. Doc. No. 327); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

795. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 for completing the liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, in the amount of \$90,000 (H. Doc. No. 328); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Committee on Un-American Activities submits a report on Southern Conference for Human Welfare; without amendment (Rept. No. 592). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 248. Resolution waiving points of order against H. R. 3839, a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 593). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 3818. A bill to

amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 594). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 3850. A bill to declare certain rights of citizens of the United States, and for the better assurance of the protection of such citizens and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLACKNEY:

H. R. 3851. A bill to provide additional inducements to physicians and surgeons to make a career of the United States military, naval, and public health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 3852. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved August 7, 1946; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3853. A bill to repeal provisions of certain acts of Congress relating to free tuition for nonresidents in the public schools of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SANBORN:

H. R. 3854. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, Boise, Idaho, to the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 3855. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 3856. A bill relating to migratory farm labor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 3857. A bill to authorize the parishes and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia to establish bylaws governing the election of their vestrymen; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PICKETT (by request):

H. R. 3858. A bill to provide retirement annuities for certain former rural letter carriers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 3859. A bill to authorize the leasing of salmon-trap sites in Alaskan coastal waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 3860. A bill to amend sections 3108 and 3250 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio:

H. R. 3861. A bill to allow to a successor railroad corporation the benefits of certain carry-overs of a predecessor corporation for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCONNELL:

H. R. 3862. A bill to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to grant and convey to Montgomery County, Pa., a certain parcel of land of the United States in Norristown Borough, Montgomery County, Pa., for the purpose of erecting an additional annex to the

present courthouse; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 3863. A bill to amend section 3673 of the Internal Revenue Code, to facilitate the procuring of certificates releasing tax liens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA (by request):

H. R. 3864. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act with respect to contribution rates after termination of military service; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3865. A bill to exempt the personal property of veterans' organizations incorporated by acts of Congress from taxation by the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 3866. A bill to exempt from admissions tax admissions to recreation facilities and activities operated or conducted by the Federal Government, the several State governments, or political subdivisions thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. J. Res. 217. Joint resolution to provide for the installation of radar and other safety equipment in commercial aircraft and airfields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 247. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the national housing shortage; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. Res. 249. Resolution making H. R. 3488, a bill to declare certain rights of citizens of the United States, and for the better assurance of the protection of such citizens and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes, a special order of business; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to eliminate the taxation of gasoline by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 3867. A bill for the relief of Hal W. Cline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 3868. A bill for the relief of Morris Gordon, Dorothy Gordon, Leo Gordon, and Louis H. Oppenheim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 3869. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Julia Porter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

633. By Mr. BENDER: Petition of the City Council of Chicago, petitioning the President to veto the Hartley-Taft bill, and in the event of a Presidential veto that the Senators and Members of Congress from Illinois to vote to sustain the veto; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

634. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, memorial-

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 18, 1947
For actions of June 17, 1947
80th-1st, No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated independent offices appropriation bill. House agreed to rent-control conference report; item for roads to forests omitted. Senate to debate conference report on wool bill today. Rep. Murray, Wis., urged enactment of wool bill. Sen. Cooper introduced bills to continue Export Control Act and certain parts of 2nd War Powers Act.

HOUSE

1. **INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3839, after agreeing to a resolution waiving points of order (pp. 7313-27). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., criticized increases in personnel administration and reductions in force "exclusively out of the lower-paid personnel" (p. 7315). He also quoted CSC as saying the number of persons supervised does not determine a supervisor's classification, and explained why the Committee did not recommend the item for GAO expenditure analyses (p. 7320). Rep. Robertson, N. Dak., spoke in favor of a uniform Government accounting system and "down grading or reduction of personnel in the high-income group" (pp. 7325-6).
2. **HOUSING.** Agreed, 163-73, to the conference report on H. R. 3203, the rent-control bill (pp. 7306-13). The revised bill does not include the \$10,000,000 item for access roads to forests. The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
3. **TAXATION.** By a 268-137 vote, failed to override the veto of H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill (2/3 majority was required to override); then recommitted the bill to the Ways and Means Committee (pp. 7296-301).
4. **PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION.** Both Houses received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act of 1923 so as to clarify the meaning of references in the Act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit. To House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (pp. 7328, 7270.)
5. **MONOPOLIES.** The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3736, to amend the Clayton Act regarding acquisition of stock by corporations (H. Rept. 596)(p. 7329).
6. **CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT.** The "Daily Digest" states: "Retirement Subcommittee

met in executive session on H.R. 3232, Civil Service retirement bill, which was subsequently ordered favorably reported to the full committee. It was agreed by the subcommittee that H.R. 3232 would be superseded by a new bill, H.R. 3872, to be introduced by Representative Stevenson today. The new bill is scheduled to be considered by the full committee on June 19." (p. D392.)

SENATE

7. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Aiken, Vt., announced that the conference report on S. 814, the wool price-support bill, would be submitted for consideration today (June 18) (p. 7293).
8. TRANSPORTATION. Continued debate on S. 110, to amend the ICC Act regarding agreements between carriers (p. 7294).
9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3792, to authorize \$15,000,000 for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods (S.Rept. 290) (p. 7270).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received Nebr. Democratic State Central Committee and Plainfield (Vt.) Farm Labor Conference resolutions opposing cuts in USDA appropriations (p. 7270).
11. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a Hartford (Conn.) Courant editorial analyzing the merits of this project (p. 7293).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. FARM LOANS. S. 1464, by Sen. Young, N.Dak., "to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act." To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 7271.)
13. EXPORT CONTROL. S. 1460, by Sen. Cooper, Ky., to continue in effect section 6 of the act of June 2, 1940, relating to exportation of certain commodities. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 7271.)
14. WAR POWERS. S. 1461, by Sen. Cooper, Ky., to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 7271.)
15. PERSONNEL. S. 1456, by Sen. Taft, Ohio, to transfer to the employees' compensation fund the payment of benefits of certain cases arising under the civilian war-benefits program. To Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (p. 7271.)
S. 1457, by Sen. Taft, Ohio, to amend the act of Sept. 7, 1916, to authorize certain expenditures from the employees' compensation fund. To Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (p. 7271.)
H.R. 3872, by Rep. Stevenson, Wis., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 7329.)
H.R. 3879, by Rep. Lane, Mass., to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment benefits for individuals who have been employees of the U.S. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 7329.)
16. WATER POLLUTION. H.R. 3875, by Rep. Seely-Brown, Conn., H.R. 3876, by Rep. Clason, Mass., and H.R. 3877, by Rep. Forand, R.I., granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to control and reduction of pollution in the waters of the New England States. To Public Works Committee. (p. 7329.)

sylvania to recommit the conference report.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER (after counting). Thirty-two members have risen. Not a sufficient number.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BUCHANAN) there were—ayes 87, noes 114.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After a pause.] Two hundred and thirty-four Members are present, a quorum.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SPENCE) there were—ayes 163, noes 73.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 53) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 3203) relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes, is authorized and directed, in section 4 (a), to strike out "March 31, 1948", wherever such date occurs and insert in lieu thereof "March 1, 1948".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the House this afternoon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the conference report just considered may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

RULE WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 248 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived; and it shall also be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order any amendment to said bill prohibiting the use of the funds appropriated in such bill or any funds heretofore made available, including contract authorizations, for the purchase of any particular site or for the erection of any particular hospital.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and at this time I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution serves only one purpose in connection with the consideration of the appropriation bill for the independent offices; namely, to waive points of order against certain legislative provisions in the bill. Ordinarily, I would oppose the writing of legislation into appropriations bills, but in this instance it is the only way we can make the savings we are seeking to make here and handle the measure expeditiously. The over-all savings to the Government proposed in this appropriation bill approximate \$1,400,000,000. Something more than \$800,000,000 of this money we seek to save the taxpayers of this country might be lost on points of order if we do not adopt this rule.

The testimony before the Rules Committee established the fact that the two legislative committees directly concerned with the legislative provisions in the appropriation bill were the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The chairmen of both of those committees were consulted by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations in charge of this bill. We are assured that they have no objection to writing these legislative provisions into the bill. Each of these legislative provisions has to do only with the saving of the taxpayers' money.

Another provision in the rule makes in order amendments that may limit the expenditure of moneys already appropriated, moneys appropriated in this bill or contract authorizations for the acquisition of sites for veterans' hospitals and for the construction of such hospitals. This gives any Member of the House the opportunity to offer amendments in that connection without the intervention of a point of order.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That means any Member, if he objected to any

site in any part of the country, could object to a hospital being built there?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. No; not necessarily. It means they might limit the funds to be expended on a particular project.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that would pretty nearly prohibit the building of hospitals.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I think the gentlewoman will find that no Member of this House wants to stop the construction of any necessary facilities already authorized. He may properly seek to save money in their location and construction.

He may seek to stop the Government from wasting money, but it is not going to interfere in the slightest with the program of the Veterans' Administration in the construction of the necessary hospital facilities.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understood General Hawley to say that it would be very difficult to operate his hospital program if the bill should be enacted.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I think he is rather extravagant in that statement.

The Members may find in the record, on pages 32 and 33, the particular legislative provisions involved in this rule. Because the House and the Committee later are going to be so pressed for time in connection with the consideration of this vitally important appropriation bill, we are hoping that we might pass this resolution without waste of the time. I request my distinguished friend on the Rules Committee to utilize as little time as possible so that we might get into the debate on the bill.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD].

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks following the announcement of the vote on the veto message on the tax bill.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include therewith a resolution.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make in Committee of the Whole and include certain tables and a letter.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3839) mak-

ing appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the debate continue throughout the day. It is not intended that we shall close debate today, unless we come to the place where nobody desires to speak, because our time is a little short and I do not know how many requests will be made.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am intending to leave that matter open.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Very well.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3839, with Mr. SPRINGER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill has a very wide scope, covering some 33 different agencies or items. Three of those agencies, the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Civil Service Commission touch every activity of the Government.

It carries within it appropriations of over \$8,167,000,000, and also authority to expend by the Maritime Commission up to \$207,100,000.

I may mention in passing that 85 percent of this over-all total is for the Veterans' Administration, and that of that 85 percent about 85 percent is for benefits which the Congress has provided for our veterans.

This bill comes to you with a united front from the subcommittee handling the bill; and I want at this time to express for myself and for the majority members of the committee sincere appreciation of the cooperation and helpfulness of the three Democratic members of the subcommittee who have handled this bill: the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS], former chairman of this subcommittee; the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. The committee has worked harmoniously, and, as I have said, the bill comes to you with its unanimous recommendation.

I also want the RECORD to show my appreciation of our clerical staff and particularly of our very able, very hard

working, and very tactful executive secretary, Bill Duvall, whose work has been most helpful to every member of this committee.

I want also to express my thanks to the committee investigators whom we have had authority to employ for the first time this year under the Reorganization Act, and to state that the committee has been most fortunate in the investigators it has been able to secure to help it in connection with this bill. They have been expert accountants of the highest possible standing. Their work has been invaluable. I am sure they have convinced every Member of the subcommittee of the value of the investigating force which has been established for the first time this year.

TOTAL REDUCTIONS

As you will note from the report, this bill carries with it reductions in items classified technically as appropriations of over \$330,000,000. It also carries with it reductions in original budget estimates made pursuant to recommendations by committee investigators, reductions in Maritime expenditure out of its revolving fund carried in the President's budget, and rescissions of prior appropriations amounting to over \$576,000,000.

The committee is also able to report to the Congress that as the result of the work of its investigators there has been discovered additional revenues not included in the President's budget, amounting to over \$505,000,000.

In other words, I think it is a fair and conservative statement to make that if the recommendations of your committee are approved, the over-all situation from the standpoint of the United States Treasury, compared with the President's budget estimates, will be improved to an extent of over \$1,400,000,000.

There are several general matters on which I should like to touch before turning to specific agencies. These matters are brought out in the committee hearings.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE TESTIMONY

The General Accounting Office gave testimony which to my mind was amazing. It stated in effect that in the opinion of that Office there is almost no semblance whatsoever of proper cost accounting anywhere in this Government of ours; that literally billions of dollars have been spent that can never be accounted for, that there is no proper conception in the Government of the value of accounting, that nobody ever thinks about accounting until long after the money is spent.

Mr. Chairman, that statement strikes at the very heart of the whole problem of controlling expenditures. It is almost inconceivable that proper control can be hoped for under such conditions.

Incidentally, the General Accounting Office also reported that it had found no less than 395 cases of waste and extravagance during the past 2 years and no less than 1,011 erroneous payments and failure to protect the Government's interest.

The General Accounting Office was particularly critical of the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Cor-

poration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Public Housing Administration.

It appears that the General Accounting Office has encountered great difficulty in getting established in various agencies of the Government, accounting systems believed by it to be essential. The bill before you tries to help out somewhat in that connection.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET TESTIMONY

The testimony of the Bureau of the Budget is also interesting. It shows that we are confronted not only by a direct public debt of over \$259,000,000,000 but by a direct public debt, including contingent liabilities, of almost \$432,000,000,000.

Under permission to extend my remarks I include certain tables from the hearings in this connection.

Public debt and other liabilities of the U. S. Government as of Dec. 31, 1946

Direct public debt:	
Interest-bearing debt.....	\$257,649,121,076.59
Matured debt on which interest has ceased.....	394,794,518.51
Debt bearing no interest.....	1,104,850,390.73
Total direct public debt.....	259,148,765,985.83

Contingent liabilities:	
Obligations guaranteed by the United States.....	338,564,942.14
Obligations issued on credit of United States:	
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	2,000,000.00
Funds due depositors by Postal Savings System.....	3,217,192,461.00
Federal Reserve notes (face amount).....	24,151,175,536.39
Total contingent liabilities.....	27,708,932,939.53

Unliquidated obligations incurred against appropriations and contract authorizations.....	22,895,000,000.00
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Loan guaranties outstanding:	
Insured housing loans—Federal Housing Administration:	
Primarily for repair, alteration, or improvement of property—Title I insurance.....	355,355,694.00
Secured by mortgages on structures designed primarily for residential use:	
Loans to improve housing standards—Title II insurance:	
Small-home mortgage insurance.....	2,485,595,688.00
Multifamily structures built for rental occupancy.....	52,453,827.00
War and veterans' emergency housing loans—Title VI insurance.....	1,344,921,678.00
Guaranteed war production and termination loans (V and T loans)—War and Navy Departments and U. S. Maritime Commission.....	17,454,000.00
Guaranteed loans secured by agricultural commodities—Commodity Credit Corporation.....	111,979,000.00
Agreements to participate in loans by commercial banks to business enterprises—Reconstruction Finance Corporation (including Smaller War Plants Corporation).....	331,673,000.00
Acceptances and loans by private banks under "take-out" agreements with the Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	182,193,000.00
Guaranteed loans to veterans of World War II under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended—Veterans' Administration:	
Home loans.....	1,165,640,670.65
Business loans.....	53,297,074.67
Farm loans.....	31,090,838.32
Guaranteed premiums on life-insurance policies and guaranteed interest on policy loans to military personnel under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940—Veterans' Administration.....	8,492,680.00

Total loan guaranties outstanding.....	6,140,147,150.64
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Insurance in force:

Life insurance:	
United States Government life insurance.....	\$2,349,925,688.00
National service life insurance.....	34,249,680,000.00
Property insurance—War Damage Corporation.....	500,000,000.00
Marine and war-risk insurance—War Shipping Administration.....	673,767,968.00
Insured deposits in commercial and mutual savings banks—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	72,000,000,000.00
Insured savings and loan association share accounts and creditor obligations—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	6,254,345,000.00
Total insurance in force.....	116,027,718,656.00
Total public debt including contingent liabilities.....	431,920,564,732.00

The testimony also shows some 2,286,000 persons on the Federal pay roll as of February last, or about 400,000 more than predicted by the Civil Service Commission a year ago.

It indicates little, if any, progress in eliminating duplication and overlapping between Federal departments and agencies. It will be recalled that the General Accounting Office not so very long ago stated that there were no less than 29 agencies engaged in lending Government funds, 3 insuring deposits, 34 in the acquisition of land, 16 in wildlife preservation, 10 in Government construction, 9 in credit and finance, 12 in home and community planning, 10 in materials and construction, 28 in welfare matters, 14 in forestry matters, 4 in bank examinations, and 65 in gathering statistics.

The testimony also shows the extent to which personnel of war or emergency agencies recently terminated has been transferred to other pay rolls of the Government.

Incidentally, the record also indicates a greater staff at the White House than ever before; a travel item for the White House 100 percent in excess of that 2 years ago and under emergency funds, provision for extra White House staff to the number of 14, part, if not all, of whom were previously carried on the rolls of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion which the country was led to believe had been abolished.

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL FORCE

I call your attention to the enormous increase in the personnel force throughout the Government. There are 29,397 persons engaged in this work today as compared with 4,197 in 1938, an increase of 700 percent. On the basis of the yardstick which the Bureau of the Budget suggested to your committee as fair in this connection, 1 personnel worker to 150 employees, it is at least double in size than that required to service the present pay roll.

TOO MANY GENERALS

I mention also in passing that agency after agency appearing before your committee showed a very top-heavy set-up in terms of personnel. The committee has included in its report a recommendation that subsequent reductions in force be made with this in mind. The Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission should help in this connection. The Congress does not intend that reductions in force be taken exclusively out of the lower-paid personnel.

Mr. Chairman, it is impossible in the time available this afternoon to go into detail with respect to every agency provided for in this bill. We have, I think, a very good report which covers the action of the committee pretty carefully in respect to the various agencies involved. I am going to limit myself to just three or four of the agencies in question, particularly those into which we sent committee investigators. I shall leave discussion of other agencies to other speakers or to discussion under the 5-minute rule.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Let us take a look at the Veterans' Administration request to start with, because I think we are more interested in that item than any other item in the bill.

Somewhat over \$7,075,000,000 was requested by the Administration. Your committee recommends an appropriation of over \$6,944,000,000, or a reduction in the revised budget estimates of something over \$130,000,000, as well as a rescission of \$50,000,000 which the Veterans' Administration finds it will not require in the fiscal year 1948.

I want to emphasize as the report emphasizes that no recommendation made contemplates any cut in any benefit which has been provided by the Congress for our veterans; that no recommendation contemplates any cut in financial assistance to the disabled, to the widowed, to the orphaned, or in medical care for those who are eligible.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I want to ask the gentleman about the cuts in the Administrative Medical Hospital and Domiciliary Service, a decrease of \$38,959,200 compared to the 1948 budget.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the gentlewoman will be patient and will permit me to make my statement as a whole, I think it will cover that question and others that she has in mind.

What the committee has been primarily concerned with has been the administrative expenditure and policies of the Veterans' Administration which have been under fire in the past by national veterans' organizations, by national publications, and by other groups and individuals.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to be too critical of existing conditions in the agency. I realize full well that the Veterans' Administration has had a very difficult job, particularly during the period of heavy demobilization. I am sure that General Bradley will do his utmost to straighten out conditions which prevail at this time.

Nevertheless, I think I ought to state and state frankly that I, for one, am very much disturbed by facts disclosed in the committee hearings.

There appears to be no proper central control over personnel. I think that control was lost back in December of 1945 when the heads of branch and regional offices were authorized and di-

rected to take over the function of hiring and firing. You will find the letter carrying those instructions in the hearings. You will find that no less than 47,000 employees were added to the rolls in the period 6 months immediately after that letter was written, and you will find today a disproportion as between different branch offices, as between different regional offices, and as between the administrative and maintenance personnel in different hospitals, which just is not reasonable. There is today in the central office, our investigators inform us, no proper record of positions and salaries in the various field offices.

There also appears to be no proper central control over supplies. There are supplies at the central level, at the branch level, at the regional level, and at the subregional level and an absence of proper control here in Washington.

In the real estate and construction field there is evidence of delay, of lack of efficiency, and of waste. Only 22 sites for hospitals out of the 76 hospitals last authorized have been selected. Only seven of them are under construction. Purchase price and appraised value seem to be out of line. The policy now pursued would seem to drive up the cost of desirable real estate inevitably. The costs which we have paid and are paying for construction are far out of line with construction in other fields.

Our investigators are of the opinion that decentralization has not worked out as it was hoped, that it has resulted in duplication and confusion in many instances at the several levels of control.

The General Accounting Office tells us that no less than \$30,000,000 of overpayments have been made by reason of negligence in the Veterans' Administration regional office.

In the insurance field the picture is such that those in charge tell us it will take at least a year to straighten things out. There has been no actuarial work for many months. There is no real information as to the status of insurance funds, as to surplus, as to reserve, and there are no less than 1,200,000 premium payments which have been paid which it has been impossible to allocate to the proper policies because those policies are at present located in any one of 14 different places, and nobody knows in which of them. Perhaps I might quote just a couple of paragraphs from our investigators' report in this connection:

Our studied opinion of the Veterans' Administration is that it is badly disorganized and greatly over-staffed. In many respects approaches have been impractical and out of harmony with generally accepted and approved business procedures. The decentralization program initiated on December 10, 1945, has been ineffective, extremely costly, and confusing. It is clearly evident that there is a great need for firmer control and deeper appreciation of the responsibility for conducting Veterans' Administration affairs at a much higher level of efficiency and in a more economical manner.

We are deeply appreciative that with few exceptions the persons we contacted during the review were most cooperative and helpful. We observed that many of these people were cognizant of the unsatisfactory conditions

but were powerless to correct the situation and are themselves working under severe handicaps.

I repeat, Mr., Chairman, I do not want to be too critical of the Veterans' Administration, but the conditions I have referred to must be straightened out. They must be straightened out in the interest of every veteran in this country of ours. Nobody wants to see a repetition of such conditions as we had in the Veterans' Administration after World War I. Nobody wants to see the foundation laid for another act slashing service-connected disability compensation such as we had under President Roosevelt in 1933.

It has been impossible for your committee to do a careful or complete piece of work in the time available. The work of our investigators has been necessarily limited to the central office in Washington, and essential information simply was not there.

I believe, however, that the cuts which are recommended are fully justified, and I want to point out that in terms of personnel the reduction made by your committee is much less than that recommended by committee investigators. The committee preferred to be conservative, particularly in view of the fact that they believe General Bradley has a full appreciation of the importance of proper central control over personnel and already has studies under way in that connection.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

The Members will find the reductions made in respect to the Veterans' Administration on page 22 and on page 44 of the committee report.

You will see in the first place that we made a reduction of about \$27,000,000 in respect to personnel. This means a reduction of about 10,000 in a request for 215,000, or about 5 percent, and it is made in the light of the statement by General Bradley that the peak of administrative work has now been passed.

The committee has made certain specific suggestions as to where it seems reductions of personnel can be made, notably in the personnel set-up, where there is one personnel worker for every 52 people on the rolls; notably in coordination and planning, which I think has long been recognized by veterans organizations as overstuffed; and notably in public relations, which was carried on a basis of 300 and which the committee has restored to a basis of 100 in accordance with the action of the House 2 or 3 months ago.

Personally, I think the claims service, special services, contact services, and other services should be carefully scrutinized by General Bradley, particularly where the work in question can be efficiently done by one or more of the existing national veterans' organizations.

You will find two tables in the hearings referring to branch and regional offices—that in respect to branch offices indicating a variation in personnel between offices of 258 percent; that in respect to regional offices indicating a vari-

ation between offices of 450 percent. Of course, certain variations are understandable, but General Bradley himself has admitted that the variations in question are not reasonable and has stated to us that he is now in the process of adjusting those offices along the lines that the committee has suggested.

Taking a middle ground yardstick for the branch and regional offices our investigators arrived at a possible reduction of about 21,000 in Veterans' Administration personnel. This was over and above any possible reductions in maintenance and administration personnel in hospitals, in supply depots, and in the central office here in Washington.

The committee has indicated, as you will note from the report, that it does not intend the reduction in personnel in this bill to apply to hospitals in any way, shape, or manner.

The other items of reduction are in respect to other obligations which you will see listed on page 22 of the report; in regard to certain office buildings requested for regional offices, 11 all told, in regard to which the committee adopted the general policy of postponement in view of the high prices and in view of the need of hospital construction, in the absence of compelling considerations.

Provision is made for four of the 11 offices in the bill as reported to you.

It has also cut printing and binding, putting it back to where it is this year. The record indicates among other things in this connection that over 3,674,000,000 blank forms are requested or about 200 for every veteran or 30 for every person in the United States. Also that some 303,000,000 letterheads are requested which would allow every Veterans' Administration employee to write about 1,348 letters in the fiscal year 1948. There are three warehouses in contemplation for this printing and binding—one in Washington, one in Missouri, and one in California. There appears to be no record of the value of the inventories on hand.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Has the gentleman made reference to the fact or does he intend to point out that there are on hand great quantities of these forms which he is suggesting are planned to be bought by the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; I think there are something like 390,000,000 items in the Washington office alone at this time.

There is a small reduction in the amount requested for operation of can-tees, because they are paying better than was originally anticipated.

There are two other reductions—one with respect to Army and Navy pensions, and one with respect to the hospitals and domiciliary request.

For Army and Navy pensions, the committee recommends about \$2,172,000,000 or \$25,250,000 more than in the current fiscal year.

You will recall that this item was overestimated this year by the Veterans' Administration. Two hundred million dollars was rescinded, and there appears

to be even on that basis a carry-over of \$20,000,000 into the next fiscal year.

The investigators recommended a reduction of \$362,000,000 in this item by a very careful mathematical formula based on experience.

The revised estimates took out about \$269,000,000 of that, leaving a balance of \$93,000,000. Your committee has effected a further reduction of \$50,000,000 instead of \$93,000,000. Of course, it is a matter of mathematics, and whenever the pensions are actually payable, the money will be forthcoming.

As to hospital and domiciliary facilities, we have authorized the 15 new hospitals requested, which will give us a total, over all, of 152,000 beds, and we have withheld \$30,300,000 and rescinded \$50,000,000 because of a recomputation by the Veterans' Administration in the light of the actual rate of construction which is less than anticipated, making it possible to make the reduction with the full approval of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me, in listening to the suggestions that the investigators have made to this committee, that my argument that it is very important to have a Department of Veterans' Affairs is vindicated and justified. You ought to have one huge building here in Washington where veterans' affairs can be taken care of; where their files can be kept, so that you will know where the insurance policies of these poor men are. I know of many beneficiaries who have not received any insurance checks. If you had one big central office, the files could be kept there. At least, they would know where the papers were. It has been inexcusable that the Insurance Division has been allowed to go on in this way. Does not the gentleman feel so?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is a very unfortunate situation. I will say to the lady that I am advised it is the practice of every big insurance company in this country to centralize its records.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And also every big insurance company presents the person who is insured with an insurance policy. As it is today, sometimes the veteran does not even have a slip of paper to prove that he has insurance. With the papers lost or misplaced, a man has no record that he has taken out insurance. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs has investigations going on at the present time and hopes soon to have some recommendations that will solve some of the difficulties. I know General Bradley has a difficult job, one of the most difficult jobs in the country, and I know he would welcome help. It is obvious that he needs it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the lady is correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: I notice there is a decrease of \$30,000,000 for automobiles for amputees, but that was taken out because

it was passed in the first Supplemental Appropriations Act; is that not true?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There was no request submitted by the President for that purpose.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And there is a \$500,000 decrease for the vocational rehabilitation revolving fund. The House passed the bill some time ago. Will that make any difference now that the Senate has passed that bill? The House passed the bill authorizing an additional \$500,000 as a revolving fund for loans to veterans.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is in the same category. No request was embodied in the budget recommendations.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The President will undoubtedly sign that bill. There will probably be an appropriation made in a deficiency bill or when this bill reaches the Senate.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If there are additional funds required, they will be provided for either in the Senate or in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand there is no decrease in the personnel for hospitals. Is that correct?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There will be the same number of doctors and nurses?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say in that connection that although there have been various reports circulated throughout the country to the contrary, the record is clear that the Appropriations Committee and the Congress have not denied one cent or one employee requested for the hospitals, and that, as a matter of fact, General Hawley's personnel is not yet up to the personnel ceilings allowed by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should like to ask the gentleman another question, and that is if his committee did not find in many of the offices that the rating boards are very much overworked? I know in the Boston office the chairman of the Rating Board had a very serious break-down, a heart attack, because he worked Saturday afternoons and Sundays. I think the gentleman will find that the Rating Boards are generally undermanned, understaffed, yet it is one of the most important departments of the work of the Administration because it means the real compensation for veterans in many instances and justice under the act.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that there seems to be a tremendous amount of review work.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It has been my experience that there is no real decentralization, that the branch office goes through the motions of approving contracts, personnel, and so forth. Then they go back to the Washington office for approval. It seems to me much of the fault is right here at the central office in Washington. Does not the gentleman find that so?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I hope things can be put on a really efficient basis at the earliest possible date.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think it would be very helpful if the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs got together on recommendations for permanent improvement.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. As I understand it, in the 1947 fiscal year a certain allowance was made to provide cars for amputees, but that if that money is not spent in the year 1947 it is not available to be expended in the year 1948. I have a couple of amputees in my district who are still in the hospital and therefore cannot make application for cars as yet, and I am interested in knowing whether there is any provision in this bill to take care of them; and, if not, what the factual situation is as to whether anything was requested.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The fact of the matter is that the President made no request whatsoever for funds for this purpose in this bill. If further funds are required I assume they will also be taken care of in connection with a deficiency appropriation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will yield, but I want to say something about one or two other agencies.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. As the gentleman knows, that bill expires on the 30th of June. The Senate has already reported out of the subcommittee a bill which would take in additional amputees, extending the time for filing for the cars; and on Thursday the Rules Committee has promised me a rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MATHEWS], the author of the so-called amputee-car bill in the House will appear before that committee; and the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], has asked certain amputees to appear.

It was felt when the bill went through as a rider to a deficiency appropriation bill in the Senate there were certain things that were very unjust, certain discriminations. It left out certain arm amputees, such as double-arm amputees. Such persons can drive cars very well, but they cannot go on street cars, they cannot hang on to straps, they cannot get money out of their pockets, they are jostled and sometimes knocked down.

Many Members of Congress feel that the blind should be furnished with cars.

The cost would be very small. The office felt it would be less than \$48,000,000 throughout 4 or 5 years, which is a mere bagatelle; and these men as a result of having cars go to work; they go to and from work. Double amputees go about the country selling things. They go to college. They will be taxpayers. They will bring money in to the Govern-

ment; and also I would say to the gentleman that it is a saving because if a man can save his stumps so they do not get sore he does not have to go back to the hospital. Every day he is in the hospital costs from \$5 to \$7 or \$10. So there will be money coming back, there will a saving, as a matter of fact, to the Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the lady will yield, I should like to proceed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The lady will be delighted to yield now.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the lady, that I am sure we are all very sympathetic with the unfortunate veterans to whom she refers. I think, however, that the specific matter the lady refers to is a matter for the legislative committee rather than for the Appropriations Committee which now has the floor.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I notice that there has recently been a lot of interest manifested in psychoanalysts—not psychiatrists but psychoanalysts. I am wondering if the gentleman and his subcommittee gave any consideration to that question in relation to the Veterans' Administration or any other agency, the Public Health or any other department.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman that I think he will find that there is in contemplation considerable assistance from psychologists, from psychiatrists, and possibly from psychoanalysts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would like to get what information I can on this question. I understand that there is a hospital out West that is contemplating or has been given some training to psychoanalysts. Can the gentleman give us any information in relation to that?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not recall that particular hospital.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. If my memory serves me correctly, General Hawley in his presentation stated that he was taking these young medical graduates and at the same time they were practicing within the hospitals he was also sending them to school. The upshot of it is he has been teaching these young doctors to be fine specialists in mental health. There are quite a number of them.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is he teaching them as psychoanalysts or as psychiatrists? Is the gentleman advised on that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I may say that General Hawley said he was teaching them to be psychiatrists—psychiatrists—not psychoanalysts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know there are two schools of thought among psychiatrists regarding psychoanalysts. One school of thought is the psychiatrist who does not believe in psychoanalysis. The other school believes in it. There is a question in some people's minds whether people should be psychoanalyzed or not. I think that is something that should be given careful consideration. General Hawley is to appear before the Committee on Veterans Affairs shortly and we expect to ask him questions—at least I do—on that matter. I have been told that the Veterans' Administrator ruled against the psychoanalysis of veterans.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, there are one or two other agencies in this bill I want to say a word about before my time expires.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The first is the Maritime Commission because your committee has taken very strong measures in respect to this agency with the hope of clearing up conditions which have existed in the agency for many years.

The General Accounting Office has been particularly critical in its testimony this year of that agency. The older Members of this body will recall the charges that have been made on the floor in respect to the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Agency year after year.

I have personally stood on this floor as they will recall, year after year and while emphasizing my strong interest in an adequate merchant marine for this country, and while paying my tribute to the magnificent work that was done during the war by the workers and management of the ship construction industry. I have pointed out again and again the scandalous conditions apparently existing in this agency, calling for a thoroughgoing investigation with a view to clearing up the situation there.

You will recall that the General Accounting Office found officially as of July 1, 1943, that no less than \$8,100,000 had been spent and improperly accounted for by that agency.

The testimony of the General Accounting Office this year shows that it has completed audits for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945; that these audits show a continuance of previous shortcomings, with little or no change in conditions; that the War Shipping Administration, now part of the Maritime Commission, has refused to supply pertinent data with respect to vessels acquired under the terms of section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; and that a proper system of accounting, demanded as far back as 1937, has not yet been installed.

The record also indicates the following extracts from a report by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries published as late as January 3 of this year in reference to the Comptroller General's report for fiscal year 1943. I quote:

One of the most distressing features of your committee's findings regarding the chaotic condition of the accounting systems of the United States Maritime Commission

and the War Shipping Administration is that knowledge of the inadequacies of these accounts were long known and still uncorrected.

The failure by the Commission and the War Shipping Administration to take adequate measures during the following years to rectify a known condition is not understandable.

Duplicate payments by the Government could and did occur. Erroneous payments could be and were made. Amounts owed the Government might not be and were not collected promptly, if at all.

Failure to keep accurate current accounts and complete accounts resulted in very serious losses to the Government.

So far as we are able to discover those at the head of these two agencies made no substantial effort to install and maintain an accounting system adequate to the expanded tasks of the two agencies. As the result of this failure the Government is in the unfortunate position of having little or no practical opportunity of determining the propriety of expenditures amounting to billions of dollars. The action of the heads of these agencies in failing to require the installation of an adequate accounting system is not understandable.

I doubt if any Member of this body has seen more confusion or more conflict in testimony at any hearings than appears in the record of the hearings on this agency in connection with this bill.

Your committee, however, was fortunate in having a team of expert accountants who went into the agency, who went through its records, who reconstructed its whole budget picture, who brought us out information as the basis for intelligent analysis.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

In the light of their investigation, which incidentally showed that some \$37,000,000 subject to recapture had never been reported by the Commission, and that further revenues to the extent of over \$505,000,000 had been overlooked by the Commission, and in the light of the conditions to which I have referred your committee decided that it was imperative to establish strict control over the financial operations of this agency.

In previous years, as the Members know, the agency has operated out of a revolving fund. This, in my opinion, has been the heart of the troubles referred to. So, your committee, in effect, recommends the discontinuance of that fund and the placing of this Commission on the same basis as practically every other agency of this Government.

In A-B-C terms, what your committee has done is, first, to prescribe definite limitations for each and every form of obligatory authority the Commission must enter into in the fiscal year 1948; second, to prescribe one over-all limitation on the amount the agency can expend in 1948 in reference to either 1948 obligations or the obligations of prior years; and third, to provide for covering into the Treasury any balance in the revolving fund over and above that limitation and any receipts accruing to the fund during fiscal year 1948.

You will find in the report in detail the limitations on obligations and on expenditures.

If the recommendations of your committee are approved, the agency will be compelled to submit detailed estimates for the fiscal year 1949 and subsequently the net results in dollars and cents is a reduction in proposed expenditures as carried in the President's budget, of \$120,900,000, and a rescission of funds either in the revolving fund or accruing to that fund during 1948 of \$108,000,000.

The committee is also assuring the possibility of disposal of ships on an "as is" basis through the allowance to purchasers of amounts necessary to put vessels "in class." It is believed that the work can be done better and cheaper in this manner with considerable relief to the finance department of the agency.

The committee also recommends that in the adjustment of sales prices under the Ship Sales Act no cash payment shall be made to any recipient who at the time is already indebted to the Government on account of ship transactions. In other words, existing indebtedness is to be reduced before cash payments are to be made.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Passing to the War Assets Administration, which is the third agency in which the committee's investigators worked most extensively, I may say that your committee made little or no attempt to go into detail into the charges that have been leveled at the agency. The reason for this is that, as the Members know, there is already a select committee working on that problem. I may say, however, that it did appear that up to October last the agency had no over-all inventory, that even today they have an inventory which the Administrator characterizes as only 75 percent correct; that a series of inaccurate figures have been submitted to the Congress by the agency, and that there seems to be an admission to some extent, at least, of the charges of corruption, waste, and inefficiency that have been made in the past.

The record indicates that the agency expects in the end to have received about \$30,000,000,000 of surplus property to dispose of. To date it has received about \$25,000,000,000. Out of that \$25,000,000,000, \$16,000,000,000 has been disposed of, \$5,700,000,000 by gift or transfer and \$10,600,000,000 by sale; \$2,700,000,000 has been realized, the equivalent of an 18.3 percent net return on the property as a whole or a 21.3 percent return on the property sold.

For the fiscal year 1948 the agency expects to realize about \$1,191,000,000, and for that purpose asked us in its revised estimates for \$306,000,000, or about 25 cents for every dollar expected to be collected.

The original estimates called for \$327,500,000. After our committee investigators had worked with the agency for some weeks, that figure was reduced to \$306,750,000. Your committee recommends \$257,149,000, or a reduction of \$49,600,000 compared with the revised estimates, a reduction of \$70,350,000 compared with the original estimates, and a reduction of \$70,350,000 compared with the recom-

mendation by our investigators amounting to \$78,200,000.

You will find a break-down in the reductions made in the report at page 6 in terms of personnel and other obligations.

No reductions were made in respect to the other agencies engaged in the disposal of surplus property because of the reductions made in the revised estimates.

Attention may be called in passing to the enormous amount of expenditure by the agency for advertising and to the commissions paid, ranging as high as 40 percent with respect to aircraft components, as high as 35 percent with respect to electronic supplies and cutting tools, and as high as 12½ percent with respect to other broker-dealer sales.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Just a word with respect to the Atomic Energy Commission. That agency came before us asking for \$250,000,000 in cash and \$250,000,000 in contract authorization.

At its first appearance it literally could give us hardly any information as to the funds available, as to obligations, as to personnel now on the job or the salaries paid to that personnel, as to additional personnel requested in 1948 or their jobs and salaries. In fact, we got no intelligent financial picture whatsoever.

Your committee told the Agency it was impossible to go before the House under such conditions.

Those representing the Agency thereupon went away and appeared a second time before your committee about 4 weeks later. All I can say is that we got a little but not much more out of their second appearance than out of the first.

One quotation from page 1521 of the committee hearings in this connection:

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. The truth of the matter is you do not know how many people are on the rolls or what they are doing now, and you do not know what you need in 1948 and you are just making an over-all curbstone guess in dollars pending the time you hope to get things straightened out. That is about the size of it, is it not?

MR. WILSON—

Who is the general manager—

That is part of it.

I might add that one of those who accompanied Mr. Lilienthal when he appeared before your committee told me a few days afterward when I happened to meet him that every morning as he had awakened since the hearings he had hung his head in shame.

But for the vital importance of this activity, I doubt if the committee would have been willing to make any appropriation. Under the circumstances, however, it was decided to allow the contract authorization requested in full and to allow the \$175,000,000 of cash they requested, allowing the future to establish what the actual needs of this agency are.

I may state that the committee also authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to use up to \$25,000,000 of the appropriation for work in the field on cancer.

I may also add that the only excuse put forward by the Commission for its lack of knowledge and unsatisfactory

presentation was embodied in a statement to the effect that the War Department had conducted this giant undertaking through the years with almost no financial records. It is difficult to believe that this can be true.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Federal Communications Commission has long been charged with favoritism to its friends and adverse action toward others.

On February 7, 1946, the Commission issued what is commonly referred to as its Blue Book referring, among other things, to the utilization of different types of programs by licensees. The Blue Book has been severely criticized as indicating that the Commission, under the guise of grafting and refusing broadcast licenses, intends to control radio programs in violation of the provisions of the Communications Act prohibiting the censorship of programs.

In referring to standards and criteria, including those embodied in the Blue Book guiding Commission action, the Chairman of the Commission states on page 1225, part I, of the hearings that they "comprise the gloss which the Commission's decisions have written around the words 'public interest, convenience, and necessity.'"

It is to be hoped that the meaning and intent of the statute will not be lost sight of under the gloss.

The Commission's request and the action taken in respect to it is referred to in the committee report.

Attention is invited to the criticism of this agency referred to in the survey by the Bureau of the Budget of the personnel, pay roll, and tabulating sections of the Commission under date of April 1, 1946, indicating, among other things, duplication and triplication of effort within and between sections, lack of coordination and clumsy and time-consuming procedures.

Further criticism of the Commission's personnel practices, job classifications, promotions, utilization of workers, and the like is embodied in the letter to the Commission from the Civil Service Commission under date of April 21, 1947.

This letter has only recently come to my attention and under leave to extend my remarks is included at this point in the RECORD:

UNITED STATES CIVIL

SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1947.

HON. CHARLES R. DENNY,

Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DENNY: We are enclosing a copy of the report of inspection conducted during the period January 30 and February 28, 1947, in your Commission, with respect to personnel activities under rules, regulations, and instructions of the Civil Service Commission.

We have considered very carefully the report of our inspectors and, as a result, have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. There does not exist within your agency an effectively placed responsibility to act for you in connection with personnel transactions, and to check up and inform you as to whether or not personnel transactions are being consummated in accordance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

This is a matter which gives us very real concern. As you know, we have delegated

considerable authority to act to the departments and agencies. We have done this with the understanding, however, that the heads of agencies will take every possible step to make sure that there is adherence to these standards.

This situation should be cleared up within the next 30 days. In the meantime, as indicated below, it will be necessary for us to withdraw certain delegations of authority to act.

2. There is a very serious question as to whether or not the positions in your Personnel Office are properly classified.

We understand that a classification survey of these positions is now underway. We are instructing our Personnel Classification Division to make sure that this survey has been finished, and appropriate action taken, not later than May 15.

3. Many of your positions do not appear to be classified in the proper manner.

As a result, we are instructing our Personnel Classification Division to get in touch with you, or your designated representative, in order to make arrangements for taking action which will bring most of these positions into line with the Commission's standards not later than May 15.

4. Our specific attention has been called to the fact that Mr. John L. Gittins is occupying a position as chief of section, which has been set up as an identical additional position to that held by Morton Z. Hunt.

This is clearly in violation of our regulations for setting up identical additional positions. There will be no authority for continuing both Mr. Hunt and Mr. Gittins in this particular position beyond May 15.

5. Until such time as our Personnel Classification Division certifies that your personnel office is in a position to handle classification matters in accordance with Civil Service Commission standards, all vice actions and all identical additional actions should be transmitted to the Personnel Classification Division for preaudit before becoming effective.

6. Prompt action should be taken to put into effect the recommendations in the attached report relative to efficiency ratings.

7. Prompt action should be taken to put reduction in force records in such shape that accurate determinations can be made of such matters as status and length of service.

8. Proper records and other safeguards have not been set up in connection with the making of temporary appointments.

This situation was called to the attention of your Commission in July 1946. It has not yet been corrected.

As a result, until such time as the matter has been corrected, no temporary indefinite appointments should be made until a representative of the Civil Service Commission has checked the appropriate files and has certified in advance that the proposed appointment is in accord with the provisions of Executive Order 9691 and the regulations of this Commission.

9. Our specific attention has been called to the fact that a former nonveteran monitoring officer was appointed to a position as radio operator when you had in your files qualified 10-point-preference applicants.

We cannot authorize the continuance of this person in this position beyond May 15.

10. There does not exist within your agency a well-defined promotion policy.

We believe that it is very important for such a policy to be in existence in each agency of the Federal Government. We urge that one be worked out and called to the attention of all of your employees just as soon as possible.

11. We concur in your decision to take prompt action to insure that there is complete compliance with both the letter and spirit of the laws, rules, and regulations dealing with the rights of veterans.

12. Our attention has been called to the case of a career employee who was honorably discharged from service in the armed forces in September 1945. She immediately applied for restoration in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act. After more than 8 months of corresponding with your Commission, she finally presented her resignation, giving as her reason the failure of your agency to restore her.

We believe that, even at this late date, a definite offer of a job should be made to this career veteran even though it may require the displacement of someone else in your organization.

We would appreciate it if you would advise us of the action taken in this case.

13. We concur in the other recommendations contained in the report of inspection.

We are informed by our representatives that you are very desirous of improving the situation in your agency insofar as the handling of personnel matters is concerned. We want you to know that we will be delighted to help and assist you in every possible manner.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
President.

Over 2 years ago an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission and its activities by a select committee terminated with the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The RECORD makes it plain that important matters under consideration at that time, including those involving alleged derelictions by Commission licensees have not been dealt with by the Commission in the meantime. Attention is invited to the testimony in respect to specific stations included in the hearings.

The investigation should not have been allowed to terminate when it did. It should be completed with a view to remedial legislation.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Attention is invited to the testimony of the Civil Service Commission indicating, among other things, that 1313 persons have been rated ineligible in cases where the question of loyalty has been the major factor between July 1, 1940, and March 31, 1947.

The testimony also indicates that there are at present some 7,220 names in the Barr file of the Commission and some 86,124 names in the Flag file of the Commission, both files referring to names in respect to which the question of loyalty is involved.

Attention is also invited to the following statement by Commissioner Fleming included in the committee hearings:

I know that there is a general feeling that if you can surround yourself with twice as many, or three times as many people as you have got, you will get a higher grade. In practice it does not work that way.

I doubt if many Members of the Congress will agree that in practice it has not worked that way. In fact, another member of the Civil Service Commission indicated disagreement with Commissioner Fleming's statement to this effect.

The fact, however, that the Commission now goes on record in opposition to the practice so widely believed to have been in effect, and recommends legislation to make it clear that the Congress does not intend that it shall continue in effect, is highly important to those in-

terested in efficient government at a minimum cost.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee did not include in the bill an item of \$1,000,000 proposed to enable the General Accounting Office to begin performance of the new duties imposed upon it by section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. This section requires the Comptroller General to make a special expenditure analysis in the departments and establishments in the executive branch of the Government and report the results of his findings to the Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures in the Executive Departments and to the appropriate legislative committees of the two Houses, to enable Congress to determine whether public funds have been economically and efficiently administered and expended.

The Comptroller General met and discussed this new duty with a group of members of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures of both the Senate and the House on March 1. On that occasion and again when he appeared before this committee he explained that he could make only general and tentative plans for the work in advance of an appropriation therefor. In asking for an initial appropriation of \$1,000,000, the Comptroller General was proposing only a modest beginning and explained that this amount would permit the covering of only a few selected agencies at the start.

The committee feels that with the assistance already being furnished by the General Accounting Office in its regular reports and otherwise to Congress and to many of its committees and with the additional help now available in the augmented committee staffs, no additional appropriation to enable the General Accounting Office to begin its new duties under section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act can be justified at this time.

The committee believes that if such expenditure analyses are to be made on such a scale by a permanent staff it should be done by the General Accounting Office. I have discussed this matter with the Comptroller General and he does not object to the elimination of this item of \$1,000,000, under all the circumstances involved, provided it is understood his Office cannot begin work pursuant to this new function unless and until an appropriation is made therefor at some later time. I think this, of course, will be clearly understood.

Mr. Chairman, there are other agencies that I might comment on, but I am not going to take up any more time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, first I want to take this opportunity to say that I have never worked with a finer group of men than the members of this subcommittee. I want to pay my compliments to the chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] for his splendid attitude toward the minority. At no time did we make any reasonable request that was not granted. We were treated as gentlemen, and treated just

the same as the majority, except where a decision had to be made and there was some disagreement.

I also want to say that the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] were all fine men to work with, and of course the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

The chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], indicated that we came in here with a bill in which we had the unanimous support of the committee. In a way that is true, but I would like to point out that only on one occasion did we take a vote, and the chairman was the dissenting member of the committee at that time. So there was one dissent in our group.

Mr. Chairman, as a whole, we are unanimously behind this bill. As far as I know, I do not expect any amendments from the committee. I cannot speak for other Members of the House, but at this time I do not expect any amendments to be offered by the committee.

This is a very difficult bill. You may note it is the largest appropriation that has been brought before the House of Representatives this year, something over \$8,000,000,000. It was only \$5,000,000,000 last year in its original form. of course, it was increased later by deficiencies.

There are about 30 or 33 agencies, depending on the way you count them and divide them up. Of course, the Veterans' Administration, as the chairman has pointed out to you, is the largest portion of this bill, amounting to about 85 percent of the entire appropriation, and of course almost 85 percent of that being for benefits for the veterans. So if the cut in this appropriation bill does not seem to please some people, it may be simply because we could not afford to cut these benefits to the veterans.

The chairman has covered rather thoroughly the agencies in this bill, in fact the controversial ones. In a way, I am not in entire accord with the report and some of the cuts. There are one or two agencies that I felt we did perhaps cut too much.

First, I want to discuss with you, briefly, the Veterans' Administration and some of the constructive criticisms that were offered by the chairman of this committee and have been offered by others. I do not want to discuss it in detail, but I will say to you that the amount we have allowed the Veterans' Administration this year is close to \$7,000,000,000.

Now, you take any man and make him president or chairman of the board of any corporation worth \$7,000,000,000 and certainly he is going to have a great deal of difficulty. So I am not one of those who will go along with the criticism of General Bradley and the Veterans' Administration. General Bradley came before us and rather openly admitted his mistakes, particularly in regard to the handling of the veterans' insurance. I had some criticism to offer about that in specific instances, and I have others. But General Bradley has been on that

job for only about 2 years. I have no doubt but that the Veterans' Administration is going to correct its errors, and I have no doubt but what General Bradley is perfectly willing for us to point out his errors, but I want everybody to understand in the meantime that they really have a big job on their hands. That is a \$7,000,000,000 corporation at the present time.

We cut other agencies. For instance, we completely cut out the Office of Government Reports. I was one of the very few, it seemed, who thought they served a good purpose. That, however, was eliminated entirely.

Then we come to the Federal Communications Commission and a 17-percent cut. I believe it was too great a cut in the bill. Of course, I am well aware of the fact that last year when I was chairman of this subcommittee we warned every agency that we expected them to reduce their expenditures in the coming years and that we were not going to continue to increase appropriations. On the other hand, the Federal Communications Commission is one of those commissions which has been created to handle work which is increasing every day. I wish I could go over with you the amount of detail, the amount of new work they have to handle. I think they made one error in freezing all applications not long ago and turning out so quickly so many of the applications which the lawyers and the engineers had already acted upon, because some of the members of the subcommittee drew the conclusion that since they had done such a good job in such a short while they did not need as much money as requested. So we cut the Federal Communications Commission, I think, too much. I am not, however, going to offer any amendment on that. If they can convince the Senate that we have cut them too much perhaps they will get something back; I do not know.

All along the line we might have made some errors. We did some things that I disagreed with, but on the whole, I think we have done a rather good job in the reductions in this bill and I was a little surprised at the modesty of our reduction in most of the agencies. I thought from some of the things I had heard that we were really going to slaughter some of them.

Some time ago when we were called before the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in regard to the ceilings to be put on the budget, my chairman suggested at that time that we might be able to cut the Veterans' Administration \$500,000,000. I reserved all opinion at the time because I had not seen the justifications. I find now that we have cut them only \$130,000,000, and I think I can allay any fears the gentleman from Massachusetts may have in regard to any benefits to which a veteran is entitled. We have not cut any benefits. The Veterans' Administration where it shows they need funds to carry out a veterans' program is not going to be denied the funds, I am sure, by any Member in this House.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the committee has been extremely anxious not to cut them in any way, and I am sure the veterans appreciate it, and I know the entire membership of the House appreciates it.

Mr. HENDRICKS. As was pointed out a moment ago, the total in this bill for 1938 is \$8,167,869,027. This is the largest bill that has been brought before the House this session and it is a rather large bill.

The reductions that we made under the budget estimate are \$330,540,732. I do not know just what percentage that is.

Had we stopped there, I would have been perfectly satisfied and I would not have offered any criticism of our report. We did not, however, stop there; we added a table, and in that table there are a few jokers. Perhaps if I had been in the position of my chairman, I might have used these jokers myself, I do not know; but the point is that we did not use them last year when we had an opportunity to. In other words, if you will look at the table on page 45 of the report, the grand total of executive offices and independent establishments appears at the top of the page. It gives you the total of appropriations, plus the total of the cuts under the budget estimate. Then there is a line drawn and below that you have "Total savings due to reductions in original budget estimates, revised estimates, rescissions, reductions in expenditures, and increases in revenues." The total of that is \$1,411,690,732, including the amount that we reduced this under the budget estimate. I know the chairman of the subcommittee is going to ask me to yield and I will be glad to later, but let me go through these figures for a moment. I want it to be clearly understood that there is nothing personal in this. The chairman and I are very close friends.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I want the Members to examine certain pages in this report. If you will turn to page 35 of the report, you will notice there a reduction in the amount requested by the Atomic Energy Commission of \$75,000,000. Mr. Chairman, that is counted as a saving, and I suppose it is all right, but we do not actually commit ourselves to a saving on that item. In fact, if you will turn to to page 9 and see what the report says, you will see what I am getting at. On page 9 we have the following language in the report:

In view of this situation—

Referring to the Atomic Energy Commission—

and in order that research and development will not be delayed, the committee has determined that funds in the amount of \$175,000,000 should be provided for operation in connection with this important project on a part-year basis, additional funds to be provided during the early part of the next session to whatever extent developments at that time indicate such additional funds are required.

So we have not committed ourselves to take that \$75,000,000 out of the

budget as yet. We have only said we will take it out, but you may come back later and request it. That cannot be counted as exactly a saving. If we were to say, "Under the Budget estimate" and stop, that might be one thing, but when we say "savings" we cannot call that a saving.

If you will turn to page 42 of the report you will find an item of \$20,000,000 there taken from the Philippine War Damage Commission. That is an obligation that we have made to those people of \$400,000,000. We simply say: "We will give you a portion of what you request now. If you need more later, you can come back." They can get \$20,000,000 more.

Turn to page 44 of the report and you will find an item of \$30,300,000 for hospital and domiciliary facilities that we took from the Veterans' Administration and on page 45 under the same item \$50,000,000 more, all of which totals to \$175,300,000. If you subtract that from the total reduction in this bill, \$330,540,732, you will find that the actual reduction in the bill is \$155,240,732.

Now, of course, we realize when we lower the budget estimate in the line there on page 45, where I give the total, that is all right, but we carried that on into savings and are putting it into the \$1,411,690,000. So we cannot call that a saving. That is the point I am getting at. The saving in the bill, less some other amounts I could name, is actually \$155,240,732 or less.

Let me show you the fallacy of some of the figures on page 45 in that table. We actually name them there. There is an item "Expenditure reductions" which includes the United States Maritime Commission, reductions in specific budget items and allocations from UNRRA amounting to \$120,900,000. We go on down and we have the Federal Works Agency, United States Maritime Commission, Veterans' Administration, where we have rescinded appropriations to the extent of \$163,100,000.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that if the Democratic Congress in the last administration had wished to take credit for the rescissions made during the fiscal year 1946 in our fiscal 1947 budget, we would have absolutely nullified the budget and cut it over 100 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has again expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

As I recall the 1947 fiscal budget was around \$45,000,000,000, and we actually rescinded about \$65,000,000,000, so we rescinded more than the budget, but we did not apply that as a credit against the budget, which is being done here.

Then we come down to a third item, printing and binding, reduction in original budget estimate \$1,500,000.

Pensions and compensation, reduction in original budget estimate \$269,825,000.

War Assets Administration, reduction in original budget estimate \$20,750,000, a total of \$292,075,000.

Now, we claim credit for that when we actually see in the report here that this was a reduction in the original budget

estimates and came to us before we marked up the bill. We had no right to claim that as credit. In fact, it may be some saving. Some of these other funds may be a saving only to the extent that somebody might have exercised his authority in using these funds improperly, because those funds, with one or two exceptions, which remained there, were subject to return to the Treasury of the United States, regardless of what we did about it, at the end of the fiscal year. I concede there is some argument there in the way we might have made savings, because perhaps the Maritime Commission could have spent some funds that we did not want them to, and perhaps somebody else might have, but certainly the savings cannot possibly be substantiated.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, this is another bustle on the anatomy of the Republican economy. The truth of the matter is that if we were a concern which was issuing stocks and we issued a prospectus with these figures in it, one of two things would happen. The public, if they could interpret these figures, would not buy a single share of our stock; either that, or the Securities and Exchange Commission would suspend us and we would be prosecuted for fraud, because if we are misleading the people into thinking that we had either saved \$1,411,690,732 or that we had bettered the position of the Treasury to that extent, then we should not have, because we have not done so. Many of these funds would have reverted to the Treasury anyway. Many of them are not savings. Many of them are rescissions of funds that we knew were there and we wanted to take them back. Many, I think, are funds which are simply deferred. Many of them are contractual obligations.

I just wanted to make those figures clear, Mr. Chairman. I still say that the chairman of this subcommittee did an excellent job. We have not really hurt anybody. We have not hurt the Veterans' Administration, I do not think, even though we took 10,000 employees away from them. If they think they need more employees in the future, we certainly will give them to them. I do not know what we have done exactly to the Maritime Commission. I think they will operate just as well under the provisions we have in this act, and sometimes I think the Maritime Commission asked for a scolding. I do not know what we have done to the Federal Communications Commission. There are one or two others that I would not cut quite as heavily as we did. However, I think the committee did an excellent job down to the top line of page 45 where they state that under the budget estimate we have reduced it by \$330,540,732. I think from there on we are making sort of a self-serving declaration, because we did not save \$1,411,690,732, and neither did we put the Treasury in a better position to that extent.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman has very sweepingly and very completely disposed of the whole committee's posi-

tion. I wonder if the gentleman was well advised in doing that? Does the gentleman deny that the point of departure, the point of comparison in this whole budget question, was the original Presidential budget that came down to Congress from the Bureau of the Budget? That is so, is it not?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, if the gentleman will go ahead and ask the rest of his question, I will answer it.

Mr. COUDERT. Let us take one step at a time.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is true. I will clarify it later.

Mr. COUDERT. I take it the gentleman's position is that if subsequent to the inquiry started by this subcommittee one of those departments put on its hat and got on its horse and came charging down to Congress and said, "We have made a mistake, we have asked you for far too much money. We are going to submit a revised, reduced budget," those figures then are not proper to be added to any further reductions made to determine the difference between the original Presidential budget and the ultimate appropriation for the purpose of determining how much difference there is between those totals in the budget estimate originally and those finally adopted?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

I may say to the gentleman from New York that in the last question he is carrying an assumption, and I cannot answer the question until I clarify the assumption.

Mr. COUDERT. Let me clarify it this way. Did not the committee's investigators investigate the Veterans' Administration, the Maritime Commission, and the War Assets Administration?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Right.

Mr. COUDERT. Did they not come in to us with specific recommendations for substantial reductions?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Correct.

Mr. COUDERT. Did not subsequently those administrations come to us and voluntarily say, "We are reducing our budget estimates"?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Correct.

Mr. COUDERT. And did we not subsequently reduce them even further?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Right.

Mr. COUDERT. Then why are we not entitled to claim the full amount?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Let me answer both the gentleman's questions. I said if we had taken the position that we were reducing it below the President's budget estimate then we would have been on safe ground, but look at the bottom line, "Total over-all savings from all sources including additional receipts not shown in the budget, \$1,411,000,000." It is not a saving. It is not a saving any way you can look at it. There are contractual obligations, there are deferred expenditures, there are even statements in the report that "If you need it, come back and we will give you more." If you had said "below the budget estimate" in that last line you would have had me, but I anticipated the gentleman's question. I also anticipated the question that our investigators scared the

agencies into reducing their budgets. I have inquired of a number of the agencies, of qualified men, men whom we can trust, and they have told me that in some instances the investigators did help them reduce. In other instances they were reducing them anyway. So we cannot claim it all.

I will say that the investigators did give us a good picture, they gave us a lot of helpful information.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman feels it was just a coincidence that the figures of reduction were the same as the figures of our investigators?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not want to say it, I do not mean to say it, and I have no intention of saying that. I say that a portion of it was caused by our investigators and a portion already had been planned before our investigators went in there.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman said that the committee had been somewhat broad in stating its credit for savings. Would not the gentleman think that if the committee sent its investigators into an agency and discovered an item of, shall we say, \$37,000,000 that had not been reported to the committee by the Bureau of the Budget as income for that agency during the year, the committee would have the right to take credit for that as having been the result of the committee's efforts?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; and the committee discovered a lot of them through their investigators, but they did not discover all of them. What I am saying is that if you can properly interpret this bottom part of this page, all right, but certainly it is no \$1,411,000,000 saving, nor can we take credit for it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. So long as the taxpayer gets the benefit, I think most of us would care very little who gets the credit.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. But I have one further question which has to do with the gentleman's statement that if we say an expenditure is not to be made this year but can be made in the following year, we do not properly call that a saving. That is, if we say you are building a certain number of hospitals or you are buying this or that and you are not going to spend the money this year although it is in the President's budget to be spent, we are not necessarily entitled to call it a saving. It seems to me, putting the matter in very simple terms, that if the gentleman wished to buy a suit and decided he would buy it in the following year rather than this year, he would not call it a saving in his own personal budget for this year. I think I would call it a saving, and I think the committee is entitled to call it a saving.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not see how it can be a saving just because you have not bought the suit and are going to buy it next year. You can figure that you have to pay for it and sometimes interest.

But the point I am getting at is this. When you name one of these items and say this is cut under the budget, then nobody can quarrel with you about that, but when you name one of these items on which there is a contractual obligation and then say you can come back later this fiscal year and get the money if you want it, then I say you are not making any saving. What I am trying to point out is that part of this report is not altogether as it looks. It certainly is not by any means.

I will agree with you that \$330,540,732 is a cut under the budget estimates, but not all of that is a saving because \$75,000,000 is committed and we said, "You can come back and we will give it to you if you need it." Also many other things which I have pointed out.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COUDERT. This present discussion is very reminiscent of the long days that we spent in the sub-basement discussing this budget for 3 months.

Does the gentleman question this simple proposition that the figures shown on the table on page 45 reflect the difference between the final results with respect to those agencies and the original sum set up in the Presidential budget?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I would like to ask the gentleman a question in answering that question. Will the gentleman look at the last line above the drawn line on that page?

Mr. COUDERT. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. If that had said "total below the President's budget estimate", would that have been correct?

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman is begging the question.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am not begging the question. The gentleman is not answering the question. If the gentleman had said on that last line, "the total below the Presidential budget estimate, \$1,411,690,732", I could not have taken issue with him at all, but if the gentleman says, "total over-all savings from all sources including additional receipts not shown in the budget", it is not a saving and I can and do take issue.

Mr. COUDERT. Would the gentleman accept that total figure if the word "savings" were stricken out and the word "reduction" included instead?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, provided you explain the top portion, the portions above that.

Mr. COUDERT. Does the gentleman find it very difficult to understand that what we state in this schedule, on the one hand, is the total requested by the President originally, and, on the other hand, the differences or reductions from that total which came out of this bill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No. I might ask the gentleman a question. Was it difficult to put that in the bottom line there and say, "reduction under the budget" instead of "total savings"? That is what I am getting at. We are not making a total savings. Why bring it right down to total savings as indicated by the committee and about five lines from the top of the page in which we say and give the actual truth and the columns to show it

is that much below the President's estimate? Then we go on to take credit for money that we have rescinded. Of course, if you want to say that the President did not put that in and call it a saving, all right, that is the way you interpret it. But I do not interpret it that way. It is not a saving when it would revert back to the Treasury anyway except perhaps somebody might have misspent funds, and we do not know that to have happened.

We take \$75,000,000 from the Atomic Energy Commission, but you say we do not know whether we should have done this or not and if you want to come back at the beginning of the next session we will give that back to you, and still you call it a savings. It is all right to say it is a reduction below the President's budget but we should not call it a saving. And in this case it cannot properly be called a reduction according to page 9 of the report. In other words, as I said, this is a bustle on the anatomy of Republican economy.

Mr. COUDERT. Is not the gentleman really engaging in a little game of semantics?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Not at all. I am engaging in a discussion of your figures which you cannot deny. If you will explain them to me differently, I might be glad to agree.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has again expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this bill represents on the part of the subcommittee between 7 and 8 weeks of long, hard work, and, I might add, very pleasant work. During that time I do not think I have ever seen a group of men work more harmoniously together than did this subcommittee.

The meat ax was not used on this bill or on any agency in the bill. Each agency was given fair consideration, and the amounts arrived at. Even though all of us did not agree in all instances, still the bill was based upon fair consideration, reasoned judgment, rather than any wholesale over-all cut.

I would like to pay respects to the distinguished subcommittee chairman and the majority members. I think I bespeak the sentiments of the minority members 100 percent. We have a very fine chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. I do not think there is a harder-working Member of Congress than the gentleman from Massachusetts. He is a gentleman at all times, and very considerate and very fair. Although we disagreed on many items, certainly no fair-minded man will fall out with another fair-minded man over any fair disagreement.

I certainly want to commend the other gentlemen on the majority, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], and the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON]. All three of those gentlemen were new members on the Appropriations Committee. I think I can say with every degree of accuracy that

when this bill was completed they knew just as much about it as any of the older members. Their work on the committee was most helpful, and we enjoyed working with them very much.

I think perhaps the chairman has written one of the finest reports I have ever read. It is exhaustive, and I think if the House wants to really understand this bill, if they will take the speech the gentleman delivered this afternoon and read his extension in the RECORD tomorrow and study his report, they will get a very fair understanding of this bill. I think it might be helpful to point out that this bill covers some 26 independent agencies of this Government. I think it might be well to mention, to clarify some of our recollections, just what those agencies are.

We start off, of course, with the Executive Office of the President, and then his Bureau of the Budget, and the Veterans' Administration, and the War Assets Administration. Then we come to a little agency like the American Battle Monuments Commission, but still a good one; it is doing good work. And then the Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Service, and the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, and Federal Works Agency, and so forth and so on, down until we have some 26 of them.

It is not my purpose to quibble with the report of the chairman. I doubt if I could have written one as good and as complete; and it is not my purpose to quibble over the accounting and the use of figures, because, after all, we have had a lot of expert budget men through the years come before our committee. When you pin them down, the figures may be the same, but the way they scatter them around you may get a little different result.

The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948 are about eight and one-half billion dollars, which is almost as much money as this entire Government cost in the fiscal year 1940.

The committee recommended a reduction of about \$330,000,000. It should be pointed out that the budget estimates for the Veterans' Administration alone total about 87½ percent of this entire bill, and the Veterans' Administration requested about \$7,075,000,000. Think of it.

And then of the budget estimates for the Veterans' Administration, 85 percent is for pensions and benefits which the Congress has heretofore passed and which the country has practically endorsed 100 percent; namely, fixed charges which we cannot cut. But the point is, with those factors in mind we cannot expect any large and substantial cut in this budget. I doubt if we save in the long run \$330,000,000-plus in the way of reductions and estimates. I am not going to quibble, because someone said figures do not lie; of course not, but good accountants can certainly make them dance around. My point is simply this: What we really save, to be perfectly frank about it, and I mean save in the sense that the taxpayers not only this year but in years to come will not

have to make an expenditure of money—that is a saving—when you put it back that is not a saving; and that figure levels off at approximately \$120,000,000. I think the committee did a good job in saving that much. We could have blindly shut our eyes, got out the meat ax, and chopped without rhyme or reason, and destroyed essential services that this country wants and demands; but we did not. I will break down my estimate, and I think it is reasonable, and I think we perhaps can all agree on it.

As for the \$75,000,000 that we have taken off of the Atomic Energy Commission, the committee did not in truth and in fact intend a reduction there; it is merely a deferment. This is not a special touch-me-not commission, not by any means. If we find anything wrong with it—and certainly we have not in the slightest—be assured we will make some reductions.

On the other hand, I think this agency is entitled to special dispensation at the hands of this committee and the Congress for the simple reason its work is secretive, and we must maintain that secrecy. The remainder of the world have their eyes on the United States as far as this bomb is concerned, and our activities in the production and manufacture of it. I need not tell you that some nations would like to know what we are doing and how we are doing it. So, after all, that is not a saving. We invited them back in January, and after taking another look at them we will give them what they are entitled to for the fiscal year 1949.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. This bill last year was a little over \$5,000,000,000, and the deficiency appropriations were something over four billion. I am wondering if it would not be interesting to watch the deficiency appropriations on this bill in the coming fiscal year?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Why, of course. If we have been severe in any item, that is the purpose and the function of the deficiency subcommittee; but I, for one, am very much opposed to some items that have been called heretofore deficiencies when in truth and in fact they were not deficiencies at all. I will not belabor this point because I think it has been argued pro and con on each side very well.

Let me say something about the Veterans' Administration which, as I have heretofore said, covers 87½ percent of the total dollars for the whole bill. It was not the intention of the committee to reduce by one penny any of the benefits of the veterans. We have reduced the personnel of the Veterans' Administration by about 10,000 employees at a total cost of about \$27,000,000; but after that reduction they will have about 205,000 employees. General Bradley's testimony showed that about 30 percent of its employees quit their jobs annually. Think of that. Such a heavy percentage of job turnover is perhaps the greatest waste in personnel and personnel dollars that one can imagine. That waste, how-

ever, cannot fairly be attributed to General Bradley or his staff. The cause must come from many factors, namely, unrest, lack of competition for employment brought about by a high national level of employment, and so forth. We believe that during the fiscal year 1948 the loss of several hundred million dollars caused by turnover in jobs will cease and that those who remain on their jobs will increase their efficiency to such a degree that the reduction of 10,000 employees will not be missed. And in directing this personnel cut, the committee was careful to state that no reduction in personnel should come in any of the hospitals nor in any of the personnel who were taking care of sick veterans.

In the discussion this afternoon with my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], who serves on the Veterans' Legislation Committee, he stated to me that in a recent hearing before the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I believe this morning, General Hawley, Chief of the Medical Staff of the Veterans' Administration, testified that he needed about 28,000 more employees and an additional \$1,000,000. The committee had no such information before it. If General Hawley had made that statement before the Appropriations Committee I know we would have gone into it carefully and if he could have made the justification we would have granted him the money.

Perhaps what the general had in mind was this: As his hospital program is brought into effect and more hospitals are built and more beds put into use, then he will need that money, and if so, certainly the committee will grant it to him.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. May I ask the gentleman if he recalls the testimony of Dr. Hawley disclosed on pages 502 and 503, part II, of the hearings:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. General, can you not give us for the record the number of veteran hospitals we have in the country, broken down into general medical and surgery, tuberculosis, NP, and domiciliary; and the number of beds available in each one of those classifications of hospitals, and the present occupancy, percentage-wise or otherwise, in each call of hospitals?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Yes; I recall that question being asked.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. And the answer by Dr. Hawley is:

We have 74 general medical and surgical hospitals in operation, with a total standard capacity of 42,680 beds, and the average daily occupancy during March of 1947 was 38,404. We have 19 tuberculosis hospitals with standard capacity of 10,214 beds, and with an average occupancy during March of 6,869 patients.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Yes; I remember that testimony. And, I recall some later testimony of the general when he had more recent information to the effect that in the month of April he had 20,000 veterans waiting for hospital beds and he was not able to supply the beds.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. What the gentleman has just stated answers the statement that figures can be made to tell different stories. If the gentleman will turn to page 508, at the bottom of the page, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] stated:

You have 126 hospitals with, roughly, 99,000-bed capacity.

What the gentleman stated on page 503 is just a very small part of what has been done.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. May I say to my colleague from Texas, a veteran of this war, a fine outstanding fighting officer, a man that was in the thick of it, and was severely wounded, and he will carry that wound to his grave, you can depend upon this, that your committee is not going to let the veterans down in any aspect of their program, hospital or otherwise, and when they need the money they are going to get it.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] stated that the Veterans' Administration had not reached their current ceiling on personnel. I am sure that he wishes to be fair, and to be fair he should have told us the other side of that. General Bradley's answer to him was that it is not up to the current ceiling allowance but "I was reluctant to build it any higher than it is at the present time until I find out just how much I am going to have for fiscal 1948 because I do not see any use opening up additional hospitals and taking on additional personnel, and then having to cut down later."

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. That is right. Well, the ceiling is one thing that is set by the Budget, and what the committee does is usually try to go along.

Mr. TEAGUE. Congress is not bound by the Budget at all; is not that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Neither is the Congress nor the committee; that is right. We write the bill, and the Members of the House either approve it or reject it.

General Bradley and his staff have done an outstanding job. I might say they have done that fine job under most difficult conditions. The only possible exception is in the insurance division. I am confident that that division will show great improvement during the coming year. The insurance division has had a hard row, and I doubt if they are entirely responsible for it.

A large number of the independent agencies have a tremendous amount of work to do. The committee was deeply and favorably impressed with the way these agencies are performing their duties, such as the Federal Power Commission, under the able leadership of its dynamic chairman, Nelson Lee Smith; the Federal Communications Commission, whose work has quadrupled since 1940; the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Federal Works Agency, which has one of the finest records of any agency in the Government; the Tar-

iff Commission; the Bureau of the Budget, under its new Director, James E. Webb, is bringing about needed changes in some agencies—good work; and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, upon whom the American public rely to keep the United States not abreast with other countries of the world, but ahead of them in aeronautical developments for national defense. The committee has great confidence in this agency, and we expect from it great things.

We have not disturbed the President's emergency funds, although there was some question in the committee about them. Personally, I think the President—Democrat or Republican—should have such funds even in normal times, more especially now, as many governors have. Nor did we cut the funds for his office staff, which is greatly overworked.

The General Accounting Office is digging from under a tremendous load of war work. We can depend upon Comptroller General Lindsey Warren and his cooperative staff to protect the taxpayers by seeing that Federal funds are spent as the Congress directs. The Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission have heavy schedules, and are doing good work. The committee raised the budget \$35,000 for railroad safety. We realize the Trade Commission's hands need to be strengthened by amending the Clayton Act to prohibit business monopolies. We hope the legislative committee will consider the matter soon.

We reduced the War Assets Administration about \$49,500,000, leaving \$257,149,000, which probably is too severe in view of drastic reductions by the Budget. General Littlejohn, the Administrator, has his hands full. He inherited a most deplorable situation. The great improvement in War Assets in the last 60 days is a personal tribute to him and his staff, yet there remains much room for further improvement. I believe the General will obtain it.

The report shows the over-all cut for the entire bill to be \$330,540,732. To be exactly accurate, that figure should be about \$120,000,000, which is a reduction in the over-all budget of all agencies of slightly less than 1½ percent. The difference between \$120,000,000, the true cuts, and the figure listed as true cuts, namely, \$330,540,732, is made up of items of \$75,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission, which the committee did not intend as a reduction but a temporary deferment, and 80 million for Veterans' Administration, which is no true cut, because contractual authority was granted in equal amount, and 20 million for Philippine War Damage Commission, which we are obliged to pay, and 36 million for Public Roads Administration, which the Government must pay to the States.

However, the committee should receive credit for several rescissions and for clarifying certain deposits in the Federal Treasury which have not heretofore been listed, and which can be used to help liquidate our debts. These sums—\$5,100,000 from the Federal

Works Agency, \$108,000,000 from the United States Maritime Commission, \$47,700,000 in allocations from UNRRA, and \$505,075,000 revenues available from the sale and charter of vessels by the United States Maritime Commission—make a total of \$665,875,000.

Mr. Speaker, by and large, this is a good bill. Perhaps several agencies have been cut a little too much, namely, the Federal Works Agency, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Federal Power Commission, and others, but at that, these agencies will be able to bear up under the cuts. After all, the taxpayers must have some relief, and the only way to obtain it is by cutting Federal expenditures.

The committee is particularly impressed with the high caliber of personnel of the Atomic Energy Commission. Chairman David E. Lilienthal, Admiral Lewis L. Straus, Commissioner Robert F. Bacher, Commissioner Sumner K. Pike, and Commissioner W. W. Waymack are truly outstanding Americans. Chairman Lilienthal, Admiral Straus, and Commissioner Pike are well known in Governmental circles as each of them has heretofore rendered invaluable service to the Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to express my personal regard for the chairman, for the other members of the committee on both sides, and for the two members of the staff who worked so closely with us during the time the subcommittee held hearings on this bill. That amounted to something over 10 weeks, as I recall. This is a very difficult budget problem. It is difficult because of the ramifications of the funds, because of the number of agencies involved, and, as the chairman of the committee has already pointed out, because of the failure on the part of many agencies to provide accounting systems which are comparable or to provide certain features of accounting, such as cost accounting or inventory accounting, which would make it an easier matter for the committees which have to approve their appropriation requests. Better accounting and budget practices will make it easier for the taxpayer in the long run. So while there are matters that have come up today that suggest some comment, it would seem better to reserve those comments until tomorrow when the bill will be read and discussed again.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON].

(Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, as a new member on the Committee on Appropriations, it is a matter of great personal satisfaction to be able to say in presenting the Independent Offices bill that we come before you with a unanimous report. It was of equal pleasure to me to be able to say this at the time

the subcommittee presented the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

I commend the Honorable Richard B. Wigglesworth for his leadership in piloting the work of this committee through the tedious hours and weeks required in holding these hearings. His fine sense of humor and his complete and absolute respect for the judgment of every Member, regardless of party, was a matter of genuine inspiration. He has been ably supported by the Members of the majority, and equally well supported by the Members of the minority. Congressmen HENDRICKS, ANDREWS, and THOMAS all are experienced men on the Committee on Appropriations, and at all times they, together with the Members of the majority, set about the task of bringing before the House this bill in the best possible form, and in all instances did they dedicate themselves to the welfare of the country. At no time did we attempt to take any advantage for one party or the other. I highly appreciate the efforts of the two members of the staff.

It would be quite impossible to attempt to cover all of the agencies in a statement made before the House today. This is the largest appropriation bill that will be passed by this Congress and perhaps it has required the most extended hearings and study of any one appropriation bill. It is obvious then that only a few points can be touched upon in a general over-all statement at this time.

We are confronted with one of the most difficult problems which a legislative body has to meet—the task of reducing appropriations in the face of demands for greater appropriations from nearly every agency. We have received little or no help from the heads of agencies in this all-important task of reducing appropriations. Yet, every man in this Congress realizes that this must be done and done at the earliest possible moment. Although the reductions in this bill below the original budget estimates sound somewhat large, I feel that the agencies which appeared before us were treated very judiciously by the subcommittee.

Large savings, as has been pointed out, have been effected by reductions in the original budget estimates as submitted by the President in his budget message in January. The cooperation of the agencies in revising their budget estimates has in some instances been very helpful. By and large the greater number came before us prepared to make a strong case for an ever-increasing amount of money.

I cannot fail at this time to pay special tribute to the Honorable Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General, and the representatives of his organization, the General Accounting Office. In presenting their case they recognize our problem perhaps better than any other agency. This is natural because their agency is known as a branch of the Congress of the United States. They fully understand the problems that are ours, that of representing the taxpayers of the Nation.

I have been impressed as I listened to these long days of hearings, which covered a period of more than 6 weeks, by the utter lack of uniformity of account-

ing in the various agencies. The Honorable Lindsay C. Warren and his staff pointed out to us the amazing fact that almost nowhere in the Government is there any semblance of cost accounting, and the billions of dollars that have been spent can never be properly accounted for. This is an alarming situation in a country so important in the world as ours. The Accounting Office showed the highest possible degree of willingness to cooperate in our drive for economy, and it began by proposing economy within its own organization. This was the rare exception to the rule.

In this bill we have added a provision which will authorize the Comptroller General to require proper accounting equipment and procedure in the agencies covered in this appropriation. We have stated often that the Government must be run like a private business. It is time that the house be put in order. I am confident that this provision is a necessary step in that direction.

One of the most difficult problems with which our Appropriations Subcommittee had to deal has been the tendency of the different agencies to become top-heavy with highly paid personnel. Especially is this true, because for 15 uninterrupted years the same persons have been with the same agencies, and it is natural that the heads of these agencies should assume that after this long span of time and ever-increasing appropriations there is no bottom to the barrel.

The Congress itself has been a contributor with promotions and pay increases. These highly paid Government experts have been so entrenched that their word sets the policy of the organization in which they are employed. Whenever an attempted economy is mentioned, these individuals see to it that economy is enforced somewhere outside their own little circle.

This has long been an administration known to the public as sympathetic to the common man. Yet it carried out this practice. It is the little fellow in the lower brackets, the more menial position in the field and zone office, who is fired. These highly paid experts remain. During all these years these officials have become truly experts in the field of propaganda and when economy threatens their lives they are not the least reticent in turning on the propaganda machine.

In this appropriation bill we have attempted to effect a down grading or reduction of personnel in the high-income group. If the intent of Congress is followed, these Government agencies will be able to perform more adequately the services for which they have been created. The committee feels that no great hardship will accrue to the various boards and commissions in the valuable work they are performing under the bill as reported to this House. Economy is our goal. There have been times this year when I felt that economy was sacrificed by reducing appropriations below the economy level, but I feel in this bill we are effecting true economy.

I direct your attention to the hearings and to the report of the committee accompanying this bill. I feel that the

report is outstanding in its presentation and a most accurate expression of the committee's views.

You will observe that the Veterans' Administration represents approximately 85 percent of the total of this bill. I feel that it cannot be too strongly emphasized that no recommendation by the committee contemplates any reduction or change in any existing veterans' benefits. No recommendation of the committee suggests the reduction of even one penny in financial assistance to the disabled, the widowed, or orphaned, nor in medical care to those eligible. We have not denied money or medical personnel for hospitals, and personnel ceilings fixed by the Bureau of the Budget in this connection have not been reached. The recommendations of the committee concerned themselves with administrative expenditures and policies which have been under fire so often in the past by national veteran organizations, national publications, and other groups and individuals.

I know you have had an opportunity to read this in the committee report but the point I wish to make is that the committee is in no way breaking faith with the veterans and the commitments made by the Congress to the veterans. Cuts have been made but they are designed to effect economy without impairing any benefits of the ex-serviceman.

An admitted difficulty here is the rapid growth and size of the Veterans' Administration. No administrator or employee can be blamed for the rapid expansion of this agency. It is a direct aftermath of the war and was certainly foreseeable. It is only natural that an organization which so rapidly reached such gigantic proportions, having almost a quarter of a million employees, would have many financial wrinkles which need ironing out. It is the duty of Congress to assist in this as much as possible and I confidently feel that the recommendations made and the bill presented by the committee in this regard represent an honest effort to aid the Veterans' Administration with its tremendous problem.

While the committee has made some reductions in the Federal Trade Commission appropriations, I have been concerned as to whether or not we should not move with caution in this direction. This particular agency has a very important function to perform. Within their hands, to a very large degree, rests the fate of the small businessmen of America.

The Nation has been gradually drifting in one direction for the past 15 years. Wealth is being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands, despite all the arguments, political and otherwise, that have been made to the contrary. Little of anything has been done down through these years to stop the growth of monopolies. This agency is equipped to do the job. It is reasonable to ask that it put its house in order, reduce its administrative costs, but appropriations should not be denied to an extent to reduce its effectiveness in this all-important phase of our American life.

On the contrary, the Maritime Commission is a top-heavy agency. It is al-

most beyond understanding for a new Member to attempt to follow the justifications made by this agency. Every aspect of the situation is involved. Their construction fund, which has long existed, precludes to a large degree any specific and direct tieup with the Appropriations Committee. You will observe that specific effort has been made to correct this bad condition.

Many of the agencies, conspicuous among their the Archives, have asked for comparatively small sums of money, yet show an expense account for administration which would rival some of the largest industrial plants of the country. The records reveal that they have assistants to assistants to assistants. These top-heavy administrative forces do not justify themselves, especially in an appropriation amounting to only \$1,600,000.

In conclusion I should like to deal briefly with the question of the liaison between Government agencies and the Advertising Council and the Motion Picture Council. I have looked into the question of the Advertising Council in considerable detail and I am convinced it is a splendid service this group of businessmen are rendering to the general public. It deserves adequate liaison with the executive branch and this liaison can best be operated out of the White House.

Because of the reluctance of Congress to continue the Office of Government Reports, which has not had too constructive a record over the years, it was a mistake for the Budget Bureau to establish this liaison service for the Advertising Council and the Motion Picture Council in the Office of Government Reports. The proper place for it is in the White House.

In eliminating the Office of Government Reports in its entirety I question the wisdom of the action of the committee. I believe it is desirable that the liaison work with the Advertising Council and Motion Picture Council should continue. My best judgment is that the work should be carried on by the staff in the White House with additional funds made available to the White House for salaries and expenses, recognizing the fact that as the country moves more and more into a peacetime economy, and as we hope less and less subject to continuing crises, there is no reason at all why these liaison activities costing perhaps thirty or forty thousand dollars a year cannot be absorbed in the White House operations. It would in all probability require the services of five or six persons to carry on this work.

We recognize the work is important and under the circumstances this is the best way to handle it. The Appropriations Committee of the Senate and the House should be currently informed of any and all work undertaken in this connection.

The Subcommittee on Independent Offices wisely provided for the earmarking of \$25,000,000 of the sum total appropriated for atomic energy to be used for cancer research. This suggestion came to the subcommittee from a member of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable EVERETT M. DIRKSEN.

This is a timely recognition on the part of the Subcommittee of Appropriations of an all-important matter and makes available at once the necessary machinery to further this great campaign against the most deadly of human enemies, that of cancer.

Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I forgot to do one thing that I fully intended to do, to pay my respects to the staff of this committee, Mr. Duvall and his colleague and also our page. Mr. Duvall has been one of the hardest working clerks I have ever known. He just got through with the Interior Department Appropriation bill and sat in on this. We are all grateful to him for the work he has done.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I, too, would like to pay my respects to the members of our staff. They are fine gentlemen. They are very, very industrious and just as efficient as human beings can be. We are lucky to have Bill Duvall and his associates, and we appreciate their efforts and their assistance to the committee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, that was a very dangerous concession of time because the subject matter for which I requested time is of such unlimited scope and of such enormous emotional appeal and intellectual appeal that I might go on indefinitely. I simply could not let this general debate conclude without raising my voice also in further testimony to the extraordinary fact that after 3 months parked in the subterranean catacombs were members of the appropriation subcommittees are practically shackled during most of the session, this committee comes out all on speaking terms, all pleased with each other and full of mutual admiration. Let me say as a new member of the Committee on Appropriations that it has been an enlightening and delightful experience. I have enjoyed working under our chairman. I have enjoyed sitting across the table battling these problems back and forth with these distinguished gentlemen from below the Mason and Dixon's line, not to speak of that charming Representative of the Gold Coast of California, as well as the gentleman from North Dakota.

Of course, no words of mine would be complete without admitting—or should not I admit for the RECORD—that all credit should go to those magnificent gentlemen like Bill Duvall, our clerk, who sat there with us patiently throughout this entire time and contributed no end of skill and industry toward producing this monumental work of art which is our report.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman; the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] feels that he should not be the only

one not to say anything. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman such time as he may desire.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I will not take any time to explain this bill inasmuch as such a fine explanation has been given by our chairman and our ranking minority member. But I do want to take this occasion to express the pleasure that I have had in working with this committee. I believe we were in session for 10 weeks sitting at least 5 days every week and several weeks for 6 days, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. I think it was one of the few committees that ever worked on National Memorial Day. Our chairman was driving us mighty hard on that day and we sat in an unusually long session on the one day that most every other Government employee was celebrating. I want to say our chairman is one of the hardest working men I have ever served with.

I think this is a good bill. I am happy that we have all come out of that dungeon on speaking terms and friendly.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read.

The Clerk read down to and including page 1, line 7.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPRINGER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3839, the independent offices appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HENDRICKS asked and was granted permission to extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the independent offices appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL (at the request of Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the legislative business of the day and any other special orders, I may address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S. 28. An act to supersede the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 by reestablishing the offices of registers of land offices, and providing for appointment of the Director and Associate Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 30. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 263. An act to provide for the carrying of mail on star routes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 358. An act to provide for settling certain indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 394. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Raymond Wesley Doyle; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 395. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Richard Jay Doyle; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 396. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Thurlow Grey Doyle; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 397. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lawrence Stanley Doyle; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 399. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Gladys May Doyle; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 403. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Gideon Peon; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 451. An act to authorize the Federal Works Administrator through the Commissioner of Public Buildings to provide space to accommodate the needs of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 483. An act to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 484. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Joseph J. Pickett a patent in fee to certain land; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 686. An act to provide for the construction, extension, and improvement of public-school buildings in Owyhee, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 751. An act to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 753. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to defer the collection of certain irrigation construction charges against lands under the Flathead Indian project; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 816. An act to repeal the Post Roads Act of 1866, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 851. An act for the relief of Belmont Properties Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 924. An act to credit service in the military or naval forces of the United States in determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits from the policemen and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 966. An act to authorize the establishment of the District Educational Agency for Surplus Property in the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1056. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so as to permit adjustment of benefits authorized by section 1506 thereof and similar benefits extended by governments allied with the United States in World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 1124. An act to amend the Boiler Inspection Act of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1185. An act to provide for the disposal of materials on the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1265. An act to amend sections 1301 and 1303 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to liability for causing death by wrongful act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1266. An act to amend section 1064 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to admissibility of testimony by a party to a transaction when the other party is incapable of testifying; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1306. An act relating to the construction and disposition of the San Jacinto-San Vicente aqueduct; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 1316. An act to establish a procedure for facilitating the payment of certain Government checks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 1360. An act for the relief of Eric Seddon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1392. An act to prescribe certain dates for the purpose of determining eligibility of veterans for vocational rehabilitation, and for education, training, guaranty of loans, and readjustment allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to the Marine Corps dead of all wars; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to enable the President to utilize the appropriations for United States participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for meeting administrative expenses of United States Government agencies in connection with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration liquidation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. J. Res. 125. Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 310. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the delivery of water from the District of Columbia and Arlington

County water systems to the Falls Church or other water systems in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia in Virginia;

H. R. 360. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Francis Eugene Hardin, a minor;

H. R. 468. An act to amend section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code in respect of distributions by personal holding companies;

H. R. 620. An act for the relief of Blanche E. Broad;

H. R. 651. An act for the relief of the estate of Rubert W. Alexander;

H. R. 723. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Hunter A. Hoagland, a minor;

H. R. 765. An act for the relief of Elwood L. Keeler;

H. R. 888. An act for the relief of certain owners of land who suffered loss by fire in Lake Landing Township, Hyde County, North Carolina;

H. R. 925. An act for the relief of Therese R. Cohen;

H. R. 1065. An act for the relief of the estate of Thomas Gambacorto;

H. R. 1221. An act for the relief of Eva Bilobran;

H. R. 1237. An act to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1344. An act to admit the American-owned ferry *Crosline* to American registry and to permit its use in coastwise trade;

H. R. 1412. An act to grant to the Arthur, Alexander Post, No. 68, the American Legion, Belzoni, Miss., all of the reversionary interest reserved to the United States in lands conveyed to said post pursuant to act of Congress approved June 29, 1938;

H. R. 1482. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Gilda Cowan, a minor;

H. R. 1624. An act to authorize payment of allowances to three inspectors of the Metropolitan Police force for the use of their privately owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1874. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

H. R. 2207. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands within the Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn., and for other purposes;

H. R. 2237. An act to correct an error in section 842 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended;

H. R. 2257. An act for the relief of South-eastern Sand & Gravel Co.

H. R. 2353. An act to authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., for public-park purposes;

H. R. 2368. An act to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$3,000,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$1,500,000 now authorized, and for other purposes.

H. R. 2852. An act to provide for the addition of certain surplus Government lands to the Otter Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, in the State of Kentucky.

H. R. 2872. An act to amend further section 4 of the Public Debt Act of 1941, as amended, and clarify its application, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3143. An act to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colorado;

H. R. 3151. An act to grant a certain water right and a certain parcel of land in Clark County, Nev., to the city of Las Vegas, Nev.;

H. R. 3197. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Mancos Water Conservancy District increasing the reimbursable construction cost obligation of the district to the United States for construction of the Mancos project and extending the repayment period;

H. R. 3348. An act to declare the policy of the United States with respect to the allocation of costs of construction of the Coachella Division of the All-American irrigation project, California;

H. R. 3604. An act to authorize the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia to make certain changes in its certificate of incorporation with respect to stated objects;

H. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a memorial to the dead of the First Infantry Division, United States Forces, World War II; and

H. J. Res. 210. Joint resolution to extend the time for the release, free of estate and gift tax, of certain powers, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 29. An act to make criminally liable persons who negligently allow prisoners in their custody to escape;

S. 125. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of such act to the Official Reporters of Debates in the Senate and persons employed by them in connection with the performance of their duties as such reporters;

S. 321. An act to amend section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, so as to increase the pay of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies, and for other purposes;

S. 597. An act to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes;

S. 614. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent Census Office," approved March 6, 1902, as amended (the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census).

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, June 18, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

796. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to further amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to clarify the meaning of references in the act of number of employees supervised and size of organization unit; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

797. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 5, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of channel in Honga River, to the plant of White & Nelson, Hoopersville, Md., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

798. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 9, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Essex River, Mass., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on February 28, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

DIGEST OF

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 19, 1947
For actions of June 18, 1947
80th-1st, No. 115

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated conference report on wool bill; to vote today at 2:30. Senate passed bill to permit carriers to make agreements on transportation charges with ICC approval. House passed independent offices appropriation bill. House disapproved President's reorganization plan 3 regarding housing. House received USDA's proposal to repeal various provisions regarding minimum tobacco allotments.

SENATE

- 1. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS.** Received and debated the conference report on S. 814, the wool bill (pp. 7334-44, 7363-4). Agreed to vote on the report at 2:30 today. For provisions of amended bill, see Digest 113. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted excerpts from Mr. Dodd's testimony, and a recent letter from him, regarding the proposal to make Sec. 22 of the AAA Act applicable to wool (pp. 7339-40). Sen. Hatch, N. Mex., inserted the USDA Solicitor's opinion regarding applicability of the Sec. 22 provision in the conference committee's bill (p. 7342). The President pro tem ruled that the "conference report cannot be recommitted, because the House has accepted the report and the conferees have been discharged" and, as expressed by Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., that "the only thing that can be done with the conference report is either to vote it up or vote it down" (p. 7343).
- 2. TRANSPORTATION.** Passed, 60-27, with amendments S. 110, amending the ICC Act regarding agreements between carriers (pp. 7345-63). The bill, as passed by the Senate, is printed on pp. 7362-3 of the Congressional Record. Rejected an amendment by Sen. Taylor, Idaho, to create a Federal Traffic Bureau and to transfer to it all departments' functions regarding contracts for Government traffic, routing of such traffic, representation of the U. S. in proceedings before administrative tribunals regarding such traffic, auditing transportation charges for Government shipments, and handling claims in connection with such shipments (same as H. R. 3307); however, the amendment was not debated in view of the time situation on the Senate floor (pp. 7361-2).

As passed by the Senate, S. 110 authorizes common carriers and freight forwarders to make agreements concerning transportation services and charges and practices related thereto, subject to approval by ICC but without being deemed in violation of the antitrust laws.

3. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. R. 3792, to authorize appropriation of \$15,000,000 to the War Department for emergency flood control works (p. 7335). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. PURCHASING; REORGANIZATION. A subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report adversely to the full committee H. Con. Res. 49, which would disapprove the President's Reorganization Plan 2. That plan would provide for Labor Department coordination of enforcement, by other departments, of several laws regarding wages and hours in connection with Federal contracts. (p. D397.)

HOUSE

5. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendments this bill H.R. 3839 (pp. 7373-400). There was considerable discussion as to actual amount of reduction in the President's budget by action on appropriation bills thus far. During the debate, Rep. Miller, Conn., spoke in favor of his bills to amend the Federal Power Act (pp. 7382-6).
6. REORGANIZATION; HOUSING. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 51, which disapproves the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3, concerning the reorganization of housing agencies (p. 7400).
7. AAACT: TOBACCO. Received from this Department proposed legislation to repeal the provision of the AAAct of 1938, as amended, relating to minimum farm acreage allotments and increases in small tobacco acreage allotments. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 7411.)
8. MEAT PRICES. Rep. Celler, N.Y., urged the Agriculture Committee to investigate the recent increase in meat prices (p. 7371).
9. FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS; SOCIAL SECURITY. At the request of Rep. Hope, Kans., H.R. 2415, to cover employees of production credit associations and national farm loan associations under the Social Security Act, was rereferred from the Agriculture Committee to the Ways and Means Committee (p. 7411).
10. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Received from the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station staff and the faculty of the Missouri College of Agriculture a petition not only "to restore the publication of the Experiment Station Record but to enlarge its scope and usefulness" (p. 7412).
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (June 16) a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$90,000 to complete liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development (H. Doc. 328).
Received from the President (June 16) a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$73,361,000 for U.S. participation in the International Refugee Organization (H. Doc. 327).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. APPROPRIATIONS. S. Res. 129, by Sen. Bridges, N.H., to authorize \$25,000 for the Appropriations Committee to conduct investigations. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 7333.)
13. TAXATION; DAIRY INDUSTRY. H.R. 3884, by Rep. Carson, Ohio, to provide for including dairy cattle owned by a taxpayer conducting a dairy farm as "property used in the trade or business" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code.

Milwaukee has purchased more than 1,000 trailers for housing so far this year. Hundreds of smaller cities have purchased them in lesser quantities.

In 1941 the Michigan State Supreme Court upheld a decision of Circuit Judge H. Russell Holland, in which Judge Holland stated clearly that trailers are housing units.

Last year Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt recognized trailers as housing by including them in the Government emergency-housing program.

It is time for us to take the 7-percent excise tax off housing and I hope that Congress will do that in the very near future.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES REDEEMS RUSSIAN MONEY

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, for the past 24 hours word has been coming to us through the press and over the radio that the United States Government has had to redeem \$380,000,000 worth of money spent in occupied Germany by Russian soldiers. The United States is called upon to redeem this money because it is in fact American occupation money made available to Russia by the United States. This money was printed by Russia on plates furnished them by the Treasury of the United States early in 1945. They are still printing it and still spending it, and we are still redeeming it. How much we will have to redeem we do not know.

Mr. Speaker, is it possible that the tax bill was vetoed in order to be sure to have enough of American taxpayers' dollars to redeem American occupation money spent by the Russian Army in the occupied zone in Germany?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain editorials and extraneous material.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

VETO OF THE TAX BILL

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, under the Constitution, the House of Representatives has the power to tax the people of this country and take their money to run the Government. Under that same Constitution, the President is empowered to direct foreign affairs.

The founding fathers that wrote the Constitution inserted a provision that the President could veto legislation passed by Congress. That veto was presumed to be used sparingly and only under unusual circumstances.

We now have the spectacle of the President using that veto power to, in effect, legislate on the taxing authority of the House. In other words, one man now says how much money shall be taken away from the individual wage earner. I feel that the President was wrong in using his veto power for this purpose. The House passed the tax bill by a big majority and if the President had lived up to the spirit of the Constitution he would have signed that bill because the taxing power is vested in the House and not in him.

Under the Constitution, the foreign relations is very properly directed by the President. I have always supported the President in his direction of foreign affairs. Many times there have been grave doubts in my mind when I voted. I have felt, however, that the President and the Secretary of State and his foreign department knew the facts probably better than I, so I have tried to support him in our relations with other countries. I feel that is following the provisions and spirit of the Constitution.

Now the President has taken upon himself the authority of telling the House of Representatives how they shall tax the people. He is taking this authority for what, to my mind, is a frivolous reason. He apparently wants to gain some questionable political advantage. If I, as a Member of the House, acted with the same motives and in the same spirit as the President, I should vote against every proposal that he makes. I will not do that. I still intend to vote for what I consider and believe are the best interests of the country under the spirit of the Constitution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article written by one of his constituents.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3839, with Mr. SPRINGER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate was completed on yesterday and the first paragraph of the bill had been read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), \$1,910,000.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for eight additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do not think the committee has any thought of limiting the time or objecting, but what was the nature of the gentleman's comment? Would it be possible to ask for the additional time when the gentleman has consumed the first 5 minutes?

Mr. GORE. If the gentleman so wishes that procedure, it is satisfactory to me. I withdraw that request, Mr. Chairman. I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I have seen in the press and heard over the radio a great many statements and many varying figures and amounts as to how much the budget has been cut to date. The truth is that the phony cuts—that is, the phony claims of reductions—now exceed the real cuts in the budget by nearly a billion dollars.

The purely phony budget-cut claims of the Republicans have now reached a total of \$2,649,150,000.

Republican leaders now shy away from the word "reduction" and are undertaking to substitute the word "saving"—with a double meaning. For instance, they are now claiming as savings not only phony reductions, but additional revenue as well.

With consideration of the 1948 budget about completed by the House, the vaunted Republican economy drive is now revealed to have fizzled—hopelessly bogged down. The bona fide reductions in appropriations now total only \$1,875,716,750—pitifully short of the \$8,000,000,000 goal.

What is more, the reduction is larger now than it will be at any time between now and June 30, 1948. The process of reducing the reduction will soon get under way by two methods: One, the other body, will add many millions of increases as they consider appropriation bills, and, two, deficiency bills will have to be considered early next year.

I have kept the fiscal score so far, and I expect to keep the tally until all deficiencies are in and the fiscal year ends June 30, 1948. At that time I shall be surprised if the Republicans do very much better than to live within the President's budget.

I decided to post the scoreboard. To do so, I have made two charts or tables and place them side by side: First, total bona fide reductions in appropriations made by the House of Representatives, and, second, the phony budget-cut

claims in which there is not one dollar of real reduction of Government expenditure. Here they are:

Total bona fide reductions in appropriations made by the House of Representatives for fiscal year 1948 (including independent offices bill as reported)

	<i>Bona fide reductions</i>
Appropriation bills:	
Treasury, Post Office.....	\$97,072,750
Labor, Federal Security.....	28,825,520
Government corporations....	14,847,550
Agriculture Department.....	343,427,742
War Department.....	435,809,077
Navy Department.....	377,519,200
State, Commerce, Judiciary..	159,645,031
Interior Department.....	161,413,513
Independent offices.....	175,240,732

Total 1,876,716,750

¹ Includes a \$20,000,000 reduction in appropriation for Philippine War Claims Commission which may or may not prove to be a real reduction.

Phony budget cut claims (in which there is not one dollar of real reduction of Government expenditure)

Postponement of tax refunds.....	\$800,000,000
Additional revenue from ship sales.....	505,075,000
Downward revision of budget by the President.....	291,075,000
Treasury cancellation of CCC notes.....	642,000,000
Abolishing Maritime Commission's revolving fund..	108,000,000
Atomic Energy Commission part-year appropriation....	75,000,000
Contract authorization instead of appropriation for veterans' hospitals.....	30,300,000
Substitution of contract authorization for money already appropriated.....	50,000,000
Deferral of appropriation for veterans' pensions.....	50,000,000
Contract authorization substituted for appropriation for Hill-Burton hospital program.....	50,000,000
UNRRA.....	47,700,000

Total 1,264,915,000

¹ Does not include alleged reduction in Maritime Commission budget of \$73,200,000 which, together with elimination of budget limitation, will probably increase rather than decrease expenditures.

I should like to point out first the real reductions in the budget. These are taken from the bills that we have passed. They total \$1,876,716,750. These are to be considered in conjunction with the phony cuts claims in which there is not one dollar of real reduction in expenditure to the taxpayers. I should like to take these in turn and give my own explanation of why they do not represent any real cut in Government expenditure.

Let us take the first one: Postponement of tax refunds. That has been debated here, and I will not detain the Committee at any length to discuss that, but will merely quote the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which reported the bill. In debate on the bill the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] said on March 10 when the bill was under consideration:

We do not intend to leave the impression that this \$800,000,000 reduction will save a single dollar for the taxpayer. The Government will still have to pay out whatever taxes are paid unnecessarily.

That is better than I can say it, and it comes from the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee; yet in repeated statements to the press I have seen this claimed as a saving or a reduction in the President's budget.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I shall be delighted to yield.

Mr. COUDERT. Does the gentleman deny that that is a reduction from the budget estimate of the President? Yes or no, please.

Mr. GORE. I am saying, as the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee said—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I certainly know that neither the committee nor I personally will object because we are always glad to have anyone, even a member of the opposite party, demonstrate so clearly the savings that are being made to the taxpayers of the United States; and I do not believe the taxpayer will care particularly whether it is called a saving or a reduction, as the effect on the taxpayer's pocketbook is the same. If the gentleman from Tennessee will permit me, I thought perhaps he could save time if it might be understood that the minority party of which he is so distinguished a member is opposed to all reductions in spending or reductions in the budget. That would save some of his time. That is all I have in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, you will note the sudden use of the word "saving." You will notice it more as we go along.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman answer the question I asked before his time ran out?

Mr. GORE. I will be delighted to yield, but I must warn the gentleman it may be necessary to request additional time if I yield because I have a number of items to discuss.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman's time will not be cut off prematurely, I am sure.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman. I have served on the committee with the able gentleman from New York and whenever he asks anyone to yield I know he has in his mind a real contribution to the discussion; so I gladly yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COUDERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I too have enjoyed service with the gentleman from Tennessee. I would like the gentleman from Tennessee to tell me whether or not the first item in that, and the only one to which he has referred, does not in fact reflect a reduction in the budget estimates submitted by the President?

Mr. GORE. It represents a phony reduction. It is apparent but not real, as I have quoted the chairman of the subcommittee as saying.

Mr. COUDERT. I would like to ask the gentleman one further question. Does the gentleman admit that the point of departure, the point of comparison, in determining what is or what is not a budget reduction must be the original figure submitted in the original budget estimates from the Budget Bureau? I think that is a very simple question.

Mr. GORE. In reply, I would like to ask the gentleman a question: Does he think that this saves the American taxpayers one dollar?

Mr. COUDERT. Now, wait a minute.

Mr. GORE. Well, I am waiting for the gentleman's answer.

Mr. COUDERT. If our budget estimate is correct, it will save the American taxpayers no less than \$800,000,000, or whatever the figure is.

Mr. GORE. I beg to disagree with the gentleman.

Mr. COUDERT. Of course, that would be a bagatelle to the gentleman's party because the Members on that side do not care anything about the people's money except to spend it.

Mr. GORE. The estimate, whether for \$800,000,000 more or \$800,000,000 less, would not save one dollar nor cost one dollar extra. Only those taxes which are overpaid will be repaid and none which are not overpaid will be repaid.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I want to ask him a question about the first item.

Mr. GORE. Will the gentleman secure me additional time?

Mr. TABER. I do not imagine the gentleman will have too much difficulty in that respect. This is the picture—

Mr. GORE. This is the picture absolutely.

Mr. TABER. If the money is not needed and the evidence indicated that it would not be needed, it is very proper for the Congress to operate and put in a figure that will represent what is needed instead of a phoney figure that might be in the budget.

Mr. GORE. The evidence of which the gentleman speaks is incorporated, I take it, in the report of the committee. The report says that taxes are going to be cut, therefore, the amount of tax refunds would be less. As a matter of fact, the very opposite would be the result. You and I are paying taxes and have been paying taxes at current rates, and any cut in taxes would entitle us to more refunds; not less. The evidence to which the gentleman refers is as spurious and bogus as the claim of budgetary reduction.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The claim of our Republican friends at the beginning of the session was that they would make a \$6,000,000,000 reduction.

Mr. GORE. By reason of cuts in the budget.

Mr. McCORMACK. Now, if this \$800,000,000 was appropriated and it was not needed, not a penny of it would be spent.

Mr. GORE. Not one.

Mr. McCORMACK. So there is no economy here, and the position that the

gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] places himself in takes on a peculiar light because when they put through the excise tax bill they tried to kid the public that it was not permanent legislation but that it was legislation without any time limit. They tried to make a lot of double talk in order to fool the people.

Mr. GORE. I thank the distinguished gentleman. I do not think there is any room for argument on this first item of the chart or table. The Chairman of the subcommittee states it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Now I would like to come to the second item, additional revenue from ship sales.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GORE. If the gentleman will just let me read the second item, I will be delighted to yield.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman from Tennessee did not answer the original question I asked him. I still want that answered and then I will let him proceed without interruption.

Mr. GORE. I thought I answered the question fully. I know the gentleman has such very acute powers of discernment, and I admit my limitations, I know he can understand anything that is stated logically, and I regret that I have not been able to so state it.

Mr. COUDERT. Will the gentleman please answer the question whether or not the point of departure for comparison as to reduction or nonreduction is the original budget submitted by the Budget Bureau on behalf of the President?

Mr. GORE. If the gentleman is asking me the question as to whether or not the yardstick of whether the Congress reduces or does not reduce the budget, is the estimate contained in the budget submitted by the President, then the answer is "Yes," if that answers the gentleman's question. But what I am trying to point out is that there are real ways to cut it, effective ways, and there are phony ways by which you are merely making a show of economy this year, only to make a deficiency appropriation next year.

Now I would like to go to the second item, additional revenues from ship sales, \$505,670,500. You will find that claimed as a saving in the report of the committee on the bill now under consideration.

Now, what is that? The \$505,000,000 is an estimate of the committee of additional income that may result from additional sales and charter of ships. That represents no reduction in the Budget. It represents no curtailment of expenditure. That is just what it says it is, additional revenue to the Government. How they can claim that as a reduction of the budget, I just do not quite understand. All the committee has done about it is merely to hear a rumor that additional ships might be sold, and they have done nothing to bring it about.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, that came about as a result of a minute examination by the accountants of the committee and it developed that the money was

coming in beyond question and that the President had not included it in his statement of receipts. We might just as well take the picture as it is right out in the open.

Mr. GORE. That is what I am trying to do.

Mr. TABER. There is no question about that.

Mr. GORE. I certainly respect and honor the distinguished chairman of the committee on which I have the privilege to serve, and I would like to ask him now just how this represents a reduction in the President's budget; how it cuts down on Government expenditures?

Mr. TABER. It does not cut down Government expenditure but it does reach into a place where a group of spenders might waste money and gather that money into the Treasury, where the people of the United States can have the benefit of it.

Mr. GORE. In the first place, you will not find one word in the bill requiring this to be paid in. The committee has merely found out that additional ships might be sold. They have done nothing to bring about an additional sale, they have done nothing to cause it to be paid into the Treasury, because that is where it would come anyway. The gentleman has just said it does not represent any reduction in expenditure. I thought that was what we were talking about when we started out talking about the President's budget. Now we have got around not to using the word "reduction" but the word "savings," now interpreted to be additional revenue.

Mr. COUDERT. If the gentleman will yield further, does he dare to pretend that when \$500,000,000 of income that was concealed by the Budget Bureau is found by the committee and produced, they do not to that extent reduce the Government's obligation to spend? If you receive \$10 you did not know you were going to get, are you not \$10 better off?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes, and I hope he will yield to me.

Mr. GORE. I will as soon as I respond to the question of the distinguished gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. In reply to the distinguished gentleman from New York, I will say that I am not a very daring man, but it does not require a great deal of courage or insight to realize that additional income to the Government represents no cut in the expenditures of the Government. The gentleman uses the word "produced." To that part of the gentleman's question I answer in the negative, because the committee and the Congress have not produced this additional revenue. It is merely additional sales which may occur without any action whatever on the part of the Congress.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I promised to yield next to my friend from Ohio.

Mr. COUDERT. Just one question? The gentleman yields to me.

Mr. GORE. I am sure that the design here is not to prevent the gentleman from Tennessee from discussing this long list of items on the phony cut chart, though some might gather that impression.

Mr. COUDERT. No, we want the gentleman from Tennessee to tell the whole story, because we are very proud of it.

Mr. GORE. I promised to yield next to my genial friend from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I rise for the purpose of being helpful to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. The gentleman, possessing as he does such admirable talents, is always very helpful.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I believe we can understand why there is such great confusion in the gentleman's mind and why there is a difference of opinion here on the floor. I believe the gentleman made the statement that he wanted to quote facts and figures. There are about half a dozen of us here who have been through grade school and who have just added up the gentleman's figures. They do not add. If he will add those figures for the House and get the correct sum total, perhaps then it will be a little more informative.

Mr. GORE. If the gentleman will lend me the adding machine he has in his pocket, I will be glad to undertake to ascertain any possible error in addition, small though it be.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have the adding machine in my head, and I hope the gentleman has one there. If the gentleman will take the time to notice—and I was glad to get time for him.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If he will add up his figures, he will ascertain that his column of figures just simply does not add. He either has the wrong amount or the wrong figures. Of course, if the gentleman, who has made such a careful study for the benefit of the Democratic minority, cannot get down the right figures or cannot add them up, which ever way it may be, then I can understand why such great confusion exists not only in his own mind but throughout the country. I think perhaps we are just adding to the confusion as we discuss this today.

Mr. GORE. I certainly appreciate the contribution of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. If there is a slight difference in his addition and mine, I think we could leave it to the distinguished young gentleman from North Carolina, if he would add the figures and tell which of us is correct.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FORAND. My only reason for taking the floor right now is to show that the opposition is really putting up a drive to prevent the gentleman from going through his entire recapitulation, or

whatever he has. That fact has been denied on that side of the House. I am going to put them to the test, with the gentleman's permission.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Tennessee be extended 15 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object simply to remark to the gentleman from Rhode Island who has made the unanimous consent request that it was not my purpose to delay the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee in making his illuminating remarks, but instead I wanted to bring before the House accurate figures because I do not think we should discuss figures here which on their face are not accurate and correct.

I hope the gentleman will get his arithmetic book out and correct these figures.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, three of my distinguished colleagues have come to my rescue with reference to whatever errors there may be in addition here, and I will say that none of the three agree, so perhaps we had better get the adding machine.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. My colleague from Illinois [Mr. OWENS] and I have in the gallery a number of Barrington (Ill.) High-School students, and I am sure that if they could see these figures before the gentleman from Tennessee, they would see an error by the millions.

Mr. GORE. The error, if any, is but small and inadvertent.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, the high-school children could compute the figures correctly.

Mr. GORE. Oh, I am sure of that, and with the help of the splendid class from the gentleman's district, the record will show the correct figures, I can assure the gentleman. Also I will put the adding machine to them instead of my mental arithmetic.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to proceed to the third phony claim of cutting the President's budget.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield before he leaves that item?

Mr. GORE. I wish the gentleman would permit me to proceed.

Mr. COUDERT. I should like the gentleman to yield before he leaves that item which is not complete so far as I am concerned.

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. COUDERT. I merely want to say that the gentleman apparently takes the view that income unexpectedly found and received by the Government is of no interest and makes no difference in budgetary figures.

Mr. GORE. Oh, no.

Mr. COUDERT. Does the gentleman mean by that that if this administration received unexpectedly \$500,000,000 it will probably be wasted, misspent, and lost, like the \$8,000,000,000 that the Maritime

Commission had and cannot in any way, shape, or form, account for now?

Mr. GORE. The administration, the executive branch of the Government, cannot spend one dollar which is not made available by Congress. This Congress, which has talked so much about economy, has already appropriated four times as much as was appropriated for all purposes in 1935 and about three times as much as was appropriated for all purposes in 1939; and if this money is spent it will be spent on the direction and authorization of this Congress which has been talking so much about economy, but which now refuses to deliver on the promises.

Mr. COUDERT. Would that \$500,000,000 go into a general revolving fund?

Mr. GORE. I do not so understand, but maybe so.

Mr. COUDERT. Then the Maritime Commission could do what it likes with it and we have provided that it shall be covered into the Treasury so that nobody can touch it and waste it.

Mr. GORE. The gentleman is incorrectly informed there because the budget proposes a limitation of expenditure by the Maritime Commission.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that no Member would feel offended if the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] simply declined to yield until he has finished his statement, at which time he could yield for questions. I am sure the questioning could be done then just as well, and I, therefore, suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee that he decline to yield until he has completed his statement and then he can yield.

Mr. GORE. Does the gentleman from Florida include our distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE], who is on his feet now at the gentleman's side?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I include everyone.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. O'TOOLE. I congratulate the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] upon his ability to make the elephant jump.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman for his compliment. And now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to go to the third claim, downward revision of the budget of the President.

On May 14, 1947, the President submitted to the Congress supplemental estimates of the budget or, in other words, a revision of certain items in the budget. I have his message here which is Public Document No. 252.

In this revision of budget items, the President made certain revisions upward and certain revisions downward in the Veterans' Administration. As a matter of fact, the revisions upward, to some extent exceed the revisions downward, but if you will notice in the report on the bill now before you, the committee charges to the budget all recommended increases but takes credit to itself for all

reductions actually made by the President himself. Now, just what kind of rules of the game that is I do not know, but you will find it in the report. That represents no reduction by the Congress whatever. It represents reductions by the President in his revised estimates, and the President is given no credit for that, but he is charged with all the increases.

Now, I would like to go to the fourth one, Treasury cancellation of CCC notes. That is a sleight-of-hand attempt at bookkeeping. What happened? All the Members know that the Commodity Credit Corporation was authorized to borrow from the Treasury, and the Treasury was authorized to loan to the Commodity Credit Corporation funds to carry out the intent and legal purposes of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That money has been spent. It is already gone. It was spent in previous years, most of it even before this fiscal year. The President recommended in the budget that the Treasury be authorized to cancel the notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation. In order to try to show a saving, somebody had the bright idea that if it was just done in a deficiency bill it would somehow change the situation. It does not at all. It does not matter whether it is done in 1947, 1948, or 1949. It would not affect expenditures one dollar. The money has already been spent. To take that theory, the Republicans would be in the unusual position of trying to spend the money twice, and I know they would not want to do that. To claim that that is a reduction in the budget or even a saving, with either one of their two definitions, would be like my taking this dollar out of my right-hand pocket and putting it in my left-hand pocket and then charging my distinguished colleague from Kentucky, who sits so conveniently nearby, with the depletion of my right-hand pocket.

Now, one Government agency, the Treasury, holds the note of another agency of the same Government. It is listed in the budget with a double listing. It is listed as an asset of the Treasury and a liability of the Corporation. When we cancel the notes, we take the liability from the Commodity Credit Corporation and cancel the asset of the Treasury. It represents not one dollar in reduction of expenditures. The same thing could be done, of course, and we have previously done it that way, by merely appropriating funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation with which to pay the Treasury, but, there again, we would be appropriating money out of the Treasury to another agency to make payment back to the Treasury. So that represents not one dollar of expenditure reduction.

Abolishing the Maritime Commission revolving fund: Now, there again they are dealing with funds which are assets and revenues of an agency of government. They merely transfer the receipts from the Maritime Commission into the Treasury. If we regarded the Maritime Commission or the Commodity Credit Corporation as agencies of some foreign government then we could count this as additional revenue or as additional expense, but since they are both agencies of the

same Government, it represents no saving whatsoever.

Atomic Energy Commission, part-year appropriation. To show you that the committee did not even intend this to be a reduction I would just like to read from the report of the committee on the bill now before you. Here is what they say:

The committee have determined that funds should be provided for operation in connection with this important project on a part-year basis, additional funds to be provided during the early part of the next session.

In other words, we will make a showing for economy now and then early next session we will come in with a deficiency.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, make a reduction now but not an economy.

Mr. GORE. Make a show of reduction.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; a show of economy.

Mr. GORE. Contract authorization. Instead of appropriations for veterans' hospitals you will find that the Budget recommended \$30,300,000 for construction of veterans hospital facilities, the committee cut out the appropriation and wrote into the bill contract authorizations, and here is what the committee says:

The committee has approved the proposal set forth in the budget estimate for the construction of 15 new veterans' hospitals.

Now, you notice, they have approved the plan, they have approved the program but they say:

In eliminating \$30,300,000 requested in the estimate as an additional appropriation to carry forward the hospital program the committee is able to report definitely that the program has not been retarded or delayed in any respect. The committee has been assured by representatives of the Veterans' Administration that sufficient funds in cash is now in hand and available to meet all possible need until—

Again—

at least the latter part of the fiscal year 1948, at which time funds can be provided.

In other words, again let us make a show of economy by postponing the day of appropriation until next year and we will bring in a deficiency.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I want to accept the suggestion of my distinguished colleague from Florida; then I will yield.

Mr. OWENS. We get hungry once in a while.

Mr. GORE. The gentleman has my permission to go eat.

Then, there is substitution of contract authority for money already appropriated. Again the committee says—and I should like to read—you know the committee report really answers most of these questions in better language than I can. We have some clerks who are far more proficient in the use of the English language than I. I wish to read you about this item:

The committee has inserted in the bill a provision rescinding \$50,000,000 with the un-

derstanding that funds will be made available if and when required in order that the following program may go forward without delay—

The committee has done what?—has increased contract authorizations.

Obviously there is no reduction here, nor was any intended.

Mr. Chairman, the next to the last item is again a substitution of contract authorization for direct appropriations. To carry out the provisions of the Hill-Burton Hospital Act the President recommended an appropriation of \$50,000,000. The committee struck that out and substituted contract authorization, not of just \$50,000,000 but of \$150,000,000; so instead of this being any reduction in expenditure, in all probability it will result in a considerable increase of Government expenditures during the year over and above the budget.

I would like to read again what the committee said. You know these committee clerks write very good reports.

The committee is firmly convinced that to insure against any impediment in the development of this program as rapidly as possible some firm provision should be made for Federal participation to whatever extent future developments may require during 1948.

The budget estimated that \$77,700,000 would be needed in fiscal year 1948 to liquidate obligations of prior fiscal years. It now appears that only \$30,000,000 will be necessary. The \$47,700,000, or a sum thereabout, will not be spent, nor can it be obligated. This result has come about entirely without any effort on the part of the Congress.

The Congress has taken no action whatsoever to effect any reduction here. The Appropriations Committee merely "learned" that certain UNRRA funds set aside for reimbursement of the Maritime Commission for shipment of UNRRA supplies would probably not be fully used. Though the committee took no action to bring this situation about, nor in fact did anything about it, except to make inquiries, the report of the Independent Offices Subcommittee lists this as "saving." This is another indication of face-saving desperation.

DEFERRAL OF APPROPRIATION FOR VETERANS' PENSIONS

This is a "guesstimate." The committee report says, "No recommendation by the committee contemplates any reduction or change in any existing veterans' benefits." The budget estimated that compensation and pensions to veterans would amount to \$2,221,915,000. The committee merely substituted its guess for the estimate of the budget and thereby claimed a reduction of expenditure to the tune of \$50,000,000. Standards for veterans' pensions and compensation are fixed by law, and a guess that it will be either lower or higher will have no effect on the amount of actual expenditure. It is one thing to reduce appropriations for, say, a reclamation project, but quite another to guess-timate a fixed obligation.

ALLEGED REDUCTIONS IN SPECIFIC MARITIME COMMISSION BUDGET ITEMS

The budget recommended and contemplated a total expenditure of \$280,-

200,000 by the Maritime Commission. The Independent Offices Committee Report claims to have reduced this amount by \$73,200,000. It will be seen from the report, however, that a goodly part of this reduction is in ship reconversion which in actual practice results in approximately a net, or wash, operation, in that the sales price of the ships, which it is conceded are practically unsalable in present condition, amounts to approximately the cost of reconversion. Thus, we find here again a double listing, and properly so, in the budget—estimated cost of reconversion and estimated receipts from sale of ships, the two canceling each other out in the budget.

The committee action, however, would still have resulted in some reduction of expenditures had it not stricken from the bill the language recommended by the budget which would have limited ship construction by the Maritime Commission to ships for which the Maritime Commission had a commitment of sale. The basic law would require the purchaser to pay 50 percent of costs. The committee struck this restriction from the bill. The result will be that the Maritime Commission will build ships, bearing the entire costs, with or without commitment of sale. Without commitment of sale, the Maritime Commission will be left holding the bag—with ships in it. Only one recourse might be left to the Commission, and that would be charter—at a nominal rate, usually. It will be seen from the committee report, page 28, that \$99,000,000 is authorized for new ship construction and betterment. The budget contemplates that one-half of the cost of ship construction would be borne by purchasers. So, the action of the committee with respect to the Maritime Commission may well result in an over-all increase of Government expenditure rather than a decrease. It is difficult to see how a reduction would result.

In order to complete the fiscal score, it is necessary to point out that the House has thus far enacted contract authorizations exceeding budget authorization estimates by \$328,425,000. The amounts contained in the two bills are as follows: The Federal Security Labor bill contained \$150,000,000 in budget authorizations, and the Independent Offices Appropriation bill contained \$178,425,000 making a total of \$328,425,000.

I want to offer my congratulations to my astute Republican friends, the leaders of their party, on the admirable skill they have shown in keeping so far away from the goal they set for themselves. Not to have come near it once in so many trials shows the most splendid talents for missing the boat.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

may proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it is apparent from the statement of my distinguished friend from Tennessee that the word "savings" is anathema to many on the minority side. The outstanding thing about the word "savings" is that we have not had from the minority side one single amendment offered on the floor to cut a single item that is presented here and not a single thing has been done by them for the purpose of saving money. The only thing we have had is a vigorous attempt on the part of the administration and of many of my friends on the minority side to keep up the appropriations to the level submitted in January by the President and the budget. My friend from Tennessee has criticized some of these items that we have referred to as possible savings. Let me say to you that the cut on refunds of taxes was made after hearings had developed, both in our committee and the Ways and Means Committee, that the amount in all probability would not be required. They had a great big setup in the Treasury Department for refund of excess profits taxes and they admitted before the Ways and Means Committee that that would not be required.

This item of \$505,000,000 for ship sales is an item that our investigators demonstrated beyond question was going to be received by the Treasury of the United States from ship sales. It was not included in the President's estimate as a receipt. Therefore it is proper that we should take credit for pining it down and getting our figures on it so that it will appear in the Treasury of the United States and not be spent by the Maritime Commission in its revolving fund.

There is an item of \$291,000,000, a downward revision of the President's budget figures, that my friend criticizes. Let me tell you just how that happened. That item resulted from an absolute demonstration by our investigators in the Veterans' Administration and the Maritime Commission that the funds were not going to be needed. It was based upon our efforts and our operations. There is no reason in the world why we should not take credit for it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would just like to say in that connection that I think the gentleman from Tennessee will recall that the officials of the Bureau of the Budget actually expressed their thanks to the committee investigators for the help they have given them all along the line in this connection.

Mr. TABER. So that we will have the whole thing together, this item of \$50,000,000 that was taken out of the item for veterans' pensions was taken out as a deliberate reduction because, according to the figures submitted to the committee by General Bradley and the Veterans' Administration, that amount would not

be needed out of the revised estimate that was submitted, and therefore they were able to take an actual cut and not a phony cut.

So that the gentleman from Tennessee may have a picture of this Commodity Credit Corporation item, I just want to call his attention to this fact.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman started out to discuss this downward revision by the President and then jumped onto something else.

Mr. TABER. I finished with the downward revision on that particular item.

Mr. GORE. In the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I finished with that. I just discussed the \$50,000,000 cut at that time, because that all came out of the same pool.

Now, as to this Commodity Credit Corporation item, I think that we ought to have the full picture out in the front here. The President submitted a budget estimate of \$830,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation in January. That has been reduced as a result of investigation and the gathering together of information to \$642,000,000. That is a reduction below the President's budget of \$188,000,000. Now, that was submitted as an item that would be paid out of the Treasury in 1948, that \$830,000,000 figure. The operations of putting it in the deficiency bill certainly resulted in whatever might be done about it being taken out of the 1947 budget, insofar as it was taken out.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Not until I complete this item.

Mr. GORE. I just want to give the gentleman a figure.

Mr. TABER. I want to give the gentleman the rest of the budget figure before I come to that, and then I will yield to him.

I will say to the gentleman that the budget carried an item of cash that the Commodity Credit Corporation had, which they expected to have available for turning into the Treasury, of \$429,000,000 at the end of 1948, which they claimed somehow or other was an offset to that other figure.

Now I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GORE. For the sake of accuracy and in deference to my distinguished friend from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], I will say that the exact figure is \$641,832,080.64.

Mr. TABER. I used the gentleman's figure of \$642,000,000. I did not try to be accurate beyond his own table.

Mr. GORE. As is the custom in discussion, I used round figures.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does the gentleman from New York contend that the Committee on Appropriations actually saved the expenditure of \$600,000,000?

Mr. TABER. I do not claim that there was any saving on that thing as a result of anything the Committee on Appropriations did. I have made no

statement heretofore on that subject anywhere, but I am making this statement now so that the whole picture may be out in front and everybody may understand just what it is. I was telling you just what the picture was, and I am not going to tell anything more about it because I do not think anyone can dispute a word I have said.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I just thought the people of the country would like to know whether there is a saving.

Mr. TABER. There is not going to be an expenditure in 1948. That has been the contention and that has been the only contention that ever has been made with reference to this particular item. The only saving is the \$188,000,000 that resulted from a reduction from \$830,000,000 to \$642,000,000.

Mr. GORE. If the gentleman will yield further, may I say to my distinguished chairman that that, too, represents no change in final figures as to expenditures because it is a double listing.

Mr. TABER. It does make a change in figures.

Mr. GORE. It is a net transaction, a wash operation.

Mr. TABER. I do not know about that, but it makes a difference of \$188,000,000 in the amount of expenditures that were estimated in the original budget. I do not say that the Congress made that reduction or that anything they did had anything to do with it, but that is the picture.

Mr. GORE. In the accounting procedure, when you reduce the one, where there is a double listing, you raise the other a corresponding amount.

Mr. TABER. Yes, but when you reduce the amount that is to be charged up net by \$188,000,000 you have that much reduction. That is about all there is to that story.

The committee abolished the \$108,000,000 revolving fund of the Maritime Commission. That is an absolute saving, because it puts the Maritime Commission on a basis where they have to come to the Congress for whatever money they get. The committee has provided plenty of money for them to go on for next year, but they do not have the revolving fund to play with any more, and the condition has been cleaned up.

On this atomic-bomb business we do not know whether or not that is a cut. It depends on what the Atomic Energy Commission can justify when they come back here, if they do come back here next January. If they do come back, I hope they come back with some figures that some committee or somebody in the Congress can understand and get in shape. They did not come with any kind of figures when they came to us this time.

On the veterans'-hospital item \$30,000,000 was taken off that and put into a contract authorization because the money was not going to be spent in 1948, according to the Veterans' Administration, and that was a proper thing to take out. There is no question about that. That is perfectly clear.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. In every case where a contract authorization is substituted for an actual appropriation, where if the appropriation were actually made the expenditure could not be accomplished in the fiscal year following, it represents an actual saving, does it not, as against the Budget estimate of expenditure in that fiscal year?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. That is the reason the Committee on Appropriations translated that into a contract authorization, so as not to interfere with the continuity of the program. Is not that true?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

When conditions are such that you cannot build because you cannot get the labor and material, and money is going to be saved as a result of the postponement of those operations because of the economic conditions in our country, and we are not going to have to spend as much money as we would have had to spend the way the thing has been set up here in the January budget, we are entitled to take advantage of that situation and protect the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, my understanding of it is this: The budget is an estimate. I will agree with the gentleman from New York that the Committee on Appropriations has cut the estimated expenditures, but the gentleman from New York will not say that you have saved the Government any money because you have authorized the expenditure of this money by contracts to be made.

Mr. TABER. Oh, we have saved money. The gentleman does not understand the picture. That is the trouble. Let me tell the gentleman what the picture is. I told it once but I will repeat it so that the gentleman will understand the situation better.

Where money cannot be spent because of economic conditions in the country and the probability is that we will be able to get by with reduced costs when the economic conditions change, as we know they will, and we can cut down the amount that will be appropriated for next year as a result of that situation, and we cut it down, we save money for that particular year; and in the next year if we have to spend money in all probability we will save money on the whole thing because it will be less. Now, that is the picture, and we might just as well realize it.

The same thing that I have referred to applies to that Hill-Burton bill which was in the Federal Security Agency appropriations. The UNRRA item that we took off of about \$47,000,000 was in the President's budget for 1948 as a proposed expenditure, and the recovery of that fund was an absolute and straight-out reduction in expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I also ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] be extended another 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there have been in connection with the operations of the Committee on Appropriations so far actual reductions in appropriations and recoveries in one way or another as a result of our investigations and our operations, reductions in the President's budget estimate below the January figures which today total \$3,702,326,029 to this date with the figures that are included in this bill.

In addition to that, there are large savings on rescissions which we have effected in connection with the bills and the appropriations for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. I believe this will result in at least \$500,000,000 reduction in the 1948 expenditures.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the gentleman include in his extension of remarks, item by item and line by line, the reductions or savings which he claims?

Mr. TABER. Oh, I have it all prepared and I intend to do so. I am going to put it in the Record so that you can shoot at it. You can shoot at it because you do not like to save money.

Mr. MONRONEY. I like genuine savings, not phony ones.

Mr. TABER. Now, the whole picture all the way through has represented a tremendous job on the part of our committee. We have been into this thing very carefully and we have held hearings hour after hour. We have had no cooperation at all from the departments and agencies that have come before us but we have had to pull it out of them just like pulling a tooth without novocain. They tried in every possible way to keep up all the appropriations and to keep every chairwarmer and every loafer on the Federal pay roll that they could. We have accomplished a great deal, in my opinion, in trying to put the Government of the United States on a business basis. We will not at this time, this year, save the amount of money I would like to save or that many others would like to save, but we are on the trail of information in the various departments and agencies of the Government that will permit us in the years to come to make very large savings and put the Government of the United States on a sound and respectable basis.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to ask my distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, since he just mentioned the words "business basis," what has happened to the legislative budget which was supposed to be completed, over

4 months ago, on the 15th of February? Just where is that legislative budget?

Mr. TABER. The legislative budget is just where it has been for a long time. The House passed it, representing its ideas. The Senate passed it, representing its ideas. We have not reached any agreement, and I do not believe we can; but we have gone ahead with the appropriation bills, and we have made cuts. I know that a very large percentage of the minority are opposed to making any cuts. There are exceptions over there among those patriotic men who believe that the salvation of the United States depends upon savings made in the Government.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that for the fiscal year 1947, the minority party, which was then in the majority, cut every single appropriation bill that was sent down by the Bureau of the Budget? Is that not the fact?

Mr. TABER. Oh, they cut some of them but they never cut off enough to put the Government on a sound, honest, business basis. That is what I am trying to get at, and that is what we have got to do before we get through or we are going to be wiped out.

Mr. ROONEY. It would appear from the gentleman's remarks that no one ever made any cuts in the budget estimates until this year. The truth is that the cuts, instead of being new cuts, are, as demonstrated by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], phony cuts.

Mr. TABER. Well, the gentleman knows, if he had listened to what I have said, that we have claimed no phony cuts, but we have made cuts that have hurt, because they have thrown enormous numbers of leeches off of the Federal pay roll. I am sorry that the gentleman feels that throwing those leeches off of the pay roll is a phony cut.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is it not a fact that any cuts that were made in the budget estimates submitted to the Seventy-ninth Congress were made by efforts of the Republican members on the subcommittees and on the committee itself?

Mr. TABER. They contributed very largely to those cuts.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. And is it not a fact, as the gentleman from South Dakota has just said, that those cuts were made by the Republicans in the Seventy-ninth Congress with a sufficient number of good, sound-thinking Democrats who helped us out and sustained our position?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And that additional cuts which the Republicans approved were resisted.

Mr. TABER. Oh, continuously resisted.

I just want to call attention to another figure before I finish. On the deficiency bills that have been presented to us the record of savings that we have

made totals \$282,590,767. The over-all saving that we have made runs to very large figures, not as large as I wish, but nevertheless a first-class start toward putting the Government of the United States on an honest and a business-like basis.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-five Members are present, a quorum.

The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, it comes with mighty poor grace on the part of anybody on the minority side of this House to get up here and talk about economy. I listened to the speech given by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. I sought unsuccessfully for an opportunity to ask him this one question: Did he ever on this floor this year vote for a single dollar's reduction or for any amendment offered by any Member of the House from the majority side to reduce spending? His answer to that would have been "No" and had to be "No".

I ask also of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]: Does he not recall the millions of dollars that he tried to add to the labor and Federal security bill? Does the gentleman recall those items?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman surprises me. I thought he rose to explain to the House what happened yesterday with regard to the tax reduction bill.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly I will be glad to explain that. It is simply because the spenders on the Democratic side have resisted so well the efforts of the Republican Party to show a real saving that I personally could not conscientiously vote for a reduction in taxes at this time. I have no apology to offer for my voting to sustain the veto. Our Treasury needs the income if we are to cut our national debt.

You people ridicule the efforts of the Republican Party to try to effectuate real economy. We at least are trying to do the job of cutting down the expenses of government. You have not helped us in the least in our efforts to do so.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. No, I regret that I must proceed and cannot yield at this point, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yielded to the gentleman from New York because I mentioned his name, I might say

to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS].

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, it comes with mighty poor grace from any member of the minority side to stand up here and talk about economy. Where have we ever seen any efforts upon the part of the Democrats to economize? Had we the cooperation from the minority our Nation could justly expect and had we also cooperation, instead of ceaseless opposition, from the Federal departments and bureaus, we would today have effectuated the six billion cut below the President's budget. Instead of cooperation, we see the Democrats, as illustrated by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], fight at every turn our efforts toward making savings. Now this same gentleman attempts to belittle the nearly \$3,000,000,000 reduction the Republican Party has accomplished. You know as well as I do that the entire Democratic side voted for the motion to recommit which would have added nearly \$200,000,000 to the agricultural appropriation bill simply because you Democrats did not have the intestinal fortitude to say to your farmers that those farmers must contribute toward economy as well as every other segment of our population if we are going to achieve a real balanced economy in this Nation. I had that intestinal fortitude and have also gone against my party, the Republican Party, on H. R. 1, because I feel they are making a mistake in asking now for a tax reduction. However, you people do not seem to care whether the lid goes off or not. My farmers want to do their share, and so do yours. As long as we keep our triple A committees intact, farmers are willing, most of them, to give up the payments.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is due to the action on the Democratic side in trying to prevent the Republicans from making worth-while cuts in these budgets that I personally did not feel that I could conscientiously vote to do anything but to try to kill any tax-reduction bill that came before the Congress at this time. If we could have saved the six billions originally aimed at, our Treasury could then have stood the drain called for by H. R. 1.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I regret my inability to yield previously.

Mr. GROSS. Are the people of the gentleman's congressional district in favor of a reduction in taxes?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The people of my congressional district are honest, substantial, and common-sense people who do not want to see communism spread throughout the world. I feel those people know that above all—

Mr. GROSS. Answer yes or no.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am answering the gentleman. My people know that above all we must have a strong financial foundation under this Government of ours if we are to survive, and be able to resist any attacks upon our form of government. My people, most of them, I believe, are opposed to cutting taxes under circumstances presently prevailing.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. May I say to the gentleman from Minnesota that the people of his congressional district know that he is conscientious and that he is absolutely fearless in his decisions.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman from New York. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I want to repeat that it comes with mighty poor grace for anybody on the Democratic side to get up here and talk about economy in government.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, we have discussed this bill with the majority leader, and we thought we could finish it early; therefore I hope there will be no further requests for additional time or to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I regret that due to the insistence of the minority side the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee has seen fit to precipitate an argument out of order and little related to the pending resolution in order that he might again, as he has done so frequently in the past, advise the people of America, as he smiles and claps his hands, how pleased he is to speak for the minority and proclaim that the Republican Party has not been able to effect savings to the extent that it thought it could. What a great position for a Member of Congress who has the welfare of the people of this country and his country at heart to take.

I ask the gentleman from Tennessee as he sits here, what is his purpose in getting up here time after time and telling the people that the Republican Party has not been able to save as much money out of the Federal Treasury as it said it would? What is the purpose of this performance?

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. What is the gentleman's purpose?

Mr. GORE. My purpose is to give to the people that to which they are entitled, the truth; and, further, my purpose is to prevent the phony claims of economy, which in reality effect not one dollar in reduction of Government expenditures, from going unexposed and thereby serve to mislead the people. I am trying to keep the record straight, and I protest sleight-of-hand book-keeping.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman believe in economy?

Mr. GORE. I certainly do, but not the wrong kind.

Mr. KEEFE. Has the gentleman ever voted for economy since he has been here?

Mr. GORE. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Can he point to a single vote he has ever made in the interest of reducing appropriations?

Mr. GORE. Many, my friend.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, I would like to have the gentleman in his extension of remarks collect them and point them out, just as he asked the gentleman from New York to extend his remarks with particularity.

I came here in the same year that the gentleman from Tennessee did, and I have watched his work on this floor ever since he has been here. I do not have a recollection of a single time that the gentleman from Tennessee has not taken a militant position in favor of the New Deal. It has always been to either get the appropriations requested or get larger and bigger and better appropriations, and I think it comes with poor grace from the gentleman from Tennessee, above all people, to stand here repeatedly on the floor of this House and clap his hands, and cheer because the Republicans have not been able to save the amount they expected to save when they adopted a provision in the House projecting a \$6,000,000,000 cut below the President's budget. It seems to me that that is a perfectly absurd position to take, especially when in this Congress, in bill after bill, amendments have been offered, to increase appropriations. I have a recollection of two supply bills to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] offered one amendment after another to increase the amounts provided for in the bill by the Committee on Appropriations. I do not recall the gentleman from Tennessee ever voting any other way but to increase these appropriations. I also know that he also voted to recommit these bills in order that they might get more money to spend for these agencies of Government.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not true that the very amendments that I offered in the House during the course of consideration of the two supply bills to which the gentleman just referred were inserted in the Senate, and that that is the way the matter now stands, and that the gentleman, and whoever else is responsible, has failed to call a meeting of the conference on the Labor-Federal Security bill for over a month; is that not a fact?

Mr. KEEFE. That is not a fact, and the gentleman knows it is not a fact, and his present statement is about as inaccurate as most of the statements that he makes on this floor, except perhaps those that are prepared for him to read down here in the well of this House by the departments and sent up here. Now, the fact of the matter is, everybody on this floor knows that the gentleman from New York is a mere mouthpiece for the departments downtown, and that he is the one who distributes and passes out their speeches for the minority Members to get up here and parrot on the floor of

the House. He has no idea of economy and never has had, and has resisted and fought every effort upon the part of the majority to try and economize and save any money in the expenses of the Government.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, my distinguished and able friend from Wisconsin who, as he says, took the oath of office the same day I did, has undertaken to reveal my record.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, about the same time, I would say to the gentleman. I do not know whether it was the same day or not; I think it was.

Mr. GORE. Indeed it was. He and I have been very warm friends—

Mr. KEEFE. And I looked for different things from the gentleman at that time, I will say. I thought he had some great independence of spirit and great independence of thought, and I thought he had the courage to stand up here in the well of this House and fight for reductions of expenditures in government, the very thing which I knew in his heart he believed and which he believes in today; that he had the courage to stand up and tell the things which I know he believes in, because I have talked with him a good many times and I have great admiration for him.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. At that time, as we were freshmen, I, too, had high hopes for my distinguished colleague, and he has fulfilled, I am happy to say, the highest aspirations and anticipations I had for him in having a great, useful, and honorable career.

Mr. KEEFE. That is fine. I am glad to have the gentleman say that. I think the gentleman has a great and honorable career. It all depends, however, on the point of view. It depends on the point of view; is not that true?

Mr. GORE. I distinctly recall the occasion in 1939, as some of my friends here will recall, when I made my maiden speech in the Congress, which saved several hundred million dollars, and the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, my friend, strode across the aisle in his manly way and clasped my hand and congratulated me on that move.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; I remember that day well, as do a great many other Members of this Congress. I remember when the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee and the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE] at that time got their heads together and had some independence, and I remember how the gentleman told me later that he was called down to the White House and the riot act was read to him by the President himself for making that speech. Ever since that time I have watched the metamorphosis take place, so that the gentleman has lost the independence that I strode across to congratulate him on having. I have watched the gentleman from Oklahoma, the distinguished friend of the gentleman from Tennessee, go right along hand in hand, until finally we see the picture here now, that

these two fellows whom at that time I congratulated on their independence and because they had the courage to stand up and speak their convictions have all the time since followed the New Deal. I regret to see it. I regret to see my friend from Tennessee, who is a brilliant gentleman, and who does know better, stand up here day after day and belittle himself and belittle the party for which he speaks by applauding and laughing gleefully because as he contends we are not able to effect the savings that we thought we might be able to effect.

I say to the gentleman that he is going to have to watch some other things, too, that I see while sitting in the deficiency committee and noting the appropriation estimates that are coming up now for supplementals and deficiencies. Oh, what a magnificent future unfolds, what a great thing it is for these departments to be turned down by the Congress in their regular appropriations and then devise their ways and means through deficiency and supplemental estimates to wipe out all the savings the Congress has put into effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Wisconsin be extended for 3 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not want it from the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to ask the gentleman another question.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, including the health service program as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); purchase of five and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,390,000; of which amount not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by the act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), including contract stenographic reporting services; \$266,500, of which amount not to exceed \$114,900 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I will take advantage of this time to say that the tirade of my distinguished friend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] just a while ago, reminds me of an Old Mother Hubbard which covers everything and touches nothing.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman as usual is entirely wrong in his quotation. He should refer to it as a kimono and not an Old Mother Hubbard.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, the gentleman would know more about kimonos and Mother Hubbards. The gentleman would know better than I whether it is an Old Mother Hubbard or a kimono.

In any event, in his crusade to wreck the Labor Department and its functions the gentleman wrote up and brought to the floor of this House a bill—the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill—which by its terms cut the funds for operation of the Labor Department by about 44 percent. Today he complains that at that time I offered a number of amendments which would restore such important functions in the Labor Department as the Division of Labor Standards which were being outlawed by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I say to the gentleman that, representing a district, as I do, in Brooklyn—and the gentleman has many times in the past called me the gentleman from Brooklyn, while to me he still is the gentleman from Oshkosh—I will not at any time sit idly by and not raise my voice in protest at the crusade of the gentleman from Wisconsin to wipe out important functions in the Labor Department.

The gentleman from Wisconsin did not ask me whether I had voted on occasions for economy measures. I do not know why he reserved that question for the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] but he knows full well that whenever there is contained in an appropriation bill an item which is wrong, which is improper spending, which is an item in which money can sensibly be saved by the Congress, that he and every member of the House Committee on Appropriations, whether in the majority or in the minority, can depend upon my vote in support of that proper economy, but never for senseless economies such as proposed by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The gentleman and his majority colleagues cut \$370,500 in the Labor Department-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill from the amount asked for the staff and servicing functions of the Office of the Secretary of Labor. I offered an amendment in protest of this slash, requesting the amount contained in the President's budget. The other body restored \$47,400 of these funds.

The gentleman from Wisconsin and his majority colleagues cut \$718,700 from the same bill for continuing the Division of Labor Standards. They made no provision whatever for the continuance

of the Division of Labor Standards. My distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], offered an amendment to restore to the bill the money for this purpose. The other body restored \$400,000 of these funds.

The gentleman from Wisconsin and his colleagues on the majority side cut \$598,400 for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him to act as mediator and to appoint Commissioners of Conciliation in labor disputes, and virtually wiped out the entire supervisory and administrative staff of the Conciliation Service. They reduced the ability of the Labor Department to prevent strikes. I offered an amendment in the House opposing such action. The other body restored \$120,000 of these funds and provided for the supervisory and administrative staff positions as I had advocated.

The gentleman and his majority colleagues cut \$528,600 from the Labor Department-Federal Security Agency bill for the apprentice training program. I offered an amendment to restore funds. The other body restored \$184,400 of these moneys. I also offered an amendment to increase the amount allowed by the gentleman from Wisconsin for the Wage and Hour Division and the other body subsequently restored \$99,200 for that agency.

So you see, Mr. Chairman, even the other body disagrees with the gentleman from Wisconsin and he had the boldness a while ago to attack me for exercising my right to offer amendments which the other body subsequently found were justified.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct my remarks to the section which has just been read, namely, the appropriations for the Federal Power Commission.

I was pleased to learn from reading the report that the Committee on Appropriations had refused to give to this agency the sums recommended by the Budget Bureau. I thought of proposing an amendment to the Federal Power Section to reduce their appropriation by \$1 not as a pro forma amendment, but rather as a token amendment to indicate to the Federal Power Commission that there were some members of the House who were dissatisfied with the way they are spending money and who propose to watch their expenditures closely in the years to come.

It is my contention that the Federal Power Commission has engaged in and is engaging in unlawful and uneconomical activities. In an attempt to correct that situation, I introduced last April two bills proposing amendments to parts 1 and 2 of the Federal Power Act. Hearings will open on those amendments before a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee next Monday.

Briefly, the bills have two objectives.

First, to deny to the Federal Power Commission control over manufacturing establishments producing electricity for their own consumption, and, second, to redefine navigable streams and interstate commerce in such a manner as to restrict the Commission's jurisdiction over utilities actually transmitting or selling power for transmission across State lines.

I previously told the House of the activities of the Federal Power Commission when they sought during this past year to force their jurisdiction upon five small Connecticut manufacturing plants which were generating electricity for their own use only. The Commission's activities, in my opinion, not only are unlawful in that they violate the letter and spirit of the Federal Power Act, but they are uneconomical in that the extension by the Commission of its jurisdiction can be effective only if it has increased personnel and increased facilities. They, in turn, will result in duplication of jurisdiction of State utility commissioners. It was the intent of Congress to set up a Federal Power Commission with limited authority to fill the gap that existed in the regulation and control over interstate transmission of electricity. State utility commissioners of this country are gravely concerned with respect to the encroachment of the Federal Power Commission in the field of local regulation and control.

It is interesting to observe that when this legislation was passed in 1935 the Congress completely rewrote every section of that bill to prevent such duplication. When the substitute language of the bill was finally passed by the House, Senator Wheeler in the other body made this rather interesting comment, speaking of the committee bill which had then passed.

He said:

The revision has also removed every encroachment upon the authority of the State. The revised bill imposes Federal regulation only over those matters which cannot be effectively controlled by the State. The limitation of the Federal Power Commission's jurisdiction in this regard has been inserted in every section in the bill, to prevent expansion of Federal authority over State matters.

That is all I am asking in the amendments I have introduced, that we definitely restrict the Federal Power Commission to what was admittedly the intent of Congress.

I hope my colleagues will interest themselves in the hearings and in the subject matter that will be developed during these hearings and watch the operations of the Federal Power Commission in the year to come.

I appreciate what the Appropriations Committee has done to at least stop them from their rapid expansion and interfering with the function of the State utility commissioners.

To meet the situation adequately, I introduced the two bills to which I referred earlier in my remarks, namely, H. R. 2972 and H. R. 2973. These bills amend the Federal Power Act in certain particulars. These bills have been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for consideration, and later I hope the bills will be favorably reported to the House for further consideration and action. In general terms, these bills restate what it is believed was the true intent of Congress as to the proper limits of the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission when the Federal Power Act was originally passed in 1920 and again amended in 1935.

The Federal Power Commission is a creation of the Congress of the United States. Its powers were delegated to it by the Congress, and such powers may be enlarged, restricted, or taken away as the Congress deems wise to do in the public interest.

The Federal Power Act was last amended in 1935. Twelve years have since passed, which is too long for most congressional acts to go unreviewed. I feel sure that during these years this act has at times been administered in a manner never intended and by methods not discernible from the annual reports of the Federal Power Commission to Congress.

At Windsor Locks, Conn., there are located five small manufacturing companies along the Connecticut River. Each purchases water from the Windsor Locks Canal Co. Two of these companies are manufacturers of paper; one is a manufacturer of sweaters, underwear, and yarns; one is a manufacturer of machine chucks; and one is a manufacturer of casters and handling equipment. All of these companies use the water which they lease or purchase from the canal company for manufacturing processes and purposes. In addition, these companies use a portion of the water purchased to generate a small amount of electric energy for lighting or power purposes in their plants. The amount of electricity is small and none of it is sold by any of these companies to anyone else. In fact, the total generating capacity of all of these companies from the water purchased is approximately 1,100 horsepower. Each of these companies is a small manufacturing concern of the family-ownership type, some of whom have been in business at their present location for more than 100 years. However, I was advised that in the summer of 1946 the Federal Power Commission notified these companies that they were operating unlawfully and insisted that they take out a license under the Federal Power Act. This, despite the fact that the provisions of a license under the Federal Power Act are not appropriate for one other than a public utility. After correspondence and conferences with the Commission's staff, I understand the Commission was willing, in March of 1947, to at least postpone its assertion of

jurisdiction over these companies, although in a letter from the Chairman of the Commission, dated March 12, 1947, addressed to me, the Commission still asserts that it has not only the right but the obligation to require any company located in or along a navigable stream, that is using the water of the stream to generate electric energy for its own purposes, to take out a license under the Federal Power Act.

The Commission also claimed jurisdiction over the Windsor Locks Canal Co., which owns and operates the dam at Windsor Locks, Conn. The authority to erect this dam can be traced to May 1824, when the predecessor of the Windsor Locks Canal Co., the Connecticut River Co., received a charter from the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut which authorized it to lock the falls at Enfield, Conn., on the Connecticut River, and to construct a canal on either bank of the river near the falls, around 1830. In 1845, when a railroad line was constructed from Hartford to Springfield, Mass., the business of the Connecticut River Co. was seriously affected and about this time the company began to lease land and water to various industries which were then being established in Windsor Locks. The business of the company from that time to date has consisted principally of the sale of water to these industries. However, despite the fact that the Windsor Locks Canal Co. has been operating under valid State authority for more than a century, the Federal Power Commission has claimed that it is doing so unlawfully because it is not doing so pursuant to a license from the Commission. It is the position of the Commission that despite the existence of complete State authority, nevertheless, a Federal license is also required.

Hence it is appropriate at this time to examine such power and authority as were originally delegated to the Commission; the interpretation the Commission has placed upon its power and authority; the additional power and prerogatives the Commission has assumed so to determine if the Commission is performing properly the functions delegated to it.

The operations of the Federal Power Commission in recent years make it apparent that Congress must specifically define the area in which the Federal Power Commission may operate. These bills are designed to so define the limits of jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission and thereby let the Congress, the Commission, and the people know exactly where they stand. The Federal Power Commission will never, in my opinion, impose limitations on itself; rather it reaches out in an attempt to grab power for itself by asserting jurisdiction over companies and activities never intended by Congress. It interprets, or rather misinterprets, the laws of Congress in such a way as to give it the broadest possible field of jurisdiction without restraint. As a result, its activities are not only unlawful in that they violate the letter and spirit of the Federal Power Act, but they are uneconomical in that the extension by the

Commission of its jurisdiction can be effected only if it has increased personnel and increased facilities and results in duplication of jurisdiction of State utility commissions. Therefore, I should say at the outset that these bills, when passed, will result in economies that will be of advantage to all taxpayers. These bills were prepared and introduced as a result of a conviction on my part that the Federal Power Act is being administered in an uneconomical and expensive manner, and in a way which Congress never intended. As I have stated, the Federal Power Commission has sought to engage in activities never intended to fall within its domain, which activities do not promote the public interest through the development and use of hydroelectric power, but serve only to waste the taxpayers' money.

The Federal Power Commission was created in 1920 at the time of the passage of the Federal Water Power Act. It has, therefore, been in existence for a period of 27 years. The Commission has grown from a small advisory organization to a large administrative bureaucratic commission which is constantly and energetically seeking to enlarge its personnel and its powers. The Commission in its budget requests this year asked for a 47 percent increase in its appropriation over the expenditures for the last year for salaries and administrative expenses.

While the name Federal Power Commission would indicate to those who are unfamiliar with its ramifications that it confines itself to the regulation and control of interstate power operations, a worthy and desirable objective so stated by the Congress, I assure you that this is not the case. The Commission has gone far afield of the interstate power business. While I feel certain that such was not the intent of Congress, I assert that if others do not share my belief, then we should express the right intent by these amendments.

My purpose is to point out that it was the intention of Congress to set up the Federal Power Commission with limited authority to fill a gap that existed in the regulation and control of interstate transmission of electricity and gas, and that they have gone far beyond that function. The State utility commissioners of the various States are gravely cornered with respect to the encroachments of the Federal Power Commission in the field of local regulation and control. Now, the most recent extension of the long and grasping arm of Federal Power Commission control is in the field of industrial manufacturing. It is hard to conceive that the Congress ever intended that the Federal Power Commission would extend its control over small manufacturers located along the rivers and streams of the Nation simply because they use the water from such streams for manufacturing purposes. However, as I will more fully illustrate later, so insatiable is the appetite of the Commission that it now proposes to regulate such industries in part.

The Federal Power Act of 1920 is now part I of the Federal Power Act. Parts II

and III of the act were added when it was amended August 26, 1935, by the Public Utility Holding Company Act, Senate bill 2796, title I of which provided for the control and limitation of public utility holding companies operating in interstate commerce, and title II of which provided for the regulation of transmission and sale of electric energy in interstate commerce, for the amendment of the Federal Power Act, and for other purposes.

It is obvious that when in 1935 Congress was considering Senate bill 2796 and its predecessor Senate bill 1725 it was considering a bill dealing with public utilities and public utilities engaged in the sale or transmission in interstate commerce of electric energy. It was not considering a bill dealing with manufacturing companies who might generate hydroelectric energy for their own use. Nor was it considering a bill that concerned those public utilities operating within a State which might generate hydroelectric energy for consumption within the State of generation.

However, the Federal Power Commission has taken a different view of its authority. In a letter dated March 12, 1947, addressed to me, the Chairman of the Commission in answer to my question concerning the policy of the Commission with respect to the licensing of industrial companies wrote as follows:

You ask what the policy of the Commission will be in the future on companies similarly situated, insofar as obtaining a Federal license is concerned. The policy pursued by the Commission with respect to the Windsor Locks Industrial developments is exactly the same policy which it has pursued with respect to other industrial concerns similarly situated, considering each situation upon its merits. The Congress by section 4 (g) of the Federal Power Act has imposed the statutory obligation upon the Federal Power Commission to make investigations of the occupancy of public lands, reservations, or streams for the purpose of developing electric power. No distinction is made between manufacturing plants and public utilities in this connection. In compliance with this obligation, the Commission in 1937 began investigations taking first those concerns developing over 500 horsepower as a general and practical guide in proceeding in the investigations.

The field of Federal Power Commission jurisdiction has, as a result of a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1940, holding nearly any stream to be navigable, been tremendously expanded. Remember that all that it now takes to subject some small manufacturer who is located along a stream to an expensive inquiry is the assertion by the Commission that the stream is or may be navigable. To back this assertion up, the Commission need show only that over 100 years ago several Indians went down the stream in a canoe or that logs were floated down. The investigation is started and the manufacturer either accepts the claim that the stream is navigable or he is involved in an expensive lawsuit. If he accedes, then the Commission insists that he take out a license.

Well, what does this mean? It means just this. It means that this person who has been operating his business lawfully for some years must file an elaborate application form with the Federal Power Commission, which incidentally is not

adapted to a manufacturer, since to allocate accounting-wise for receipts from the use of the water power is an impossible task. Representatives of the Commission then will visit his plant, make an audit of his accounts, examine and analyze his books, cost records, engineering reports and other records pertaining to his application for a license. If a license is granted, it is granted subject only to conditions established by the Commission. For example, some of these conditions require that his accounts be regulated by the Commission, principally through a requirement that reserves be maintained, according to the rules of the Commission, for depreciation, repairs, and so forth, and for the amortization of the cost of his investment. An annual charge is levied, and finally, at the end of the license period, the Federal Government can appropriate his project, whether it is located in the State of Connecticut or any other State, not by paying the fair value thereof but by paying what the Commission chooses to call his net investment in the project, which is the original cost thereof less certain deductions. If this net investment is lower than the fair value of the project at the time of its acquisition by the Federal Government, this is just too bad for the licensee. Of course, all during the license period the licensee must battle with the usual reports and red tape which surround the administration of this particular Federal agency.

My proposed amendments to the Federal Power Act will not serve to oust the Federal Government from water power sites, which are properly a subject of Federal control or Federal ownership. I cannot state what the Federal Power Commission has done, or may do, in States other than Connecticut. What they have done, or may do, in Connecticut I can assure you will serve no general public interest. My proposed amendments further will not serve to prevent the development of any water power sites that should be developed under Federal domain.

This is no small problem in my State. Take, for example, the Thames River in Connecticut. The water-shed of this River covers part of the south central part of Massachusetts and most of the eastern part of Connecticut, draining into Long Island Sound. The river itself is located wholly within the State of Connecticut. Irrigation is not a factor. Navigation is possible approximately 20 miles up to Norwich, Conn., but has never been a factor above that city. There are no dams from Long Island Sound to Norwich. It being a tidal estuary, there is no water-power development upon the main stream. The tributaries of the Thames, however, have been highly developed for industrial water power. This is principally by small local manufacturing companies. There are a few hydroelectric plants owned by power companies but they are all relatively small, the largest being three thousand horsepower. Prior to the introduction of transmission of electricity, power developed by the various manufacturers along the tributaries was used mechanically in textile mills and other plants in the manufacture of a variety of commodities.

Auxiliary steam power was installed in many of the mills. Now most of the mills, instead of generating mechanical power, generate for their own use electric energy, which, however, must be largely supplemented by public utility companies operating in the vicinity. Certainly Congress did not intend, when it adopted in 1920 the definition of navigable waters, that such definition should be so extended that the Federal Power Commission could use this definition as a springboard for its assertion of jurisdiction over numerous small manufacturing companies located on small streams which never had any commercial navigation value.

I would like to direct your attention to House bill 2973, a section-by-section analysis of which is as follows:

SECTION 1

Section 2 of title I of the Federal Power Act, approved June 10, 1920, and last amended August 26, 1935, contains the definitions of the act. The one definition which this bill seeks to amend is the definition of navigable waters contained in subsection (8) of section 3 of the act. The definition of navigable waters has been amended in the following particulars:

(a) The present definition includes in navigable waters, waters which either in their natural or improved condition and notwithstanding interruption in the navigable parts by falls, shallows, or rapids are used or are suitable for use for the transportation of persons or property in interstate commerce. The proposed amendment limits the present definition by: First, requiring that the navigability of a stream be determined at the time of the inquiry as to its navigability and not at any indefinite period in the future; second, requiring that the waters in question be generally and commonly used or have a reasonable probability of being so used rather than being waters which are used or could be made suitable for use; third, requiring that their use in interstate commerce be of a substantial character; fourth, requiring that the use be of waters in their natural condition or in an improved condition which improvement is then proposed rather than in some improved condition which in the future might possibly be proposed or made; fifth, requiring that any proposed improvements to make waters navigable cost an amount commensurate with the commercial benefits to be derived from the proposed improvements rather than having no economic yardstick for the cost of improvements; sixth, eliminating from navigable waters those parts of streams which someone has recommended to Congress should be improved but which Congress has not in fact authorized for improvement; seventh, requiring that congressional authorization for improvement of a stream be an authorization to improve the stream for the purpose of furthering navigation in interstate commerce on the stream before such stream can be considered navigable, rather than an authorized improvement, which has no relation to navigation.

In my opinion, this amendment provides a more reasonable definition of

"navigable waters" than that contained in the present act and one which will be adequate to prevent private encroachment on the actual needs of commercial navigation on the waters subject to the jurisdiction of Congress and yet at the same time one which will prevent the extension of Federal regulation over persons developing electric power for any purpose along any stream when such regulation has no substantial relation to the regulation of navigation and interstate commerce. I believe that the regulation of the development of hydroelectric power is properly a matter subject to State jurisdiction, except in those cases where such development directly interferes with existing interstate commerce of a substantial character or probable interstate commerce which could be developed on the waters in question through a then-proposed expenditure of funds which would be commensurate with the commercial benefits to be derived therefrom.

SECTION 2

This section amends subsection (a) of section 23 of the act in three particulars. Subsection (a) at present deals with the protection of existing rights, provides for permissive application for licenses under the act, and deals with valuations of constructed objects. The proposed amendments to this subsection are concerned only with the provisions concerning the protection of existing rights.

The present subsection provides that the provisions of part I of the act shall not be construed as affecting any permit or valid existing right-of-way heretofore granted or as confirming or otherwise affecting any claim or authority heretofore given pursuant to law. The phrase heretofore granted is vague and is stricken out. Supposedly it means granted prior to June 10, 1920, the date of the approval of the Federal Water Power Act, and so this subsection is amended to state specifically that the provisions of part I shall not affect any permit, valid existing right-of-way, claim or authority granted prior to June 10, 1920. The present subsection protects any such rights given pursuant to law. Here again the term is not only vague but ambiguous and so the act is specifically amended to make it clear that any rights granted prior to June 10, 1920, pursuant to applicable State or Federal law will not be affected. Lastly, this subsection is amended to make it clear that if pursuant to any State or Federal law granted prior to June 10, 1920, a person has constructed any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse or other works incidental thereto, the provisions of part I of the act are not applicable thereto.

SECTION 3

This section amends subsection (b) of section 23 of the act in seven particulars. Subsection (b) of the act among other things makes it unlawful for the purpose of developing electric power to construct, operate, or maintain any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, or other works incidental thereto—hereinafter called project—across, along, or in any navigable waters without a license from the Federal Power Commission or without a permit or valid existing right-of-

way granted prior to June 10, 1920. This prohibition is being asserted by the Commission against any manufacturer or any person whether or not he sold any power so developed and whether or not he sold it in interstate commerce. The first proposed amendment is to insert in the third line after the words "for the purpose of developing electric power" the words "for the sale thereof at wholesale in interstate commerce." This amendment would eliminate the necessity of a manufacturer as contrasted to a public utility from becoming licensed by the Federal Power Commission. It would also eliminate the necessity of a public utility engaged only in the sale of power in intrastate commerce from becoming licensed by the Federal Power Commission.

However, this amendment would not allow either such manufacturer or intrastate public utility to construct any project in navigable waters wholly irrespective of Federal law. The last proviso of the proposed amendment requires such a person to conform to the lawful requirements of the Federal Power Commission with respect to navigation or the effect of the project on navigation.

Since section 1 of this bill defines "navigable waters," reference to this fact is made in this section 3 by striking out in the sixth line after the words "navigable waters", the words "of the United States" and inserting "as herein defined." This amendment is purely formal.

The present subsection does not prohibit the construction, operation, or maintenance of any project in accordance with the terms of a permit or valid existing right-of-way granted prior to June 10, 1920. Therefore after the date in the eleventh line there has been inserted the phrase "pursuant to applicable State or Federal laws," to make it clear that a State or Federal permit or right-of-way protects one from the necessity of becoming licensed under the Federal Power Act. This is in conformity with a similar amendment to subsection (a) of section 23 contained in section 2.

A proviso is inserted after the first sentence of the present subsection (b) to make it clear that if any person constructed prior to June 10, 1920, pursuant to Federal or State law any subject, such person can without license of the Federal Power Commission continue to repair, reconstruct, operate, or maintain such project.

The present subsection (b) also requires anyone intending to construct a project on a nonnavigable tributary of a navigable stream to file a declaration with the Commission. If the Commission finds that the interests of interstate commerce would be affected by the project it is made unlawful to proceed without having secured a license from the Commission. The proposed amendment changes this to require a declaration from only those who intend to construct a project for the purpose of developing electric power for sale at wholesale in interstate commerce. The manufacturer or intrastate utility would not have to file a declaration but, as pointed out above, would still have to comply with any rules of the Commission with respect to the effect of such project on navigation.

The proposed amendment to this subsection also requires that before the Commission may require a license of such a project on a nonnavigable tributary of a navigable stream it must find not that the interests of interstate or foreign commerce would be affected by such project, but that the navigable capacity of the navigable stream would be adversely affected by such project on the nonnavigable tributary.

Lastly, the proposed amendment to this subsection provides that no license is required for the repair, reconstruction, operation, or continued maintenance of a project on a nonnavigable tributary of a navigable stream if such project was constructed under a Federal or State permit, right-of-way, or authority granted prior to August 26, 1935, the date of the last amendment to the Federal Power Act. Prior to August 26, 1935, anyone intending to undertake a project on a nonnavigable tributary could in his discretion file with the Commission a declaration of such intention. The filing of the declaration of intention was made mandatory by the amendment of August 26, 1935. Hence, it seems proper that anyone who prior to that date lawfully constructed a project can continue to repair, reconstruct, operate, and maintain such project without license from the Commission.

I wish to now direct your attention to H. R. 2972, a bill to amend section 201 of the Federal Power Act. Section 201 is the first section of part II of the Federal Power Act, which is the part concerned with the regulation of electric utility companies engaged in interstate commerce. Parts II and III of the Federal Power Act were added by the Public Utility Act of 1935. Section 201 of part II of the Federal Power Act contains the declaration of policy, states the necessity for Federal regulation, defines the scope of regulation to be exercised by the Commission, and defines certain terms which are used in determining the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission.

The Federal Power Commission has been no less modest in asserting that the provisions of part II give it jurisdiction over public utilities than it has in its claims of jurisdiction based upon the provisions of part I hitherto discussed. In fact, although it is believed that administratively the Commission is so departmentalized that one group of bureaucrats administer part I and another group administer part II, there is little or no distinction in the capacity of either group; both are zealous to the point of being unlawful in their assertions of jurisdiction. It should be remembered that parts II and III of the act were added because of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1927 in the *Attleboro* case—Two Hundred and Seventy-third United States Code, page 83—which held that sales of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce between public utilities were not subject to regulation by the States and in the absence of Federal regulation such sales went unregulated. Part II of the Federal Power Act was therefore passed so that Federal jurisdiction could be asserted over such interstate public utilities. The Federal Power Commis-

sion has used part II to assert its jurisdiction over intrastate public utilities. Hence, the need for the proposed bill. There are, for example, two public utilities in Connecticut, all of the properties of which are wholly located within the State and all their business in electric energy is done wholly within the State. These companies have no ownership in any interstate transmission lines, nor do they transmit electric energy across the State line of Connecticut. However, because one of these companies generated electric energy some of which it sold to another company which furnished some of this energy to companies in Massachusetts, and because the other of these companies purchased electric energy, a minute part of which at times came from without Connecticut, the Federal Power Commission has asserted jurisdiction over all the accounts of these companies. Yet both of these companies in all their activities were entirely regulated by the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut.

If the Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction over the accounts of a company, it is no laughing matter. It means that the company is subject to two masters, the Federal Power Commission and the utilities commission of the State in which the company operates. This may mean two sets of books, two contrary orders on any subject. Such overlapping of regulation is unnecessarily expensive and serves no purpose. In fact, it leads only to hopeless confusion as it did in the Jersey Central Case (1943, 319 U. S. 61) where the New Jersey Public Service Commission said the Jersey Central Power & Light Co. could issue and sell certain securities and the Federal Power Commission ordered it not to sell.

Certainly such extravagant claims should be curbed. I propose to do this by means of H. R. 2972.

The fundamental purpose of the bill is to redefine the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act as passed in 1935.

Notwithstanding that this was the intention on the part of Congress, as is clearly shown by the debates and committee reports, the language in the present act is such that the Federal Power Commission has construed the Federal Power Act so as to give the Commission a great deal of jurisdiction overlapping that of the State commission and to give jurisdiction over many companies operating wholly in one State and doing an essentially local business which is subject to complete State commission regulation.

After more than 10 years of operation under the Federal Power Act it has become clear that the Federal Power Commission intends to attempt to establish jurisdiction and control over companies that Congress never intended should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. It is my position that this needless duplication results in waste of the taxpayers' money and increased cost of the service rendered to consumers.

It is the purpose of my proposed amendments contained in H. R. 2972 to confine Federal Power Commission jurisdiction to that originally intended by Congress, namely, that every substantial

sale of electric energy shall be subject to regulation by some public body so that in any rate proceeding a public utility cannot assert a cost of electric energy which is not subject to being passed upon by some public authority.

In order to accomplish this purpose, it is thought necessary to take care of two general situations, namely, first the transmission and sale by a local company of energy it purchases from an interstate company subject to Federal Power Commission jurisdiction; and second, the sale by a purely local company to an interstate company which may result incidentally in some small part of the locally generated energy being transmitted outside the State.

Getting down to the particular amendments I offer to section 201 of the Federal Power Act, the purpose of my proposed amendments to subsection (b) of section 201 is to make it clear that a purely local electric company operating within a single State can purchase energy from an interstate company without its becoming subject to Federal Power Commission regulation under the Federal Power Act. The Federal Power Commission would, of course, continue to have jurisdiction over the selling company and over the sale by it to the local electric company, thus the principle of the Attleboro case is satisfied and nothing goes unregulated. My proposed amendment makes it clear that the Federal Power Commission would have no jurisdiction over such local distributing companies and as I have said, I believe this is in accordance with the original intention of Congress in passing the Federal Power Act. In adopting the amendment we would merely be making clear the original intention of Congress and thus remove the overlapping jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. In addition we would make it possible for local electric companies to interconnect their facilities with interstate companies thus enabling them to render better service at cheaper rates to the ultimate consumers. Local companies are reluctant to make these interconnections under existing interpretations of the Federal Power Act because of the onerous burdens of duplication of regulation. There is nothing in my amendments which would in any way exempt interstate utilities from Federal regulation.

The purpose of my proposed amendment to subsection (c) of section 201 is to avoid a claim of jurisdiction by the Federal Power Commission over a company operating in one State which sells energy to another company operating in the same State even though a small amount of the energy so purchased may be transmitted by the second company across a State line. The second company, since its operations extend across State lines, would, of course, continue subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. Let us assume the case where company A has a considerable amount of distribution in State X where it purchased energy from company B, which is a purely local company, and the purpose of the purchase is to supply such energy to customers of company A in State X. However, some small part of the energy so purchased may be trans-

mitted across the State line into State Y. It is my position that company B, the selling company which is a purely local operating company, should not be subject to Federal regulation unless the principal purpose of the sale was to enable the purchasing company to transmit the energy so purchased across State lines. Company A is and remains subject to Federal regulation.

I propose a second amendment to subsection (c) of section 201 which would permit a local distributing company to make an interconnection for emergency service or for the exchange of energy where settlement for any variation in delivery would be made on the basis of cost of production or of purchase of such energy. This amendment also provides that a stop-over of electric energy between connecting lines or systems shall not be held to be transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce. My proposed amendment to section 201 (d) merely complements and further clarifies the provisions of section 201 (c).

I also propose amending section 201 (e) to provide that a company which ceases to be a public utility as defined in the act by reason either of cessation of ownership or operation of facilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission or by any amendment to the act shall not thereafter be subject to the Federal Power Act or any rule or regulation or order of the Commission by reason of its having formerly been a public utility subject to the act. I think it only fair and a matter of common sense that if a company ceases to own or operate facilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission it should not thereafter be subject to any rule, regulation or order of the Commission.

Section 201 (f) of the act now provides that no provision of the Federal Power Act shall apply to the United States, a State or any agency or authority thereof. In order to permit and encourage local electric companies operating in a single State to make interconnections and exchange energy with government owned hydroelectric systems, I have proposed an amendment to section 202 (f). Under my proposed amendment any person engaged in the transmission or sale of electric energy through facilities located wholly within one State and not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission may make a temporary or permanent connection within the State in which its operations are conducted with facilities owned and operated by a governmental agency and such person shall not become subject to the provision of the act by reason of such connection even though the electric energy received or delivered by such person through such connections is to be or has been delivered across a State line by such governmental agency. If such interconnections were made I am told that various governmental agencies throughout the country would be able to make interconnections with local electric companies which would permit them to sell to the electric companies excess power during periods of high water and to purchase from the privately owned utility sufficient energy to meet their requirements during

emergency periods and periods of low water. The purpose of my amendment is to encourage such interconnections which would result in reducing the cost of service to the ultimate consumers. As I have already mentioned, there is a reluctance on the part of local companies at the present time to make these interconnections because of the onerous burdens of duplication of regulation.

In conclusion, let me say that in the introduction of these two bills I have sought to perpetuate a principle to which I have always adhered and one which I believe is the policy of Congress as indicated by its many pronouncements, which policy is that the interests and rights of the States in determining the developments of the watersheds and water resources within their borders and likewise the interests and rights of the States in water utilization and control shall be recognized and reaffirmed and that any attempts on the part of a Federal agency such as the Federal Power Commission in derogation of such interests and rights of States should be curbed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); payment of claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601); contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944; and purchase of the one passenger motor vehicle; \$2,800,120, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOLGER: On page 17, line 17, after the word "vehicle", strike "\$2,800,120" and insert "\$2,975,120."

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, since I have been here I have found myself devoted most particularly to agricultural concerns and needs, primarily because I felt that that is one of the great bulwarks of our American economy, and that care for it must engage the attention and thought of every Member of the House.

In connection with that and attached to it has been the appropriation for the Interior Department, which deals, in large measure, with a kindred subject of reclamation and drainage and forestry service throughout the United States. I have not meant, however, to be disregarding of the business interests of the Nation. The Federal Trade Commission is, in my opinion, one of the splendid agencies of Government which serves the

legitimate and laudible interests of the manufacturers and commercial people of our country. In that is an activity which is substantially eliminated by the action of the committee in failing to appropriate for that purpose. The report of the committee on the subject is as follows:

The action of the committee results in the denial of all proposed increases including all funds for work in connection with the proposed financial reports program which was to have been carried on in cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

I am informed, Mr. Chairman, that this is one of the very important activities of the Federal Trade Commission; that in collaboration with the Securities and Exchange Commission they have been able to perform a very satisfactory service to all the manufacturers and commercial interests of the United States, and that this service is looked to, and the Federal Trade Commission is expected to have information, that this research would provide. It is with quite a bit of regret that I see this provision eliminated entirely from the bill.

I am informed that this elimination will result in the discontinuance of employment of between 45 and 67 people, that really \$225,000 will do the work that I conceive to be absolutely in the best interests of all the manufacturers and commercial interests of the United States. I have, however, in offering my amendment, cut \$50,000 from that amount, making it \$175,000 added to the appropriation. I feel that it is a really important amendment and that the committee probably with further consideration might agree to it. It is of much importance, and I ask the special attention of the Committee on Appropriations, and of the membership of the House to the subject.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the committee considered the item in question very carefully and came to the conclusion that it was not an item of such importance that it was imperative to embark upon it at this time. It is an activity that was not carried on during the war years. It would seem that it could well wait a year or two more under existing conditions, if we are to embark upon it again.

The Commission received for the fiscal year 1946 about \$2,400,000. For the current year it had about \$2,800,000. The recommendation of your committee gives it exactly the same amount that it had for the current fiscal year.

I may point out in this connection that the record indicates that 50 trial attorneys in the Federal Trade Commission had only 2,008 hours of hearings, or about 40 hours apiece in a year. It indicates that 137 on the investigating staff filed 801 final reports, or about 6 apiece in

a year; that 13 trial examiners had 1,637 hours of hearings, or about 136 hours apiece in a year; and that the Division of Stipulations with 27 secured some 96 stipulations, or about 3½ each in a year.

These figures would seem to suggest that the Federal Trade Commission instead of being provided with too little money could on the contrary get along very well with less money.

I hope the amendment suggested will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$650 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the act of June 28, 1944; and travel expenses, \$1,236,335, of which \$1,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 4 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS of California:

Page 37, line 5, strike out "4" and insert "5."

Page 37, line 9, strike out the period and insert a comma and the following words: "except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserves AUS."

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the amendment comes with the consent and approval of the committee to make a correction in the wording on page 37 in order that veterans, if any, may be protected, the intent of the original amendment having been to provide and protect veterans' rights in the agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to call attention to the apparent necessity of writing legislation in appropriations bills in order to deal with the

question of employment in Federal Government. I have no objection to the amendment just offered, but I direct your attention to the fact that some how, some way there should be a method for dealing with reductions in force and bringing about economy in Government, as well as dealing with the question of duplication of effort, other than solving the problem on the basis of the amount of funds expended.

On other occasions I have taken the Floor in support of legislation that I introduced to provide for an agency representing the Congress and responsible to Congress that could work constructively at all times in an effort to deal with the problem as to what services the people of this country believe they want. What agencies are needed to perform that service, as well as the number of people that seem to be needed in order to carry on such service. This problem of employment is being conducted in a more or less backward manner. If you will read the hearings you will find that this committee over and over again directs attention to what their investigators have done in order to bring about economy in certain departments.

It seems rather odd that the great Appropriations Committee of the House, in order to bring about a certain amount of economy and efficiency are required to do so by sending what they call investigators into the various departments of the Government in order to get it done. There should be a group who could give careful study to these problems at all times and should keep the Congress informed with regard to the needs and requirements of the various departments of our Government.

The whole thing should be handled in a constructive manner. If you will read the hearings you will find that in too many places there is a certain amount of resistance on the part of department heads when there should be full cooperation. There is no good reason why departments and agencies should not cooperate with the committee. They should tell them about their needs, of course, but they should also explain wherein economies can be made and efficiency brought about in the departments of government.

I want to commend the members of this committee for the splendid work they have done, but, I say again, it is unfortunate that it is necessary for the committee to have to handle so much of the legislation under the circumstances which they appear required to do. Of course, there should be justification for the amount of government expenditures and there should also be cooperation on the part of department heads in dealing with the problems involved.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask a question of the chairman of the subcommittee in order that I may determine whether at a later point in the bill an amendment should be offered. The budget recom-

mended that this language be included in the provisions of the bill relating to the Maritime Commission:

Provided, further, That, except for payment of construction differential subsidies as provided in section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, no moneys or contract authority shall be available during the period beginning with the date of enactment hereof and ending June 30, 1948, for the construction of any vessel begun after such date of enactment unless the Commission has entered into a contract for the sale of such vessel.

Before the gentleman answers, let me state my understanding of it, and maybe that will clarify the question somewhat.

My understanding of this language is that the President is recommending that the Maritime Commission be prohibited from starting the construction of any new vessels in the next fiscal year until and unless they have a contract of sale for them. As I understand it, if this is stricken out, it means, according to the committee report, that the Maritime Commission will begin construction and construct \$99,000,000 of new ships for which they may or may not have a sale.

As it operates under the basic act, as I understand it, the shipping interests are required to pay 50 percent of the cost of a vessel under a contract of sale. If this is stricken out, it means the Government will pay 100 percent of the cost; and having no sale, the only recourse left to the Government may be a charter which in some cases, or in most cases rather, is a very nominal fee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the able and hard-working chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I say to the gentleman that I think the effect of the action in striking out the proposed proviso is to leave the law exactly as it is today and as it always has been. Of course, the old program of construction is already under contract and the proviso would only affect the new program as it develops. I think the feeling of the committee was that they should not unnecessarily tie the hands of the Commission with respect to methods which they have heretofore used under the enabling legislation.

Mr. GORE. What does the gentleman mean by "unnecessarily"? All this does it to prevent them from beginning the construction of a ship until they have a contract to sell it. If they cannot sell it, they are holding the bag—with the ship in it—and they have nothing to do but to either let the ship lie idle or charter it; and, as I say, those charter fees are frequently very nominal; and it really means upping the budget since the budget recommended \$84,000,000 for new ships, the shipping interests to pay half of it, or \$47,000,000. But, as it is, the Maritime Commission will have to pay all of it.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. If the distinguished gentleman, the chairman of the subcommittee, is finished with his answer, I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield for the moment to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. May I say to the gentleman that the committee was unanimous in striking out the budget limitation for three reasons. In the first place, if you will read carefully the budget limitations it says "except as provided in section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936." That is the section of the act which allows the construction differential subsidy up to 50 percent.

Mr. GORE. That is right. But that is what you are striking out.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. If the gentleman will wait just a moment—the amendment is very ambiguous. It says, "except that." And since the amendment is not clear, that was one ground on which they removed the limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. The next ground is that we merely want to put it back as it normally was. This budget calls for only nine new slips. Three of them are prototype passenger ships and the remainder are new type cargo ships. Their total cost is only \$84,000,000. The figure you refer to, the remainder, the difference between 99 and 84 is for betterments. The bill only carries about \$21,150,000 this year to get the program started.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct one mistake which I think the gentleman is laboring under. These ships will certainly, when constructed, be chartered out but not on a nominal fee because they will be so much better than what we have now. In truth and in fact, they will bring in a profit, and the Maritime Commission says that they are satisfied that within the next 6 or 8 months, even before they get these ships laid down, they will be sold.

Mr. GORE. Does the gentleman agree with me that the striking out of the proviso which would require the subsidy participation, the participation of the shipping interests in the cost of construction, means that the Government will pay the entire amount of \$84,000,000 rather than a part?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I think the gentleman is wrong and I will tell him why. I think the gentleman is in error in his judgment that eventually the Maritime Commission will have to pay it all, for this reason.

At VJ-day the Maritime Commission embarked upon a new shipbuilding program of 43 ships. Today 36 of the 43 are completed and sold. It is the expectation that these 9 ships, long before they are constructed, will be sold.

Mr. GORE. Then what is the objection to having the proviso in the bill that construction be not started until there is a contract of sale?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. It will simply slow it down, for the simple reason they have not closed all the negotiations with the purchasers at this time. Frankly, the purchasers are having a little trouble with the Treasury Department on their differential.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, frankly I do not quite see the advisability of starting out on a 100-percent cost-of-construction program by the Maritime Commission when we now have more surplus ships than we can possibly sell, and this would really increase the expenditures of the Government rather than reduce them. This eliminates the participation of the shipping industry to the extent of 50 percent of the cost. It really means upping the expenditures of the 1948 merchant-marine expenditure.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not think there is anything in the picture which contemplates a 100-percent assumption of cost by the Government in this connection. The construction subsidy is either paid at the outset or it is collected from those to whom the ship is sold.

Mr. GORE. Well, you have no understanding that you can or will dispose of the ships.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The policy has always been the same heretofore. Striking the proviso leaves the situation as it always has been.

Mr. GORE. Now, if it is necessary, from the standpoint of national defense that the Maritime Commission may inaugurate a shipbuilding program, then I offer no objection. But I want the House to understand that it means this so-called saving of budget items of the Maritime Commission, referred to in the report, is partially washed out. That, too, becomes an apparent but not a real saving.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That does not follow at all.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. If the gentleman will refer to the hearings, he will find a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman of the Maritime Commission, urging them to go ahead with the cargo shipbuilding program, for national defense purposes. I can assure the gentleman from Tennessee that it is not the intention of the committee to up the budget estimate in this regard one penny, because we are confident that the ships will all be sold long before they are completed.

Mr. GORE. Regardless of intent, that may prove the result. However, in the light of its hearing upon national defense plus the unanimous confidence of the subcommittee that the provision should be stricken I shall not offer the amendment I had intended to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] has again expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services; For necessary expenses

of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including personal services in the District of Columbia; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; health service program as authorized by act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); purchase of 323 passenger motor vehicles; utilization of Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as the Administrator may by regulation prescribe; services as authorized by section 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended; the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to regulations of the Administrator, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; the purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$120,200 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$878,040,780, from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 100 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$7,807,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana: On page 48, line 18, strike out "\$878,040,780" and insert in lieu thereof "\$978,040,780."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the object of this amendment is to do exactly what General Hawley told the

Veterans' Affairs Committee yesterday that he had to have in order to staff the hospital beds he will have after July 1.

I presented this question back on May 2 to the committee, as will be seen from page 4597 of the RECORD of that date, and I showed at that time that the Veterans' Administration had at that time 5,174 beds which it was not able to operate, and those beds were scattered all over the Nation, some in every hospital perhaps in the Nation, more or less, all the way from a few beds, 15 or 20, up to 400 or 500. I also showed at that time that on and after July 1 when we reached the new fiscal year we will have a total of about 9,700 beds that General Hawley will not be able to operate because he does not have the doctors, nurses, and attendants to operate them. He does not have those people because he does not have the money.

Yesterday, General Hawley appeared before our committee again. We asked him what he needed in the way of money to operate the beds. Here is what he said, and I beg the committee to look at this question very seriously. I am presenting an amendment for certain needs as revealed by the highest medical authority in the Veterans' Administration. The chairman of the Veterans' Committee is present, as well as other members, and they know this is so. Here are some of the questions that were asked General Hawley yesterday. Mr. KEARNEY, of New York, a splendid Republican member of the committee, asked General Hawley this question:

We want to know whether you are being denied necessary personnel or the funds properly to run your set-up?

Dr. HAWLEY. We do not have enough funds to run the present scope of our set-up.

Mr. KEARNEY. How much more do you need?

Dr. HAWLEY. \$100,000,000 and 30,000 people.

Mr. KEARNEY. \$100,000,000 and 30,000 more people?

Dr. HAWLEY. Yes, plus the additions that will come in during 1948.

Dr. Hawley further testified, and I want you to listen to this:

Dr. HAWLEY. We have on duty today in all hospitals 61,529 people and if you subtract the 2,933 that are earmarked for new hospitals, that give us only 58,596 people to operate the hospitals next year exclusive of those three new ones.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. According to the statement the gentleman has just made, the situation will be worse in the coming year than it is at present time?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman. That is exactly what will happen. Here are the facts and no one on either side of the aisle can deny it. It is not a political matter, it is not a party matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Did General Hawley explain to your committee just why he did not reveal that fact to the Appropriations Committee when he was asking for appropriations? Does the gentleman know his reasons for having said to the Appropriations Committee that the committee was giving him everything he had asked for? If the gentleman will examine the record of the testimony taken by the Appropriations Committee he will find that the committee went to great pains to make certain and to make clear that it was giving General Hawley every cent he was asking for. General Hawley is a soldier, and I dare say in appearing before the Appropriations Committee he was performing as a soldier. The recommendation of the Budget is what General Hawley accepted as being binding upon him, but General Hawley knew that the personnel recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would not enable the Administration to serve the veterans as they should properly be served.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Georgia for that statement. He is correct in saying that General Hawley is a soldier, and General Hawley is operating under Budget directions. I do not have all the testimony before me that General Hawley gave yesterday, but General Hawley let us know that he was operating under Budget restrictions. I see the distinguished chairman of the committee on her feet, and I yield to her.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it not seem to the gentleman that in matters as important as hospital benefits and other benefits that at least some member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs should sit in with the Committee on Appropriations? Apparently the committee has been told one thing and we have been told something else. Our responsibility is to legislate in the first instance for the veteran, and there is something very wrong, it seems to me, about the present procedure.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the gentlewoman. I have no comment now as to whether a legislative committee should sit in with the Committee on Appropriations, but I do know this, that there seems to be a discrepancy, and I do know that General Hawley has given us the latest figures. Let me say this: Regardless of what the Budget Bureau says, it is still the responsibility of this Congress to see that the hospitals are operated properly, and General Hawley says emphatically that he does not have the money; that he lacks \$100,000,000 of having enough money and he lacks 30,000 people of having adequate personnel, and it is the responsibility of Congress to see that he has it.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, a member of the committee.

Mr. TEAGUE. General Hawley did make the statement to the committee

that he had 20,996 veterans waiting to enter hospitals, but no member of the committee pursued that statement to ask him how he was going to take care of them. It seems to me there was some indication to the committee that he was not receiving enough money. He also stated to the committee that they would not reach their maximum hospital load until 1970, and after General Hawley made that statement there was no question asked him as to how he intended to take care of that 21,000 waiting list.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. As a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I wish the gentleman would clear this up for me. It is my understanding that under existing law the Veterans' Administration provides beds for men with non-service-connected disability where beds are available. Now, is it the gentleman's understanding that it is the responsibility of the Veterans' Administration to recommend a construction program to care for the needs of all veterans who require hospitalization, whether service connected or not?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut that that question is not before us at this time. The policy now in operation was established years before I came here. I am talking about operating hospital beds that we now have and will have next year.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It is before us today.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is not the question presented in my amendment. As I said, a number of years ago Congress provided that non-service-connected cases could be entered in hospitals if there were available beds not being used by service-connected cases. What I am talking about is meeting the issue next year. I am talking about meeting the issue now and I ask that this House not evade this issue. I ask this House to provide enough funds in this bill right now to take care of the needs for next year. My amendment will do it. I ask your support.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is not a member of the Committee on Appropriations of this House that has not the best interests of every veteran in America at heart.

We have made it very clear in our report that in the recommendations which we have made there is not contemplated one penny reduction in any benefit provided by the Congress for our veterans; nor one penny reduction in anything due to the widowed, the orphaned, or in medical care to any that are eligible.

We considered the over-all picture very carefully. General Hawley was before our committee for days, and it was only

a few days ago. At the conclusion of our consideration, we allowed the full Budget estimate, in respect to the item the gentleman from Louisiana now seeks to increase, except as to \$38,000,000; 27,000,000 of the \$38,000,000 was in respect to personnel and the balance in respect to so-called other obligations. The committee made it crystal clear in its report that not one penny of the \$27,000,000 of reduction in personnel was to be applicable to hospitals; in other words, that General Hawley was to have every person and every cent that he had requested.

The record also indicates, as I pointed out yesterday, that not only has the Congress made available every cent and every individual requested by General Hawley heretofore, but that General Hawley has not yet reached the personnel ceiling the Bureau of the Budget has allowed him—

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I reiterate what the chairman has just said, that it was the intention of the committee to give General Hawley every dime he asked for, and that we did. There may be one or two minor exceptions under some small items. Let me submit this proposition to the chairman: Since it is the intention of the committee to take 100 percent care of these veterans in the way of hospitalization, if General Hawley will go over to the other Body and ask for an increase, and justify it, to the amount suggested by my distinguished friend from Louisiana, am I not safe in saying that the gentleman's committee will go along with that justification? But certainly it was not made before this subcommittee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This committee has not had one bit of evidence in justification of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Louisiana. If anybody is to blame, General Hawley himself must take that blame upon his shoulders, because he never brought one syllable of evidence to our committee a few days ago. I subscribe 100 percent to the suggestion of the gentleman from Texas to the effect that if General Hawley can justify further appropriations either before the Senate Appropriations Committee in connection with this bill or before the House Appropriations Committee in connection with a deficiency bill, of course he will get every cent that he proves to be necessary. I do not see, however, how this committee can be expected to subscribe to an increase of \$100,000,000 without one syllable of testimony before it to support the proposal.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. May I say that I have examined the record of the testimony taken by the gentleman's committee and am confident that if General Hawley had made this disclosure to the committee and had made a request for this

additional money the committee would have given it to him.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman is bound to know that any representative of a department up here is supposed to live and to make his demands within budget recommendations. I am not talking about budget recommendations, I am talking about needs, I am talking about what General Hawley says now under solemn cross-examination that he needs. It is a question of whether we want to live up to what he needs.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the general will come before the Committee on Appropriations and justify those needs he will not find any difficulty in having them satisfied.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not rise in opposition to this amendment because I want in any way to take away any of the benefits the veteran is entitled to. I rise in opposition to the amendment because I, myself, am personally offended at the position General Hawley has taken. General Hawley knows full well that he could have told us at perfect liberty, off the record, if he wanted to protect himself, that he did not have enough funds to take care of these veterans who had made application to get into the hospitals, but he did not do so. We need not assume the position that any man in any department need feel he is bound by the recommendation of the budget, because he is not. On many occasions they have told our committee that the Budget recommended a certain amount but that they needed so much, and in many instances we have increased the appropriations over the Budget recommendations.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Did any member of your committee ask General Hawley if he needed anything above the Budget recommendation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I think throughout the hearings every member of our committee asked every man who appeared before us from the Veterans' Administration, "Are we properly caring for the veterans in providing for the benefits that are coming to them?"

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Did you ask him to make any further recommendations?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Is it not a fact, may I ask the gentleman from Florida, that we did just those things and that representatives of the Veterans' Administration, as well as representatives from other agencies, with great frankness told us just exactly what each situation was? It is, therefore, a matter of orderly budgeting, whether justifications shall be made before the Commit-

tee on Appropriations, as they were in this case, and the money given by the Committee on Appropriations, or whether, without any justification at all, a request shall come in for an additional \$100,000,000. It seems to me that the suggestion from the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is the solution, and that General Hawley should go before the Senate subcommittee having consideration of this bill and justify what he apparently said before a legislative committee, but not before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I think the gentleman from California is correct. We stated here yesterday in general debate that no one had any intention of denying any veteran any benefit to which he is entitled, not by one cent. Every member of this committee knows full well, and so did General Hawley that if he needed more money all he would have had to say to us was that the budget recommended a certain sum but that he felt the budget was incorrect. Or he could have told us that he could use a certain amount of money in taking care of these veterans and he could have gotten it. Everyone knows that we have increased appropriations above budget estimates in certain instances. The whole point is simply that General Hawley came before one committee and said one thing and then went before another committee and said another thing.

The solution to this problem is this: My recommendation would be that General Hawley now go before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and I am sure the Senate will agree to put the money in the bill if he says they need it and if he makes a case. I am sure the House conferees will accept that if he wants to do it. His next move, if he runs short of funds, is to ask for a deficiency appropriation. I am sure no committee, not the deficiency committee or the whole Committee on Appropriations or any Member of the House, would deny him funds. But I do not think it is correct for him to come before us and tell us one thing and then go before another committee and tell them something else. He had every reason to tell us what he needed. He was before us. He did not have to be the soldier and abide by the budget recommendations. He could have told us exactly what he needed because it is our job to determine whether or not the budget requests are right, and that is what we do.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. May I say to the gentleman from Florida in fairness to General Hawley that he did not volunteer any of this information. It came as a result of questioning before our Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He was making no complaints and he was not asking for anything.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, the point I make is this. He disclosed this information to your committee, so why did he not disclose it to the committee which was making the appropriation?

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. The reason is that none of you asked him any questions.

Mr. HENDRICKS. We do not have to ask any of these men any questions.

Mr. TEAGUE. He told you that there were 20,000 patients on the waiting list.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is begging the question. They know perfectly well what they need. We do not have to ask questions as to whether they need money. All they have to do is make a simple statement, and they will get it if they need it. It is our job to decide, as I said before, whether the Budget is correct and whether we will give more or less. We are perfectly willing to listen. If General Hawley had said he needed the money or had indicated in any way what he needed, there is no member of this committee who would have denied him what he needed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment close in 12 minutes, the last 2 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I am extremely glad that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] has brought up this matter. I think it is high time that representatives of the departments stop telling the Appropriations Committee one thing as regards their needs and then coming to the authorization committee—the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in this instance—and telling them they need more money. Under the circumstances I am willing to accept, for the time being, the verdict of the Committee on Appropriations. If General Hawley feels he does not have enough money to operate the hospitals and care for the veterans properly he can go before the Senate committee and ask for that amount of money. Apparently no one on the Appropriations Committee feels he asked for a cent more than they have appropriated. For that reason for the present I am willing to go along with the Appropriations Committee and accept their promise that they will appropriate more in one of the appropriations bills which will follow this.

I am very glad that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] brought up the point. I could not be present yesterday during the entire hearings, because I had a very important committee meeting with the Speaker of the House regarding certain veterans' matters in another section of the Congress. No one in the House wants to deprive the veterans of any money for hospitalization or proper medical care. It is important that requests for appropriations be discussed in the House, because this sort of thing must be stopped. I have repeatedly asked that I and a few members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee might sit in with the Appropriations Committee to find out what the Veterans' Administration has to say to them. If they come before us and say something different, it

is very unfair to us and to the Appropriations Committee and to the veterans. In the first instance the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has the responsibilities for legislation for the veterans' welfare.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Should it not be perfectly clear in the RECORD that any administrative agent like General Hawley, representing the Veterans' Administration, who appears before the Appropriations Committee, is bound by instructions in writing from the President of the United States, which has gone out to every executive agency of Government, that they are not to justify any request for appropriation in excess of the budget estimate? But when he comes before your committee he is not bound by that instruction, and he can tell your committee what is on his mind. I have noticed it in handling requests for appropriations time and again, when I felt that an agency was not getting enough money from the Bureau of the Budget to properly handle their business and I have tried the best I could to pull out of those people, when they came there, justification for more money for a thing I knew they should have more money for. But they would close up like clams, and then, off the record, would tell me, "We are sorry, Congressman, we cannot violate the order."—It would not make any difference if you sat in with the Appropriations Committee. Does not the gentlewoman see the point?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes, that is true in some cases, insofar as public requests are made to the Appropriation Committee but I am quite sure that requests are made to that committee off the record and I should assume the members of the Appropriations Committee would ask General Hawley off the record if he needs anything more.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. If that is intended as a criticism of the Appropriations Committee, with all due deference to the gentleman, I think it very unfair.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield no further to the gentleman from Georgia. I will say to the gentleman that I was rather defending the Appropriations Committee, I believe that no one on the Appropriations Committee would fail to ask that question of representatives of the Department, in this instance General Hawley.

Mr. COX. Will the gentlewoman yield further?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield no further to the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that General Hawley did not come before our committee and ask for additional money. He came before our com-

mittee and told us that there were 20,000 veterans waiting for hospitalization. We asked him how he was taking care of them. He stated that he could not because the hospital load was increasing all the time and actually his amount of money had increased none. Then we asked him how much money it would take to take care of these veterans and that was how this thing came out.

I wish to ask a question of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]: On page 536 of the hearings General Bradley pointed out to the gentleman from Massachusetts that there would probably be a shortage of funds for rations and medical supplies during 1948 and asked what his procedure should be. Should he go ahead and use what was needed and ask for a deficiency or should he stop? The gentleman's answer to him was that the committee would think the matter over and get together. I would like to know what the final answer to General Hawley was.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Under date of June 3, 1947, I wrote General Bradley as follows, as chairman of the subcommittee:

JUNE 3, 1947.

Gen. OMAR N. BRADLEY,
Administrator, Veterans'
Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL BRADLEY: At the conclusion of the recent hearings in connection with the 1948 estimates for the Veterans' Administration you asked the subcommittee the following question:

"If we find we can take care of 39,000,000 patient-days with the personnel which is allowed us, but it would involve a bigger expense for rations and medical supplies, are we justified in coming back to you for that difference?"

I am authorized by the subcommittee to advise you that the answer is "Yes" to your question.

Sincerely yours,
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Independent Offices Appropriations.

Mr. TEAGUE. I thank the gentleman, and yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I take these 3 minutes in order to straighten out an incomplete question I asked of the gentleman from Louisiana, for fear it may be misunderstood. I asked the gentleman a few minutes ago if I was right in believing that under existing law the Veterans' Administration was charged with admitting veterans to veterans' hospitals suffering from non-service-connected disabilities where beds were available. The gentleman answered "Yes," but he said that matter was not before us at this time and he would discuss it later.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I cannot yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. But I yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I have got caught before yielding when my time

was short. I want to get this matter completed if I can. I want to clarify this matter of admitting veterans with non-service-connected disabilities to hospitals where beds are available. I think it is pertinent to the question of appropriations.

In my district the general medical hospital of the Veterans' Administration is at the present time about 93 percent occupied by veterans with non-service-connected disabilities.

If Congress is going to provide for every World War I and World War II veteran to be treated at these veterans' hospitals for all types of non-service-connected cases, I am concerned about where we are going to put the service-connected men who apply for admission. If you are going to carry out the whole program, then the \$96,000,000 that we are talking about now is only a drop in the bucket; and I think it is very important that the Congress through the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, of which the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts is chairman, clarify that policy.

I am not criticizing the Veterans' Administration because if there is an empty bed and a non-service-connected case comes along they should admit him, but when all the beds are filled with non-service-connected cases and a service-connected case comes along they cannot admit the veteran suffering from a war disability.

I now yield to the gentleman from Louisiana. I did not mean to be abrupt to him when I declined to yield earlier.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I wanted to say to the gentleman that the question of admitting non-service-connected cases is permissive. As the gentleman knows there is nothing mandatory about it. It is a matter of administrative discretion on the part of the Veterans' Administration. If there are vacant beds the Veterans' Administration has the right to admit non-service-connected cases.

The gentleman is asking about a policy as to what can be done in the future. That is a matter for the Congress to determine. I do not know what the Congress is going to do and the gentleman does not know.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. But I think we should know what is going to be done. Suppose there is one empty bed and a non-service-connected case comes along with appendicitis and he has his appendix out, and 8 hours later a service-connected veteran applies for admission. Obviously you cannot turn out the non-service-connected case that had his appendix removed 8 hours earlier and turn the bed over to the service-connected case.

I think it is very important that the policy be determined and that adequate facilities be provided to meet the situation.

May I repeat. I have no objection, in fact I approve of providing hospital care for every veteran regardless of the cause of his or her disability whenever and wherever there is a vacant hospital bed, but if we are going to build hospitals enough to provide an empty bed for every war veteran who may need it we have a huge building program ahead of us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the point made by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] shows the seriousness and the complications of the situation and is well taken. It calls attention to the fact that this is not a matter that can be settled without supporting facts, to the extent of \$100,000,000, on the floor of the House. I rise to suggest again the propriety of the idea of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], that we should refuse this amendment, then ask General Hawley to present facts in justification before the Senate committee. If General Hawley was a soldier before the Appropriations Committee I think he was also a soldier before the legislative committee. I can assure the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] that we do not refrain from asking questions and that the same informality, the same freedom of expression, obtains in the Committee on Appropriations as in legislative committees. I concur with the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] in her hope that there will be cooperation between legislative and appropriation committees.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GOFF: On page 48, line 18, strike out "\$878,040,780" and insert in lieu thereof "\$868,040,708."

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Chairman, this amendment involves a cut of \$10,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, what I now have to say must be taken in no sense as a criticism of our fine House subcommittee of both Republicans and Democrats which has worked long, faithfully, and capably on the present bill. I entertain only the highest regard for fellow Members of Congress who lean over backward to insure the ultimate in care for our disabled comrades in arms and the fullest opportunity for veterans' widows and orphans and for veterans themselves to enjoy every benefit accorded by law. In the face of insistent public demand for cuts in expenditures, any doubts have been resolved in favor of ample provision for veterans' welfare, rather than parsimonious snipping.

The Veterans' Administration is the giant of our independent Government agencies. It is a sprawling colossus, created after World War I, which mushroomed in size after the termination of hostilities in World War II, and is headed by one of our national heroes, a man whose integrity and high purpose are above all possible question.

Legislation has been passed by Congress to cover almost every possible need of veterans of the two World Wars, and the problems and cost of implementation of such legislation have grown almost beyond the bounds of congressional scrutiny.

But now we must attempt to do some weeding in the field of the Veterans' Administration. This Congress has tackled the personnel superstructure of other governmental agencies, and I see no just reason why this important bureau should be held inviolate when it comes to plowing under incompetent jobholders.

Unfortunately, after each war, the agency became a haven for a very large number of job hunters of limited ability, but recently discharged from war service, for whom no places at any way comparable salaries were open in ordinary civilian employment. Many were men of good intention but a paucity of qualifications to do the work. A lot of them were what we call professional veterans, often active in veterans' organizations, out looking for soft berths to land in. A lot of them, during hostilities, had managed to slip into safe Army jobs far from the hardships and the shooting, and had let someone else do the fighting. Some of them were commissioned officers of doubtful ability, whose talents are more suited to drive milk trucks than holding down administrative positions.

My amendment is not aimed at the many able and zealous public servants in the Veterans' Administration. Their jobs will be easier if we clear out the dawdlers. It is not aimed at hard-working personnel engaged in giving hospital or medical care to our veterans. But my amendment is directed at the hordes of inefficient administrative employees, particularly of our regional, subregional, and local offices, and, worse than these, the misfits, the selfish, and the lazy, who have crawled onto what to them is the gravy train. I speak of the important-looking brief-case boys, some of whom hardly conceal their contempt for veterans who work for a living. Then there are the office managers, who should be pushing wheelbarrows instead of pencils. A private physician writes me of a veteran he sent to an administration office who waited for more than an hour while the man he was to see was out for a cup of coffee. Serious-minded members of Legion committees tell me of attending conventions and conferences where some regional official was accompanied by as many as four other Veterans' Administration employees, who carried brief cases and contributed nothing, while relaxing on their expense accounts. I know of veterans who have been booted out of one ordinary civilian job after another, but who complain bitterly that they are not making more than \$7,000 a year now with the Veterans' Administration. There is a subregional office where stenographers complain in disgust that they average typing one letter a day and spend the rest of the time reading magazines, or at whatever else will take up the slow hours. They know they are overpaid and overgraded. There is no need for four janitors where one grew before. This is not a situation peculiar to one part of the country. These shilly-shally business methods have existed since the First World War.

I invite your attention to the next to the last paragraph on page 20 of the report on the bill. This reads as follows:

The record discloses disturbing weaknesses in the present situation.

There appears to be no proper central control of personnel. This seems to have been lost back in December 1945 when the power of employment was delegated to heads of offices in the field, some 78,000 employees having been added to the rolls in a period of 6 months thereafter. The committee is advised that no current personnel records, covering positions and salaries of those in the field offices, are available in the central office in Washington, although available records do show a disproportionate assignment of personnel of branch and regional offices and of administrative and maintenance personnel at hospitals.

Again I say that the bulk of the Administration employees want to do a good job. I would be the first to agree that generalities are unfair to the earnest and efficient worker. But I do know a man whose ability I respect who voluntarily took other employment at a much lower salary because he was fed up on the inefficiency of the Veteran's Administration office in which he worked.

I believe there are Members of the House who have felt that something ought to be done to remedy the situation, but who have kept silent because they did not want to appear unfriendly to ex-service men and women.

This is something veterans ought to want to see cleaned up. We know that eventually a long-suffering public will revolt at such incompetence and the whole program will be discredited. Now is the time for Congress to act. We can force a shake-up by a cut in appropriations. We want to provide for our veterans all that is justly due from a grateful Nation, but if less goes to pay salaries of useless job holders, then there will be more for the veterans who need help.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I have a very high regard for the gentleman from Idaho who has just spoken, and who has served not only in one world war but in two. I know of his earnest desire to try to improve existing conditions within the Veterans' Administration. I think we all share in that desire.

However, Mr. Chairman, as far as further reduction in personnel is concerned, I feel as I indicated yesterday, that the committee has gone as far as it is desirable to go at this time.

I believe it is better to be on the conservative side, particularly in view of the fact that General Bradley has indicated his full realization of the importance of a proper over-all central control over personnel and in view of the fact that he now has studies under way with a view to improving present conditions.

I therefore think it would not be wise to adopt the proposed amendment at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For hospital and domiciliary facilities, in addition to the unobligated balances of other appropriations for this purpose, and to the unobligated balance of the contract authority of \$441,250,000 in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (which authority is hereby extended to July 1, 1949), the Administrator is authorized to incur obligations prior to July 1, 1949, in an amount not exceeding \$338,250,000, which shall be available for use, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That not to exceed 6.7 percent of the foregoing appropriation and contract authorizations shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of all necessary technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it necessary in the construction of any project to employ other Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service to perform such services not to exceed 10 percent of the cost of such projects may be expended for such services.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: On page 51, line 20, strike out the period and insert a semicolon and the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this bill or any funds heretofore made available, including contract authorizations, shall be used for the purchase or condemnation of the site or for the erection of a hospital on the tract of land in Arlington County, Va., known as the A. M. Nevius tract, situated at the intersection of Lee Boulevard and Arlington Ridge Road, containing approximately 25.406 acres; or for the purchase or condemnation of the site or erection of a hospital in Tallahassee, Fla."

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment to save the Government some money. I was encouraged to offer it by the discussion which occurred here during most of the morning, off the record, in which everybody was in favor of either saving money or cutting appropriations. I am in favor of both.

This Nevius tract concerning which I am going to talk has been a subject of discussion on Capitol Hill for, I believe, as long as I have been here. There have been efforts by numerous bureaus of the Government to purchase this land. Always it has been successfully blocked heretofore. When I learned that it was proposed to erect a veterans' hospital on the Nevius tract I immediately went to see General Bradley to enter my protest.

Many of you probably are not acquainted with that location. It is just off the Lee Boulevard a short distance

from Memorial Bridge. It is adjacent to and overlooks the National Military Cemetery. I have never heard that it would be encouraging to the recovery of veterans that they should be placed in a hospital where they look out of their windows upon the graves of their departed fellows and where they are constantly attuned to the taps of the burial of their comrades and the firing of the final salutes. That is what is proposed here.

I oppose this site for several reasons. One of them is that very rapidly the Federal Government is absorbing Arlington County and withdrawing its property from taxation to the point where that county is going to find it very difficult to survive in the future. That is a subject which perhaps does not so much interest Members of Congress. So I am going to talk to you about what does interest you.

This Nevius tract is a property for which the Government proposes to pay the sum of \$891,000, I believe it is. The owners are claiming that the property is more valuable than that, and the jury will finally have to decide how much more than \$891,000 the Government is going to have to pay for that site. Within 3 miles of that site the Government can buy sites—hilly and wooden land on arterial highways for only a very small percentage of what it is proposed to pay for this site.

I took occasion this morning to inquire as to the value of property within 3 miles of that which the Government could purchase. I was told that within 3 miles of the site for which the Government proposes to pay \$980,000 or \$1,000,000—and it will probably have to pay something in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 for the property—there is property which is more appropriate, better, and more beautiful, and in quieter surroundings which can be purchased and which is only a 5-minute drive of that Nevius tract for \$25,000. And that would purchase the same quantity of land.

We all want to do what is right for the veteran. I do not think it is going to help them any to set them up in a hospital overlooking the cemetery which is going to be their final resting place. I doubt if it is going to help their morale or their recovery. Furthermore, there just is not any sense in our not paying some attention to the common-sense proposition of getting our money's worth when the Government is the purchaser.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SIKES. The gentleman has presumed to include in his amendment language affecting my district. I wonder if he will direct his discussion to telling us why he included Tallahassee Park?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Very gladly.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Virginia will wait, I will take care of the gentleman from Florida on that score.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ELSTON. May I ask the gentleman if there is any medical center or

anything near this tract which warrants the building of a hospital at that particular place?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It was stated to me that that was the reason for putting it there; that it would be nearer the hospitals in Washington. The fact is that the Congress last year provided for a medical center in the District of Columbia. Nobody has yet determined where that site is going to be, whether it is going to be nearer this tract or a long distance from it.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. Some years ago there was a hearing before the Military Affairs Committee at which time an effort was being made to annex this particular tract of land, which is about 25 acres, to Arlington Cemetery. At that time there was testimony before our committee that the owners paid only about \$22,000 for the tract. Of course, that was some years ago, but \$22,000 was about all they paid for the same tract which they are now trying to sell to the Government for almost \$900,000.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Property in that area is very high in price. I am not criticizing the owners of the property for trying to sell it for as much money as they can get for it. That is their privilege and their right. What I am criticizing is that a Federal agency seems to be utterly impervious to the value of a dollar.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You say that within 5 minutes from the point where they now want to purchase a site for \$900,000, they can buy one for \$25,000?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is exactly what I said and I hope the gentleman will be for my amendment.

Mr. RICH. Why, Mr. Chairman, every man here should be for that amendment. If there is any man who would not be for that amendment, I would like to see him stand up.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,
Courthouse, Arlington, Va., June 16, 1947.
Hon. HOWARD W. SMITH,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JUDGE: In my opinion, the purchase of the Nevius tract by the Federal Government for a veterans' hospital would be extreme extravagance on the part of the Government. The Nevius tract is one of, if not the most, valuable tracts of ground in Arlington, consisting of approximately twenty-three-and-a-fraction acres, or about 1,000,000 square feet. My information from Judge Harry R. Thomas, who represents the Nevius people as well as from Mr. C. L. Kenier, the county planning engineer, is that temporary plans were presented to the building inspector of Arlington County for the erection of a \$20,000,000 hotel on this tract before the Veterans' Administration attempted to take the property over for a hospital.

I am further advised by the parties herein mentioned that a value of \$5,000,000 was agreed to for the land, or about \$5 a square foot.

There are numerous tracts of land in close proximity to Washington that, in my opinion, could be used to better advantage for a veterans' hospital, and could certainly be purchased at a far less cost than the Nevius tract. I am advised that the owners of the Nevius tract will not accept the price suggested by the Government in condemnation proceedings and I am sure that the owners of this tract can bring forth expert testimony that the tract is worth far more than the amount proposed by the Veterans' Administration.

A further objection to the Nevius tract for a veterans' hospital is the fact of its close proximity to Arlington Cemetery, with numerous burials daily, accompanied by squad firing and taps, which would seem to be very depressing to a veteran whose life was despaired of. If I remember correctly, some of the county officials, when they first learned of the proposal of the Government to take this tract over, suggested other cheaper and more desirable tracts in close proximity to Washington which could be obtained for a veterans' hospital.

From a tax angle, it means a further loss to Arlington at the present time of about \$9,000 a year with a potential loss, should the proposed hotel be built, of at least \$325,000 annually on the land and building alone, to say nothing of the personal property and license taxes which a hotel of such proportions would produce for the county.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the extravagance of the Federal Government in appropriating money to purchase property at a price far in excess of what more desirable property with far more acreage could be purchased for the same purpose.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY K. GREEN.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has made out a very good case in this instance, but I think I ought to read, at the request of the Disabled American Veterans, a letter that has come to me, signed by Francis M. Sullivan, national director of legislation:

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1947.

The Honorable EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
Chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: The rule granted for consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill, 1948, provides that amendments may be offered to said bill which would prohibit the use of funds appropriated in such bill or any funds heretofore made available, including contract authorizations, for the purchase of any particular site or for the erection of any particular hospital.

This is a most unusual and discriminatory rule. It strikes at the very necessary hospital-construction program and conceivably result in the elimination from such program sorely needed hospitals. The program has been carefully considered by the Federal Board of Hospitalization, by the House Committee on Appropriations, and other interested agencies.

We of the Disabled American Veterans respectfully request that you recommend to the House of Representatives the rejection of any proposed amendment intended to affect the proposed hospital-construction program as contained in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS M. SULLIVAN,
National Director of Legislation.

I would like to point out to the House the danger of bringing in a rule of this kind. For instance, if any Member of Congress should happen to have a hospital that was under construction in his district, and anticipated funds were in this appropriation bill, if a Member rose under this rule and moved to strike out that the funds heretofore authorized should not be used for the construction of the hospital, they could not be used if the House so voted and the hospital might never be completed, because it is legislation on an appropriation bill. There is great danger in a rule of this kind. I think the Members are entitled to know that—those of you who have hospitals under construction; those who have plans under consideration. Sometimes \$100,000 worth of plans have already been under way. Apparently, in the case of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] as he makes out the case, there will be a saving, and the present site is an undesirable one. But it is a very bad precedent if we are going to follow the law we have laid down regarding using the suggestion of the Board of Hospitalization for hospital sites.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I cannot yield just now.

I would like to ask regarding the funds for the Tallahassee Hospital. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] has asked the question. I do not know whether there is any construction under way there, or any plans. Is that correct?

Mr. SIKES. If the gentlewoman will yield, I will be glad to state that a site has been acquired and plans have been completed for the construction of a hospital. Construction itself has not begun.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Was that recommended by General Hawley and the Board of Hospitalization?

Mr. SIKES. Yes, it was.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It was recommended that that site be purchased? How much was paid for the site?

Mr. SIKES. I am unable to give that information just now. It was recommended that the construction of the hospital proceed and that it be completed as soon as possible.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. Am I to understand that all the placing of hospitals is done very definitely under the National Hospitalization Board?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Board of Hospitalization is supposed to do the selecting of the sites. I understand that sometimes the President overrules the Board.

Mrs. BOLTON. Is that selection accepted by the Veterans' Administration? Because unless we do have a unified and united plan for the hospitals of this country we are certainly going to have duplication and unnecessary expense not only for the veterans' organizations but also for civilian hospitals.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would say to the gentlewoman that the

veterans have always preferred to be hospitalized except for in some instances specialized care in their own hospitals, and the veterans' organizations have endorsed hospitalization in Veterans' Administration hospitals. I want to point out again that under this rule they could shut off funds for hospitals under construction. If such a rule should be brought in relating to other Government hospitals, construction could be stopped.

Mrs. BOLTON. Possibly it would be better if some of those hospitals were stopped, they are put in such strange places.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I doubt if legislating hospitals in an appropriation bill on the floor would help the situation. General Hawley and the Board of Hospitalization make the selection of the sites unless we adopt a rule of this sort and we legislate the sites; or we legislate in the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to take the power away from the Board of Hospitalization and recommend hospital sites in a hospital construction bill.

Mrs. BOLTON. I have only common sense at my disposal, but it seems to me that some of the hospitals have been located in amazing places.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for a question.

Mr. RICH. I wanted to ask the gentlewoman, she being chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, if some Member of Congress realizes that we can get a site for \$25,000 that is just as good as one that has been selected but which will cost \$900,000, the cheaper site being within 5 minutes of the other, does not the gentlewoman think under present conditions we ought to take the \$25,000 site?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should say that the gentleman ought to take it up with the Board of Hospitalization and fight it out there. However, I always advocate the saving of money when the same results can be attained and the veterans be given the same care and service.

Mr. RICH. No; we have got enough of these bureaucrats and enough of these people in the Government who are squandering the people's money. We want to stop this, and it is the gentlewoman's business to stop it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It has been indicated heretofore that the Hospitalization Board designates the location of hospitals.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. When the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt was President he set aside the action of the Board and located hospitals to suit his own fancy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand there were three hospitals so located.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the same process can still be followed, it would seem that the Chief Executive finally decides the location.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I may say to the membership that I do not know whether they want to legislate into an appropriation bill the stopping of the building of hospitals. That is up to them, but I think it is a dangerous precedent. It may be well in this case but it is a dangerous precedent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and ask unanimous consent to speak for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

(Mr. COX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I regret the necessity of having taken the responsibility for putting in the pending amendment the language relating to the Tallahassee, Fla., hospital. My situation is such that I felt amply justified in doing this and now feel justified in taking the floor and appealing to you to support the position I take.

If this hospital had been placed at Tallahassee upon any other than political grounds, I doubt if I would not take the responsibility of offering this amendment, even though putting it there involves the waste of millions of dollars.

At the time when this Hospital Board in the Veterans' Administration was examining the question as to where the hospital should be placed within the area represented by my friend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] to the south of me and myself, a certain political influence intervened and overthrew the judgment and recommendation of experts within the Veterans' Administration and brought about the determination that the hospital should go to Tallahassee in satisfaction of or in fulfillment of a political promise, and for no other reason whatsoever. You will find in the files of the Veterans' Administration a recommendation to the effect that the hospital at Thomasville, Ga., be retained and further developed. In the effort to justify the location of this hospital at Tallahassee, Fla., the Veterans' Administration is junking a magnificent institution located at Thomasville, Ga., 35 miles away. The Thomasville hospital represents an outlay of something in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I dislike to disturb the continuity of the gentleman's statement, but he has made the statement that political considerations determined the location of the hospital.

Mr. COX. I make that statement advisedly. My information is reliable. The statement is true.

Mr. SIKES. Will the gentleman identify the person to whom he refers?

Mr. COX. The gentleman is not the person to whom I refer, of course. I do refer, however, to a Floridian who is prominent in Florida and in national political affairs.

I say that in order to justify the discontinuance of the Thomasville hospital they are now contending that Thomasville is not the kind of a place that will attract personnel and that there is not sufficient recreational facilities to make it a desirable place for the veteran to go. Let me say to you, Mr. Chairman, that Thomasville has been attracting people of large means who could visit anywhere in the world that they might desire, and others of lesser means for a hundred years. They go there because it is a pleasant place to live. It has a fine climate and is a beautiful city. It even attracts people from Tallahassee who go there for recreation and for medical care. Thomasville is very nearly as large and is just as attractive as is Tallahassee. It is more of a medical center, and has as much to offer veterans as any other place that I know about where a veterans' hospital is located.

There are within the fifth area, which comprises Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, about 2,500 veterans now on the waiting list, and yet in spite of this fact and in order to justify Tallahassee, the Veterans' Administration is closing the Thomasville hospital that is prepared to render service to these veterans.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HUBER. The mentioning of the plant at Thomasville as being an excellent building, I understand that that was of temporary construction, a wooden building, and is not fireproof; is that true?

Mr. COX. Thomasville is both wood and brick, both permanent and temporary, but nevertheless it represents a large expenditure; an expenditure, as I say, in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000, and there are those within the Veterans' Administration that recommended that Thomasville be retained; that the temporary buildings be abandoned, and that needed new construction be provided. Still, because of this political interference the Board, or whoever made the decision, was compelled to accept Tallahassee.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. How much will it cost if they abandon the hospital at Thomas-

ville and build a new hospital at Tallahassee?

Mr. COX. You would not realize 2 percent on the Thomasville investment. The Tallahassee hospital, it is estimated, will cost \$4,372,000. The pending bill makes an appropriation of \$1,899,160. All that I am requesting of the House is that they adopt this amendment and delay the construction or the beginning of construction of the Tallahassee hospital in order that there may be a new examination, a new survey, a new determination of the whole question. This is a reasonable request and I submit that that it is what this House should do.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Let me ask the gentleman from Georgia this question: Is not the Thomasville hospital a 1,500-bed hospital?

Mr. COX. I believe it is a 1,700-bed hospital, yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. And there is this waiting list in the fifth area.

Mr. COX. We have a waiting list in the area of about 2,500. Now, let me say this to you. General Hawley said that they experienced difficulty in obtaining sufficient personnel to meet their needs. Well, there sits before me one of my colleagues who recently, in behalf of two nurses, made application for positions at Thomasville, and he was advised that they had a long waiting list and could not take care of these two graduate nurses.

That is the situation, my friends. With all these veterans on the waiting list wanting hospitalization, here you find the Veterans' Administration in an effort to justify a bad decision, abandoning existing facilities of which use should be made.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. What is the size of the hospital they are anticipating building in Tallahassee?

Mr. COX. A 200-bed hospital.

Mrs. BOLTON. And they are abandoning one having 1,700 beds?

Mr. COX. The Thomasville hospital is around 1,700.

Mrs. BOLTON. Almost 2,000, I believe by actual occupancy.

Mr. COX. Yes. The hospital is still active on a limited basis.

Mrs. BOLTON. And there are doctors in Thomasville who do give their service to these hospitalized veterans.

Mr. COX. That is very true.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. If we do not pass the gentleman's amendment, then they will construct a hospital at Tallahassee and they will do away with the one at Thomasville; is that the situation?

Mr. COX. That is true.

Mr. RICH. And then the place that they now have for hospital facilities at

Thomasville will be absolutely worthless.

Mr. COX. That is right.

Mr. RICH. That certainly is a foolish thing for anybody to do, is it not?

Mr. COX. I think so, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, at the proper time an amendment will be offered to separate the language affecting the Tallahassee Hospital from the language of the pending amendment, in which, of course, it has no proper place.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to find myself in opposition to my distinguished and beloved friend from Georgia, who occupies a place of great influence in this House. However, I believe that if he were in full possession of all the facts he would have hesitated to take the position he did here even though his own district is affected.

Obviously, Mr. Chairman, we cannot select sites for veterans' hospitals on the floor of the House, however much some of us would like to. It would result in a hodge-podge based on political pressure; it would be pork-barrel politics of the worst sort, jeopardizing the lives and well-being of the boys whose welfare is one of our greatest responsibilities. We do not want to take chances on those things. It would result in the exact type of politics the gentleman is objecting to.

If there is a need for the hospital at Thomasville at the moment, I have no objection to its continuing to operate, but we are thinking about a long-range program, and we must plan for a long-range program and build for a long-range program which will insure the proper hospitalization for the Nation's veterans. Thomasville General Hospital is a one-story, temporary, nonfireproof structure, of frame construction, with some asbestos siding and shingling and temporary wallboard siding. The type of construction makes the building extremely difficult to heat, and, therefore, it is hard to maintain a comfortable and a safe temperature. It is very costly to maintain that temporary type of structure. Recreational outlets at Thomasville are limited, train service is limited, and there is no air service. Proper staffing of the hospital, according to the Veterans' Administration's testimony, is extremely difficult. Actually they say it is impossible. There is insufficient housing accommodations for the staff, and insufficient accommodations for visiting relatives. No transportation facilities are provided to and from the hospital from the city.

By contrast, Tallahassee, a considerably larger city, the capital of the State of Florida, and a cultural, educational, and industrial center for north Florida, offers advantages which this committee cannot afford to overlook and which the Veterans' Administration did not overlook. There are two State colleges of splendid standing which offer library and research facilities important to an

institution of this sort. There is north-south and east-west air service. There is more adequate train service. There are housing and other facilities which were provided in connection with Dale Mabry Air Field, now inactivated.

The temporary hospital at Thomasville was inherited from the Army. It was not designed for permanent operation, and the cost of operation of this structure, according to the testimony that is in the record, would in a short time involve an expenditure almost equivalent to the construction of a new fireproof hospital which is considered to be adequate to the needs of that area in the years to come.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. The gentleman says the record will show that the operation of the hospital at Thomasville is excessively high. If he will examine the record, he will find that prior to the Veterans' Administration starting this effort to make a bad record it ranked as second in economy to any the Army operated.

Mr. SIKES. I submit to the gentleman that all records show that the maintenance of temporary construction is infinitely higher than the maintenance of permanent construction. Maintenance alone at Thomasville will soon cost as much as a new, adequate hospital at Tallahassee.

At Tallahassee we have designed a new fireproof hospital. It is designed for efficiency, designed to give every comfort to the veterans. There is no comparison between the operating cost of a hospital such as the present one at Thomasville and one of the design approved by the Veterans' Administration for construction at Tallahassee.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I would just like to make a suggestion. I think many Members of the House are exceedingly interested in knowing about this situation and are intrigued by the statement of the gentleman from Georgia that some political considerations have caused this situation and the inference was that some distinguished gentleman from Florida, not the gentleman now addressing us, but someone else, has manipulated this situation. I would like to have the gentleman address himself to that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I think I am as familiar with the circumstances involved in the selection of this hospital as anyone present could be. I followed the entire matter throughout the period of selection of site.

The Veterans' Administration was committed to the construction of a hospital in northwest Florida long before Tallahassee was selected as the site for

the construction of the building. The area is so located that the veterans living there and in the sections of the States immediately adjoining northwest Florida found it difficult to receive hospital attention which they required. They had to travel long distances and go into other States to receive the services to which they are entitled and which we want them to have. The Veterans' Administration has long realized the need for a veterans' facility in that area and committed themselves to the construction of a hospital there long before Tallahassee was selected as the site for its construction.

Tallahassee was actually selected as the site by the Veterans' Administration after a number of communities had offered sites within the area.

For the information of those who are interested, Tallahassee was selected as a site after President Truman took office. This removes the authenticity of the story being whispered here today. I am convinced that no political consideration affecting anyone prominent in politics in Florida today entered into the decision by the board to use the Tallahassee area.

The land for the hospital at Tallahassee has been acquired, costly planning has been completed, and the work of construction is now ready to proceed on the building.

I think it important to point out that there is no assurance that Thomasville could be used or would continue to be used for more than a very limited period, because of the temporary type of construction there, even if the amendment before you were to prevail.

Let me say again we are building for a long-range program. There are many structures such as the one at Thomasville that have been offered to the Veterans' Administration throughout the Nation, but we cannot select sites for veterans' hospitals on the floor of the House. We must depend on somebody who will take into consideration the geographical location, the veterans' population, and the distances to hospitals, and we must follow their advice, we must follow the advice of responsible agencies of our Government if we are to have an orderly program which will adequately provide for the men whose lives and health are now in our keeping.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the gentleman's amendment will not prevail.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the discussion in the House at the moment centers around veterans' hospitals, I should like to inform my colleagues of the struggle I have had and am still having, for that matter, in trying to get the Veterans' Administration to make use of a first-rate facility in my district. I refer to Schick General Hospital located at Clinton, Iowa.

This hospital was authorized by the War Department in early 1942. Construction was started in June, most of the buildings were completed by December, and the first patients were admitted in March of 1943. The selection of Clinton as the locale for this Army installation was by no means haphazard. For your information, Clinton is an enterprising, up-to-date city of about 35,000 population located on the Iowa banks of the Mississippi River. It is in the geographical center of an area bounded by Chicago, the Twin Cities, Omaha, and St. Louis. There are excellent transportation facilities—rail, air, and highway—in every direction.

The hospital occupies about 160 acres of land in the northwestern part of the city on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi. The citizens of Clinton donated some \$85,000 to purchase the site as a gift to the Federal Government. The buildings are two stories high, of cinder block construction with brick veneer, and so arranged that they can be utilized economically in whole or in part as circumstances may warrant.

In addition to medical facilities, the institution has all modern conveniences for the rehabilitation of patients, including a chapel, a Red Cross auditorium, a beautiful swimming pool, a large gymnasium, an outdoor athletic field, tennis courts, a theater, a post exchange, visitors' buildings, and mess halls.

The outstanding war record of this hospital continues to be a source of genuine pride not only to the residents of Clinton but to all the citizens of Iowa and Illinois as well. On several occasions during the war more than 3,000 patients were hospitalized in the wards of this well-equipped institution.

Even before VJ-day I called on the Veterans' Administration to make plans for utilizing these splendid facilities. In response, the Veterans' Administration has engaged in a campaign of evasive, phony excuses suggesting that Schick is not needed and not suitable—and, meanwhile, has gone ahead with plans for a building program calculated to cost many millions at a time when costs are very high because materials and labor are very scarce.

At present I have a bill pending before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs directing the Veterans' Administration to occupy and use this hospital. The text of my bill, House Concurrent Resolution 26, is as follows:

Whereas hospital facilities used by the Veterans' Administration in Iowa and Illinois at the present time are inadequate to meet the needs of veterans residing in the area of those two States; and

Whereas there are available for use existing facilities owned by the United States Government and known as Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa; and

Whereas these hospital facilities are suitable for use as a modern hospital and are well located for hospitalizing veterans residing in Iowa and Illinois; and

Whereas the State Legislatures of Iowa and Illinois have during the current year adopted resolutions recommending that the Veterans' Administration utilize these hospital facilities: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the judgment of the Congress of the United States

that Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa, be occupied and used by the Veterans' Administration for the care of veterans.

Mr. Chairman, in order to gain firsthand knowledge of the merits of my bill, the Hospital Subcommittee of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee recently sent a delegation consisting of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Crow], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Teague], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Mitchell] to Clinton to make an on-the-spot inspection of Schick Hospital. The delegation arrived there to find the War Assets Administration, which has temporary control of the property, engaged in disposing of equipment in a ridiculous manner—heating tables valued at \$35 each were being sold for \$1 apiece, beds were being given away, and so forth. It is to the everlasting credit of this committee that prompt action was taken to stop further disposal of this valuable equipment until a decision on the disposition of Schick Hospital has been made by the Congress. Although the delegation's official report has not as yet been made public, I know that all the members were deeply impressed by the substantial construction and splendid facilities of this institution which is available for use by the Veterans' Administration merely for the asking.

Mr. Chairman, Schick Hospital cost the people of the United States something more than \$10,000,000. Yet, it stands idle while hundreds of veterans in Iowa and Illinois, who need medical attention, are being denied hospitalization. In the meantime, despite the high cost of building materials of all kinds, and the acute shortage of some materials, the Veterans' Administration goes ahead with grandiose plans for new construction. This proposed program will not only interfere with the construction of homes for all veterans but will deny immediate hospitalization to disabled veterans who need medical attention now. Is this fair? Is this just? Is this economy? Mr. Chairman, House Concurrent Resolution 26 should be approved in the interest of the veteran who needs hospitalization immediately, in the interest of the taxpayer who needs relief from his tax burdens, and in the interest of ordinary, practical common sense.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS to the amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Strike out the following words in said amendment: "or for the purchase or condemnation of a site, or erection of a hospital in Tallahassee, Fla."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 10 minutes under the arrangement made as to the division of time.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I hate to find myself in opposition to the position taken by my friend the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Cox], or by my friend the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Smith], but I find it necessary to bring out the facts before this House this afternoon.

First let me say this is a most unusual procedure, because when the Rules Committee reported the rule they had two things in mind, and this amendment includes those two things. So we are going to permit two members of the Rules Committee to decide about what they want to do about two hospital sites in their respective territories and the other Members of this House are compelled to abide by the decision of the Hospitalization Board. I would not even object to that if it were not for the fact that we are opening the gate for every Member of Congress to come in and say "This location is not proper; I want it in my district." Let me give you a little example. While the gentleman from Georgia was talking I heard a Member say: "Well, if he can do it, so can I. There is a hospital in my area that I do not think is properly located. I think it should be in my district." I heard another Member talking just a moment ago about the improper location of a hospital.

If you adopt this amendment you open the gates to every Member of Congress to come in here and try to change the location of sites already determined for these hospitals.

We went through that process last year. I was chairman of this subcommittee dealing directly with the Veterans' Administration, and I may tell you a personal story, that they intended to locate a neuropsychiatric hospital in the South and in the State of Florida. I had a very fine city that offered a location free of all cost and every other advantage they could think of to induce the Veterans' Administration to bring that hospital into my congressional district. They determined on a different location than we put up, and in spite of all my persuasion they took that hospital out of my district.

I do not think a member of the Rules Committee should be allowed to come in here and change the location of a hospital already decided upon and place it somewhere else where he wants it. That is a matter that should be left to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman realize that under the pending amendment any other Member with a situation on his hands similar to that which is on mine can do the same as I am doing?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I recognize that only too well. That is exactly what I have just said, that we are opening the gate to everybody, and it should not be done.

We should defeat both these amendments. Now, I should like to go a little further. It may seem partisan because I am trying to strike out the last part of this amendment, but I am going to offer an amendment also to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia to keep this in accordance with what we did last year.

Let me say this to you, Mr. Chairman: Something was said here about a political debt that was being paid. Of course, no names could be called, but everyone got the significance of it. Of course, you are indulging in prejudice; I know that.

I am not always in accord with the gentleman to whom the debt is supposed to have been paid, but I want to say that rumor is absolutely false. In the first place, persuasion could be brought easily by anybody on either side on the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman say that the statement I made that political considerations did intervene, that it was based upon that premise that the hospital was located at Tallahassee, is false?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not say that the gentleman himself is telling an untruth, but his source of information is false.

Mr. COX. The gentleman is ignorant of the facts in the case and if he will take the pains to make an honest investigation he will find that the statement I made is justified by the authority he now seeks to invoke.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I may be ignorant, but I am not so ignorant that I do not know the background of this whole situation and I am going to tell it to you right now.

Everyone knows Judge Tarver, who was a member of the Appropriations Committee. You had great admiration and respect for him. Before it was decided to construct this building at Tallahassee, Judge Tarver made every effort in the world to have the Veterans' Administration take over the hospital at Thomasville, Ga. Every member of the committee wanted to help Judge Tarver and we actually called the Veterans' Administration to go over the thing, review it again and see if it could be done, because we did not want to spend money for any hospital when there was one available that could be used to better purpose. The Veterans' Administration finally said, "we cannot use this, we have no intention of using it as a permanent hospital; we are going to build in Tallahassee, Fla." The committee sustained the Veterans' Administration in spite of their great admiration, love, and respect for Judge Tarver. If we did not do that for Judge Tarver, I do not see why we should do it for my esteemed friend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox]. Those are the facts in the case.

We had this same situation up last year, and many Members of the Congress, when we were talking about locations, came in and said: "The Army has abandoned this hospital. Why do you not have the Veterans' Administration use it?" I got letters from my district that the Army and Navy had built hospitals there and saying: "Why do you not have the Veterans' Administration use these instead of spending money for new construction hospitals?" The only answer, Mr. Chairman, if you are interested in the welfare of the veteran, is that the Veterans' Administration cannot afford to use these ramshackle, half-frame, half-fireproofed, unheated buildings for the care of the veterans.

In spite of the fact that my friend from Georgia says this hospital is of permanent construction and is fireproof,

the Veterans' Administration reported to us last year because we asked for a report on the condition of every hospital, that hospital is built of gypsum blocks and asbestos shingles. In the hearings this year the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] asked General Hawley about this. I did not ask one single question. I did not know this amendment was coming up. The gentleman from Texas asked about the difference in cost between the Thomasville hospital and the Tallahassee, Fla., hospital. General Hawley pointed out the defects in the Finney Hospital and said it could not be properly heated, that the cost of that hospital within 6 years would be more than the construction cost of the hospital in Tallahassee, Fla., and remember, Mr. Chairman, this is not a program of the moment. If this were an emergency I would say, "Use any hospital until we can do something better," but it is not a program of the moment. We will not reach the peak of our hospitalization until 1970. You will have something like 30 years yet and you have to use these buildings. In 30 years the Finney Hospital will cost five times what a new hospital under one roof, built for the purpose of taking care of these veterans in a proper manner, giving them proper heat and light, air conditioning and the things that they need, will cost. It will cost five or six times as much. The whole point is, as I say to you again, that the Committee on Appropriations went over this thing last year. We followed a certain procedure. We made it clear to the House, and I made it clear in my statement on this bill last year, that whenever any Member of Congress was dissatisfied with the location of a hospital, that they were to report it to the committee and we would take it up with the Veterans' Administration, hold hearings, and decide what was to be done. That is exactly what ought to be done with these two sites, including both Tallahassee and the one in Virginia. I am offering the amendment to strike out the one in Tallahassee for the simple reason that the Veterans' Administration has reported to us that they never intended to use Thomasville as a permanent hospital. It would be unsuitable. It is not fireproof. Those are the simple facts of the matter, my friends.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SMATHERS. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks it is fair or proper for one gentleman, who makes a good case as to why a hospital should be placed in a certain place in his district, to go further and add to his amendment an objection to a site in somebody else's State 800 miles away and try to say in that amendment that a hospital should not be built in a location in that district outside of his own.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not think the two amendments should ever have been combined at all. I hope that this amendment I offer is adopted, after which I propose to offer another amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HENDRICKS) there were—ayes, 45; noes 48.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. Cox.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 48, noes 69.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS to the amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: At the end of said amendment insert "until the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has investigated and given final approval."

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia may be read as modified by my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia as modified by the amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS: On page 51, line 20, strike out the period and insert a semicolon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this bill or any funds heretofore made available, including contract authorizations, shall be used for the purchase or condemnation of the site or for the erection of a hospital on the tract of land in Arlington County, Va., known as the A. M. Nevius tract, situated at the intersection of Lee Boulevard and Arlington Ridge Road, containing approximately 25.406 acres; or for the purchase or condemnation of the site or erection of a hospital in Tallahassee, Fla., until the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has investigated and given final approval."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I have no objection to the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPRINGER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill, and all amendments thereto, to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 329)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a communication from the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, together with a report covering the work of the juvenile court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 1947.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles and a speech by Mr. Joseph E. Casey.

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier today, and to include certain tables.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made by Mr. Henry A. Wallace last night. I have been advised by the Public Printer that the cost will be

\$189.34. Notwithstanding, I ask that the extension be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding, and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include excerpts.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PETERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7 of the Florida Legislature.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and include certain letters.

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include a newspaper article.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. PHILLIPS of California) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight on Friday of this week within which to file a report on the bill H. R. 3861.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT ENLISTMENT BILL

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday the House passed the bill H. R. 3303, the so-called War Department enlistment bill. The Senate passed Senate 1213, striking out all after the enacting clause in the House bill and substituting the Senate provisions. By motion of the Senate today, they request a conference. That is being messaged over to the House. I move that we agree to the conference and that the Speaker appoint conferees.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would inform the gentleman from New York that the papers have not yet arrived, and the request to agree to the conference and appoint conferees is not in order at this time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include an editorial from the Washington Post and in the other to include an editorial from the Washington Post and some remarks by Vicente Villamin.

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain tables which he had prepared.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; and to include a speech by the wife of the Am-

bassador from Brazil; and in another instance to include a newspaper article.

Mr. JACKSON of California (at the request of Mr. JAVITS) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. ROHRBOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RIZLEY (at the request of Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 3

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House proceed to take up House Concurrent Resolution 51 which does not favor Reorganization Plan No. 3 of May 27, 1947, and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole and that general debate be limited to 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of May 27, 1947, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 27th day of May 1947.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is no objection to this resolution.

I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO], ranking minority member of the committee, to explain the resolution and any opposition, if there is any.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, a similar plan was sent up during the Seventy-ninth Congress and rejected by the House.

This plan reorganizes the housing agencies of the Government. Our committee thinks these agencies should be reorganized but we do not think the lending and insuring agencies should be placed in the same organization with the construction agency.

I have no requests for time on this side. That is the only issue involved.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF WAR HOUSING

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2492) to provide for the expeditious disposition of certain war housing and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2492, to

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 19 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1948, namely:

1 TITLE I
2 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
3 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the President of the United States,
5 \$75,000.

6 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
8 The White House Office, including compensation of the
9 Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to
10 the President and the six administrative assistants to the
11 President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in
12 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit
13 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
14 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; automobiles;
15 printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment
16 expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his cer-
17 tificate solely, \$952,500: *Provided*, That employees of the
18 departments and independent offices of the executive branch
19 of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The
20 White House Office for temporary assistance.

21 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

22 For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
23 to the President and to enable him, through such agents or
24 agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
25 for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,

1 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the ex-
2 penditure of Government funds or the employment of per-
3 sons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$500,000,
4 of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the President,
5 be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any
6 such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the
7 amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable
8 to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient
9 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been ex-
10 pended: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be avail-
11 able for allocation to finance a function or project for which
12 function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was
13 transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress
14 and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by
15 the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee
16 on Appropriations of either body.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

18 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
19 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
20 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and
21 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
22 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstand-
23 ing the provisions of any other Act, \$202,250.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the

1 Bureau of the Budget and the Federal Board of Hospitaliza-
 2 tion, including personal services in the District of Columbia
 3 and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and period-
 4 icals (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not ex-
 5 ceeding \$900) ; not to exceed \$744 for deposit in the general
 6 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
 7 the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$32,000 for services
 8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 9 (Public Law 600) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
 10 for individuals; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle
 11 for replacement only; a health-service program as authorized
 12 by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; and the
 13 payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort
 14 Claims Act (Public Law 601) ; \$3,254,608.

15 For printing and binding, \$122,000.

16 No part of the appropriations herein made to the
 17 Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or
 18 establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other
 19 offices outside the District of Columbia.

20 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, of the
 22 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
 23 Act of 1946 (Public Law 304), including printing and
 24 binding, and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the general

1 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
2 by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$350,000.

3 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

4 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

5 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
6 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administra-
7 tor is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
8 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
9 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
10 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
11 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
12 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided*,
13 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
14 year 1948 for the general administrative expenses of the
15 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
16 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
17 and binding; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general
18 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
19 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia;
20 employment outside the United States of persons without
21 regard to the civil service and classification laws including
22 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
23 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; personal services in
24 the District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meet-

ings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
Provided further, That on or before November 1, 1947, the
Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
ing the fiscal year 1947, in connection with the activities of
the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from
the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for
in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to
exceed \$257,149,270 for the fiscal year 1948 for necessary
expenses of the War Assets Administration established by
Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement by
the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies
designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or
pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and for pay-
ment to Government agencies designated by the Adminis-
trator for rendering special services in connection with the
disposal of surplus property, in such amounts as shall be
approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation
or reimbursement to owning agencies for the care and
handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence
of military and naval personnel) of surplus property

1 subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering
2 such property with a disposal agency designated by the
3 Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures
4 whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately
5 the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by
6 the owning agency to the disposal agency that property
7 has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such
8 procedures, such funds to be available for personal services
9 in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses
10 at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the
11 United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); payment of
12 claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
13 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
15 600), and other special services and reports by contract
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
17 amended; for a health service program as authorized by
18 Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946 (not to exceed
19 \$154,000) acceptance and utilization of voluntary and un-
20 compensated services; printing and binding; expenses of
21 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
22 work of the Administration; procurement in the field of sup-
23 plies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the
24 care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without
25 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, upon determination by the Adminis-
2 trator or by any official designated by him for this purpose
3 that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase
4 and procurement of reports of experts or consultants
5 or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time;
6 purchase of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, op-
7 eration, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and
8 possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in
9 the continental limits of the United States in connection
10 with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of
11 buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and
12 temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition
13 of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivi-
14 sions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
15 ing against real property declared surplus to the Administra-
16 tion by Government corporations; advance of funds to Ad-
17 ministration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing
18 bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and
19 making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That
20 any employee of the War Assets Administration is au-
21 thorized, when designated for the purpose by the Ad-
22 ministrator, to administer to or take from any person an
23 oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is
24 required in connection with the performance of the func-
25 tions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the Administration may procure by
2 contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees
3 and employees of Government contractors at the reason-
4 able value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical sup-
5 plies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, house-
6 hold equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities,
7 and erect temporary structures and make alterations in exist-
8 ing structures necessary for these purposes, when such
9 employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property,
10 or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where
11 such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are other-
12 wise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be cred-
13 ited to this appropriation.

14 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

15 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
17 ing the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign
18 countries; personal services in the District of Columbia;
19 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
20 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
21 its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$750;
22 travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general
23 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
24 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent of office and garage space

1 in foreign countries; the purchase of one passenger motor
2 vehicle; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photo-
3 graphing, and typewriting; \$300,000.

4 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
6 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including personal services in
7 the District of Columbia and employment of aliens; pur-
8 chase of land and interests in land; services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
10 600); purchase of passenger motor vehicles, including two
11 at not to exceed \$2,500 each; purchase, maintenance, and
12 operation of aircraft; printing and binding; health-service
13 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
14 Law 658); publication and dissemination of atomic infor-
15 mation; not to exceed \$100,000 for penalty mail costs as
16 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; payment of claims
17 determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
18 Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601);
19 and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; \$175,000,-
20 000, of which not exceeding \$25,000,000 shall be available
21 for research work in connection with the control of cancer;
22 and of which amount \$200,000 may be expended for objects
23 of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate
24 of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and
25 that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof

1 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein
2 expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation
3 transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Gov-
4 ernment for the performance of the work for which this
5 appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so trans-
6 ferred may be merged with the appropriation to which trans-
7 ferred; and in addition to the amount herein provided, the
8 Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of
9 this appropriation during the fiscal year in an amount not
10 exceeding \$250,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
11 appropriation shall be used after November 30, 1947, to
12 pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers
13 and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and
14 scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be
15 subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if
16 such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess
17 of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent
18 difficulty or responsibility.

19 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
22 \$10,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to
24 exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for
25 veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; traveling ex-

1 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
2 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
3 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for
4 payment in advance for library membership in societies
5 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
6 bers at a price lower than to the general public;
7 not to exceed \$350,000 for printing and binding;
8 \$12,000,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000 shall
9 be available for performing the duties imposed upon
10 the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19,
11 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed \$362,198 for
12 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
13 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; for a health
14 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
15 1946 (Public Law 658); for payment of claims under part
16 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
17 Law 601); and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services
18 by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
19 as amended: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
20 department or independent establishment in the District of
21 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
22 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made
23 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, but this shall
24 not affect the making of details for service as members of the
25 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
26 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor

1 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to
2 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power
4 in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees
5 to or from its office or field force.

6 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
7 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
8 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
9 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
10 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
11 1943.

12 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
13 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
14 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
15 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
16 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
17 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
18 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
19 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
20 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit
21 and then only in combination with other factors, such as
22 the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
23 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
24 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
25 actually exercised.

1 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

2 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
3 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Pub-
4 lic Law 319), \$1,910,000.

5 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

6 For financing the liability of the United States, created
7 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
8 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$244,000,000, which amount
9 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
10 and disability fund".

11 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

12 For financing the liability of the United States, created
13 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
14 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
15 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
16 and disability fund".

17 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

18 For financing the liability of the United States created
19 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017),
20 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
21 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

22 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in
24 performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act
25 of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the

1 Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended
2 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
3 Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
4 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
5 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
6 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
7 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the
8 President July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic
9 reporting services, special counsel fees, health service pro-
10 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
11 658), improvement and care of grounds and repairs to
12 buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of eighteen
13 passenger motor vehicles, travel expenses (not to exceed
14 \$120,000), not to exceed \$18,600 for deposit in the general
15 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
16 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
17 reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges
18 incurred by such ships in transmitting information in com-
19 pliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934,
20 as amended, \$6,000,000, of which amount not to exceed
21 \$3,500,000 may be expended for personal services in the
22 District of Columbia.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

1 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for
4 the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33
5 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of
6 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) authorizing the
7 construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors
8 for flood control, and for other purposes, including the
9 health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
10 1946 (Public Law 658) ; payment of claims under part 2
11 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
12 Law 601) ; purchase of five and hire of passenger motor
13 vehicles, \$3,390,000; of which amount not to exceed
14 \$2,000,000 shall be available for personal services in the
15 District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$10,000 for
16 special counsel and temporary services as authorized by
17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ,
18 but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

19 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
20 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
21 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of
22 the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), in-
23 cluding contract stenographic reporting services; \$266,500,
24 of which amount not to exceed \$114,900 shall be available
25 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 For printing and binding, including engraving, litho-
2 graphing, and photolithographing, \$54,000.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the
5 Act of June 28, 1944, \$7,500.

6 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
8 personal services in the District of Columbia; health service
9 program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
10 Law 658); payment of claims determined and settled pur-
11 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
12 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601); contract stenographic
13 reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; not to
14 exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
15 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor
17 vehicle; \$2,800,120, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be
18 available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling
19 Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein
20 for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any
21 investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of
22 the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to
23 the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such
24 investigation.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the Federal Trade Commission, \$55,000.

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
6 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, includ-
7 ing the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general
8 counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
9 (not to exceed \$6,000) ; purchase of newspapers and period-
10 icals (not to exceed \$150) ; health service program as
11 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ;
12 preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic dis-
13 plays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; purchase
14 of one passenger motor vehicle (not to exceed \$2,500) ;
15 travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for temporary services
16 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
17 (Public Law 600) but at rates for individuals not in excess
18 of \$75 per diem; \$344,540.

19 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
20 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
21 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
22 as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
23 1945, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the
24 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby con-
25 tinued available until June 30, 1948, of which not to exceed

1 \$33,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during
2 the fiscal year 1948.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works
5 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$30,000.

6 Damage claims: For claims arising from the activity of
7 the Federal Works Agency, determined and settled pursuant
8 to the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$10,000.

9 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

10 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
11 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
12 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
13 and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
14 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
15 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
16 and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
17 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
18 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
19 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
20 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
21 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
22 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
23 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

24 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
25 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
2 (not to exceed \$32,500) ; ground rent of the Federal build-
3 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi,
4 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
5 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
6 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
7 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
8 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
9 against the construction appropriations of the respective
10 projects to which they relate.

11 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
13 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of
14 completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
15 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
16 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of
17 sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real
18 property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the
19 Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27,
20 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
21 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
22 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
23 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to
24 the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under
25 franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909,

1 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts
2 approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928
3 (45 Stat. 533) ; \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation
4 of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired
5 for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall
6 not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such
7 buildings.

11 , Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
12 the district of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
13 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
14 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
15 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration,
16 including repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
17 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
18 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
19 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
20 departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
21 traveling expenses; health service program as authorized
22 by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; furnishings and equip-

1 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase,
2 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
3 conductors; \$29,715,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
4 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
5 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
6 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
7 regulation plan for furniture.

8 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
9 side the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the
10 administration, operation, protection, and maintenance of
11 public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia
12 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
13 tration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of build-
14 ings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
15 equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
16 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-
17 ductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies
18 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of
19 building space, the restoration of leased premises, \$20,608,-
20 000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United
21 States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
22 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
23 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for
24 furniture.

25 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,

1 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
2 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
3 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
4 current rates for similar services in the place where such
5 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
6 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
7 eral Works Administrator.

8 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
9 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia,
10 shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
11 munication services serving one or more governmental activi-
12 ties, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
13 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
14 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
15 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
16 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
17 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
18 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable
19 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
20 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the
21 basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

22 Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
23 ton, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
24 "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington,
25 District of Columbia", including the objects specified under

1 this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Acts
3 of December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371), and June 14,
4 1946 (Public Law 413), \$1,250,000, to remain available
5 until expended.

6 Hospital center, District of Columbia: For preliminary
7 expenses, including acquisition of site, necessary in carrying
8 out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law
9 648), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That if the site selected by the Federal Works Ad-
11 ministrator is under Government ownership, said site shall
12 be transferred to the said Administrator, without exchange
13 of funds.

14 National Institute of Mental Health: For the acquisi-
15 tion of site or sites, the preparation of drawings and speci-
16 fications, and the performance of other work for the accom-
17 plishment thereof for the National Institute of Mental Health,
18 as authorized by section 11 of the Act of July 3, 1946 (Pub-
19 lic Law 487), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

20 Funds available to the Public Building Administra-
21 tion for construction shall be available for temporary services
22 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not in excess of
24 \$75 per diem.

1 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

2 General administrative expenses: For the employment
3 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-
4 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
5 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
6 (not to exceed \$49,600), purchase of periodicals, pur-
7 chase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles, health
8 service program as authorized by Act of August 8,
9 1946 (Public Law 658), and the preparation, distri-
10 bution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washing-
11 ton and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research
12 and investigational studies, either independently or in co-
13 operation with State highway departments, or other agencies,
14 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
15 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, mainte-
16 nance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
17 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
18 methods of road making, especially by the use of local ma-
19 terials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and ap-
20 pliances used for road building and maintenance, and of
21 methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs
22 of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experi-
23 mental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these
24 subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results

1 of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bul-
2 letins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available
3 from the administrative funds provided under the Act of
4 July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as other-
5 wise provided.

6 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

7 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
8 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
9 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended
10 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), including personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, \$10,288,854, to be immediately avail-
12 able and to remain available until expended, which sum
13 is composed of \$5,000,000, the remainder of the amount
14 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by
15 section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public
16 Law 780), and \$3,171,950 and \$2,116,904, the latter
17 sums being for the reimbursement of the sums expended
18 for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges
19 which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes,
20 or landslides, as provided for by section 3 of the Act ap-
21 proved June 18, 1934 (Public Law 393), and by section
22 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943 (Public Law 146):
23 *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
24 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
25 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall

1 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
2 or probation: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year
3 1948, whenever performing authorized engineering or other
4 services in connection with the survey, construction, and
5 maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government
6 agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
7 agencies the charge for such services may include deprecia-
8 tion on engineering and road-building equipment used, and
9 the amounts received on account of such charges shall be
10 credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*,
11 That during the fiscal year 1948 the appropriations for the
12 work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available
13 for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the
14 procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
15 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the
16 supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
17 and distribution to other Government activities, cooperating
18 foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of
19 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
20 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
21 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
22 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
23 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies,
24 materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appro-
25 priations available to the Public Roads Administration may

1 be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
2 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
3 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Administra-
4 tion, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
5 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
6 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess
7 of \$75 per diem.

8 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
9 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
10 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
11 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
12 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
13 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
14 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
15 with several governments, members of the Pan American
16 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
17 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
18 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
19 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
20 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request
21 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
22 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative
23 funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended
24 or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

1 FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

2 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market
3 roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus
4 routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to re-
5 main available until expended, which sum is the remainder
6 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
7 year 1943, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5,
8 1940 (Public Law 780).

9 FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

10 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid
11 Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), \$247,711,146,
12 to be immediately available and to remain available until
13 expended, which sum is a part of the \$500,000,000 author-
14 ized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by
15 section 2 of said Act.

16 PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

17 For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and
18 maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or un-
19 reserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other
20 Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, under
21 the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$3,000,000, to
22 be immediately available and to remain available until
23 expended, which sum is composed of \$1,000,000, the
24 remainder of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1941

1 by section 6 of the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635) ;
 2 \$500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized for the
 3 fiscal year 1942 by section 7 of the Act of September 5,
 4 1940 (54 Stat. 869) ; and \$1,500,000, the amount author-
 5 ized for the fiscal year 1943 by said section 7.

6 War and emergency damage, Territory of Hawaii:
 7 In addition to the amount appropriated under this head in
 8 the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, the Public
 9 Roads Administration is authorized to enter into contracts
 10 for the purpose of said appropriation in an amount not
 11 exceeding \$2,000,000.

12 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

13 Public works advance planning: Not to exceed \$895,000
 14 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the funds
 15 made available for public works advance planning under
 16 title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of
 17 1944 shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
 18 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of the
 19 activity for which said funds were appropriated, including
 20 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
 21 Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.

22 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to
 23 carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
 24 (Public Law 510), \$1,707,687, to be immediately available.

25 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:

1 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
2 1948 for the liquidation of all activities under titles II, III,
3 and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42
4 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including personal
5 services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing and
6 binding; health service program as authorized by the Act
7 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed
8 \$500,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore
9 appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II,
10 III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
11 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), of which
12 amount \$50,000 shall be for payment for accumulated and
13 accrued leave of employees separated from the Government
14 service due to said liquidation.

15 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

16 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia and elsewhere, \$34,500,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$1,717,000, of
20 which not to exceed \$62,000 shall be available for deposit in
21 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
22 of June 28, 1944.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
24 ing monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the
25 Comptroller General of the United States, \$300,000,

1 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
2 be available for a health service program as authorized by
3 Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and for payment
4 of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims
5 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

6 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

7 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
8 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
9 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-
10 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
11 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of
12 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
13 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
14 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
15 reporting services; personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service pro-
17 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
18 658); and purchase of thirty-five passenger automobiles;
19 \$8,868,100: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and co-
20 operating State commissioners may use Government trans-
21 portation requests when traveling in connection with their
22 duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000
23 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with
24 investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Inter-
25 state Commerce Act.

1 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing
2 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,
3 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
4 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
5 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
6 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
7 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
8 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
9 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
10 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
11 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-
12 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the
13 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of
14 inspectors, engineers, and personal services in the District
15 of Columbia, \$908,000.

16 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
17 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
18 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
19 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
20 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
21 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended
22 (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, \$605,000.

24 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
25 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to

1 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,
2 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$200,000.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Com-
5 merce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of
6 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$30,000.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
8 AERONAUTICS

9 For necessary expenses of the Committee, including
10 contracts, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
11 as amended, for the making of special investigations and
12 reports and for engineering and drafting services; traveling
13 expenses of members and for examination of estimates of
14 appropriations and activities in the field; equipment, main-
15 tenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical
16 Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the
17 Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio;
18 purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase
19 of one (not to exceed \$15,000) and maintenance and opera-
20 tion of aircraft; purchase of eleven passenger motor vehicles
21 of which nine shall be for replacement; not to exceed \$492,-
22 000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, includ-
23 ing one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed
24 \$10,000 per annum and \$2,000 additional so long as the
25 position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed \$6,-

1 500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
2 penalty mail by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed
3 \$10,000 for temporary or intermittent services as authorized
4 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
5 600), at not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; including
6 \$3,000 for claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of
7 the Federal Tort Claims Act; and a health service program
8 for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
9 (Public Law 658); in all, \$33,490,000: *Provided*, That
10 statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensa-
11 tion to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employ-
12 ment by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman
13 thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and
14 parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the
15 Committee by the Army and Navy without reimbursement.

16 For printing and binding, \$80,000.

17 For construction and equipment at laboratories and
18 research stations of the Committee, \$2,400,000, to be avail-
19 able until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition to
20 said appropriation the Committee may, prior to July 1,
21 1948, enter into contracts for the same purpose to an amount
22 not in excess of \$2,143,000.

23 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For an addi-
24 tional amount for "Construction, Langley Field, Virginia",
25 \$5,805,000, which amount shall be available immediately.

1 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional
2 amount for "Construction, Cleveland, Ohio", \$1,674,000,
3 which amount shall be available immediately.

4 The unexpended balances of the funds advanced to the
5 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from the ap-
6 propriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945, for
7 construction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett
8 Field, California, shall remain available during the fiscal
9 year 1948 for the liquidation of obligations incurred prior
10 to June 30, 1947.

11 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical,
15 first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for
16 the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
17 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
18 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
19 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; con-
20 tract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100
21 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist
22 for library membership in societies whose publications are
23 available to members only or to members at a price lower
24 than to the general public; not to exceed \$650 for deposit

1 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
2 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and travel ex-
3 penses; \$1,236,335, of which \$1,000 is for claims determined
4 and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
6 pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the
7 professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical,
8 administrative, and fiscal service who was originally ap-
9 pointed in the National Archives to a war-service
10 appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either
11 World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve
12 AUS.

13 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
14 \$20,000.

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

16 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
17 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Author-
18 ity Act, \$21,300: *Provided*, That all receipts derived
19 from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
20 Treasury of the United States monthly.

21 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
22 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital
23 Housing Authority as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
24 \$750.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
2 COMMISSION

3 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
4 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
5 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
6 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
7 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May
8 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8,
9 1946 (Public Law 699); temporary services as authorized
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
11 600), including real estate appraisers at rates of pay or
12 fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; purchase
13 of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land
14 not to exceed \$30 for deposit in the general fund of the
15 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
16 of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor
17 vehicle; \$279,000, to be immediately available and to re-
18 main available until expended, \$200,000 of said sum for
19 carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of said Act;
20 and \$79,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of
21 said Act.

22 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

23 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
24 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
25 of 1946, fiscal year 1948, \$70,000,000, to remain available

1 until April 30, 1951, of which not to exceed \$1,900,000
2 shall be for necessary expenses of the Philippine War
3 Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1948, including per-
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
5 eighteen passenger motor vehicles, including three busses,
6 which may be used for the transportation of members and
7 employees of the Commission from their residences to Com-
8 mission offices in the Philippines; printing and binding with-
9 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
10 U. S. C. 111) ; temporary services as authorized by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and
12 not to exceed \$200 for deposit in the general fund of the
13 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
14 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*,
15 That no payment shall be made under the provisions of
16 such title of such Act to any person who, by a civil or mili-
17 tary court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of col-
18 laborating with the enemy or of any act involving disloyalty
19 to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philip-
20 pines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
21 shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or
22 for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
23 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result
24 in obligating the Government of the United States in any

1 sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess
2 of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

3 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
6 service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946
7 (Public Law 658) ; payment of claims determined and settled
8 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
9 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) ; not to exceed \$1,150
10 for the purchase of newspapers; temporary services as author-
11 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
12 Law 600) ; and not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the
13 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
14 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$5,688,700.

15 For all printing and binding for the Securities and Ex-
16 change Commission, \$50,000.

17 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

18 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
19 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and
20 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring
21 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
22 the system of international exchanges between the United
23 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
24 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
25 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;

1 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
2 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
3 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
4 planning of a national air museum as authorized by the Act
5 of August 12, 1946 (Public Law 722) ; including personal
6 services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000
7 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
8 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; traveling expenses;
9 not to exceed \$5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
10 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of
11 June 28, 1944; printing and binding, not exceeding
12 \$125,000, of which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available
13 for printing the report of the American Historical Associa-
14 tion; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
15 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
16 and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of
17 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
18 \$1,700,312.

19 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For
20 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,
21 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
22 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
23 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
24 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
25 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services

1 in the District of Columbia; health-service program as
2 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658);
3 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the
4 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
5 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$250
6 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
7 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art
8 associations or societies whose publications or services are
9 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
10 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning
11 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; not to exceed
12 \$6,300 for printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices
13 and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof;
14 and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
15 grounds; \$949,426: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
17 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
18 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
19 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

20 TARIFF COMMISSION

21 For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-
22 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, sub-
23 scriptions to newspapers not to exceed \$250, health service
24 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
25 (Public Law 658), contract stenographic reporting services

1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
2 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit
3 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
4 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$1,128,349:
5 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
6 used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Com-
7 mission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings
8 under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930,
9 wherein he or any member of his family has any special,
10 direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as
11 attorney or special representative.

12 For printing and binding, \$20,000.

13 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
15 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of
16 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
17 the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the
18 Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That travel expenses of
19 the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the
20 judge.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
22 \$17,500.

23 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

24 The construction fund established by the Merchant
25 Marine Act, 1936, shall be available during the fiscal year

1 1948 for administrative expenses of the United States Mari-
2 time Commission, including personal services at the seat of
3 government; printing and binding; newspapers and peri-
4 odicals, not to exceed \$2,000; purchase of one passenger
5 motor vehicle at not to exceed \$1,500: *Provided*, That the
6 following limitations shall apply to obligations from such
7 fund:

8 Personal services, \$7,393,226;

9 Administrative expenses, other than personal services,
10 \$795,000;

11 New ship construction and betterment, fiscal years
12 1947 and 1948, \$99,000,000;

13 Reconversion of vessels, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the
14 Commission may make allowances to purchasers of vessels
15 for cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowances to
16 be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard
17 to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of
18 the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946;

19 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, \$800,000;

20 Operation of warehouses, \$849,180;

21 Operating-differential subsidies, \$10,000,000;

22 Reserve fleet expense, \$10,000,000;

23 Miscellaneous expenses, \$500,000;

24 Cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,

1 1944, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury,
2 \$60,000;

3 Entertainment of officials of other countries when spe-
4 cifically authorized by the Chairman, \$1,125;

5 Services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$18,750.

7 Funds available to the Commission shall be available
8 for payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort
9 Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

10 Except as hereinbefore provided no obligation shall be
11 incurred against such construction fund during the fiscal
12 year 1948 and the expenditures from such fund during the
13 fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$207,100,000.

14 The balance of such fund in addition to such amount
15 of \$207,100,000, as of June 30, 1947, shall be carried to
16 the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury. All receipts
17 which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of such
18 construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall be covered
19 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

20 Whenever, in connection with any transaction involving
21 the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel, the United
22 States shall be or become obligated to pay any sum to the
23 other party to the transaction and said other party shall be
24 or is indebted to the United States on account of any trans-
25 action involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any

1 vessel the amount so owing to the United States shall be
2 deducted from the amount due the other party, and no officer
3 or employee of the Government shall pay to such other
4 party a sum greater than the net amount owing the other
5 party.

6 Maritime training: For the training of personnel for the
7 manning of the merchant marine and for administrative ex-
8 penses (not to exceed \$250,000) including personal services
9 in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance when
10 specifically authorized by the Chairman, at meetings of
11 organizations concerned with the work of the Commission;
12 and printing and binding; \$8,320,000 of which not to exceed
13 \$2,500 shall be available for contingencies for the Superin-
14 tendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be
15 expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$64,000 for
16 transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health
17 Service for services rendered the Commission; and for a health
18 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
19 (Public Law 658).

20 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
21 fornia, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of
22 Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000;
23 and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses in-
24 curred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in
25 such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establish-

1 ment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4,
2 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); and for the
3 maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United
4 States to the said States for use in connection with such State
5 marine schools, \$200,000; in all, \$450,000.

6 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

7 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
8 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-
9 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-
10 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions
11 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged
12 with administering, including personal services in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia; examination of estimates of appropriations
14 in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per
15 diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering
16 of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees
17 in the performance of their official duties; health service
18 program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
19 Law 658); purchase of three hundred and twenty-three
20 passenger motor vehicles; utilization of Government-owned
21 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
22 Administration employees located at isolated stations to and
23 from school under such limitations as the Administrator may
24 by regulation prescribe; services as authorized by section
25 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; maintenance

1 and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at
2 institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration;
3 expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans;
4 funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for
5 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial
6 awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation
7 Numbered 9 (a), as amended; the purchase of tobacco to
8 be furnished, subject to regulations of the Administrator, to
9 veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in
10 Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes; aid to State
11 or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved
12 August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the
13 support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Ad-
14 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; the
15 purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans
16 when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans'
17 Administration facilities; not to exceed \$3,500 for news-
18 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$120,200 for the
19 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
20 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual edu-
21 cational information and descriptive material, including the
22 purchase or rental of equipment; \$878,040,780, from which
23 allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security
24 Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and
25 Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the

1 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such
2 amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of bene-
3 ficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor
4 repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their
5 jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment: *Provided*,
6 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in
7 excess of one hundred persons engaged in public relations
8 work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
9 shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward
10 the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the
11 purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than
12 \$7,807,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair,
13 alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals
14 and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
15 tration either by contract or by the hire of temporary em-
16 ployees and the purchase of materials.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
18 \$7,000,000.

19 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
20 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
21 of June 28, 1944, \$3,900,000.

22 Damage claims: For claims determined and settled pur-
23 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$26,500.

24 Administrative facilities: For the acquisition of sites and
25 the construction of regional office buildings, \$3,100,000,

1 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That the acqui-
2 tion of the sites, and the preparation of the plans and speci-
3 fications and construction, shall be under the supervision of
4 the Public Buildings Administration, for which reimburse-
5 ment may be made from this appropriation.

6 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
7 gratuities, and allowances (including subsistence allowances
8 authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1a, as
9 amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regu-
10 lation of the President based thereon, including emergency
11 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
12 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
13 Administration, \$2,171,915,000, to be immediately available
14 and to remain available until expended.

15 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
16 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,
17 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
18 \$3,719,860,000, to be immediately available and to remain
19 available until expended.

20 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
21 insurance, \$11,150,000, to be immediately available and to
22 remain available until expended.

23 For hospital and domiciliary facilities, in addition to
24 the unobligated balances of other appropriations for this
25 purpose, and to the unobligated balance of the contract

1 authority of \$441,250,000 in the Third Urgent Deficiency
2 Appropriation Act, 1946 (which authority is hereby ex-
3 tended to July 1, 1949), the Administrator is authorized
4 to incur obligations prior to July 1, 1949, in an amount not
5 exceeding \$338,250,000, which shall be available for use,
6 with the approval of the President, for extending any of the
7 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administra-
8 tion or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2
9 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
10 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
11 1944: *Provided*, That not to exceed 6.7 per centum of the
12 foregoing appropriation and contract authorizations shall
13 be available for the employment in the District of Columbia
14 and in the field of all necessary technical and clerical per-
15 sonnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for
16 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
17 of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field
18 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except
19 that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it neces-
20 sary in the construction of any project to employ other
21 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service
22 to perform such services not to exceed 10 per centum of the
23 cost of such projects may be expended for such services:
24 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in
25 this bill or any funds heretofore made available, including

1 contract authorizations, shall be used for the purchase or
2 condemnation of the site or for the erection of a hospital on
3 the tract of land in Arlington County, Virginia, known as
4 the A. M. Nevius Tract, situated at the intersection of Lee
5 Boulevard and Arlington Ridge Road, containing approxi-
6 mately 25.406 acres; or for the purchase or condemnation
7 of a site or erection of a hospital in Tallahassee, Florida,
8 until the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
9 Representatives has investigated and given final approval.

10 Operation of canteens: For expenses necessary for
11 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
12 (Public Law 636), \$965,000, which shall be available to
13 provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for
14 the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary
15 furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the estab-
16 lishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, ware-
17 houses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of
18 merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at
19 stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with
20 the provisions of the Act, and (c) for the employment of
21 personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of
22 the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and
23 the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the
24 Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator

1 in a special account which shall be available for the con-
2 tinued operation of canteens.

3 National service life insurance: For the payment of
4 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
5 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
6 Act of 1940, as amended, \$62,217,000, to be immediately
7 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropria-
9 tion as provided by the Act.

10 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
11 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors'
12 Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942, \$833,000, to be im-
13 mediately and continuously available until expended: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That any moneys received as repayment of debts
15 incurred under said article IV shall be credited to this
16 appropriation.

17 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
18 burial awards authorized by Veteran's Administration Regu-
19 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
20 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans' Ad-
21 ministration Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
22 \$85,449,800 to remain available until expended, for benefits
23 accruing during the fiscal year 1948 and prior fiscal years.

24 Total, Veterans' Administration, \$6,944,457,080: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
2 for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
3 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
4 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
5 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Adminis-
6 trator of Veterans' Affairs.

7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
9 1948, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States
10 Tariff Commission and of the United States Maritime Com-
11 mission, with the exception of the Chairman, shall be at the
12 rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

13 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
15 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
16 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
17 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
18 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,
19 or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
22 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
23 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
24 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
25 Government of the United States, is not a member of an

1 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
2 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
3 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
4 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
5 Government of the United States by force or violence:
6 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
7 against the Government of the United States or who is a
8 member of an organization of Government employees that
9 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
10 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
11 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
12 ernment of the United States by force or violence and
13 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
14 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall
15 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
16 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
17 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
18 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
19 any other provisions of existing law.

20 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
21 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
22 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohib-
23 ited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization
24 in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only

1 during the period for which such prohibition in such other
2 Act is effective.

3 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
4 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
5 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
6 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth
7 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
8 priations.

9 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
10 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
11 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
12 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
13 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
14 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
15 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
16 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
17 herein provided.

18 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
20 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
21 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
22 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
23 period of active military or naval service and has within
24 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
25 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not

1 more than one year made application for restoration to his
2 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
3 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
4 former position and has not been restored thereto.

5 SEC. 108. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
6 able for expenses of travel, shall be available, when specifi-
7 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
8 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-
9 zations concerned with the function or activity for which
10 the appropriation concerned is made.

11 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation or fund con-
12 tained in this Act shall be available for installing or main-
13 taining systems for administrative appropriation, fund or
14 inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
15 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That
16 all agencies for whose activities provision is made in this
17 Act shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all
18 inventories of supplies, materials or equipment which may
19 be owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

20 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
22 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
24 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
25 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,300.

1 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July
2 1, 1948, no part of any appropriation contained in
3 this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
4 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of
5 the United States (including any agency the majority of the
6 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
7 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
8 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)
9 is a person in the service of the United States on the date
10 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,
11 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
12 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
13 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
14 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
15 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
16 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
17 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
18 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
19 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
20 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
21 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
22 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
24 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
25 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This

1 section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of
2 the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with
3 the United States in the prosecution of the war.

4 SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
5 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948
6 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
7 payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence
8 expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
9 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian
10 officers and employees of such departments and establishments
11 while traveling on official business outside the continental
12 limits of the United States and away from their design-
13 nated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such
14 allowances shall be determined by the head of the de-
15 partment or independent establishment concerned or by such
16 official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no
17 case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the
18 maximum established by regulations prescribed by the Presi-
19 dent for the locality in which the travel is performed.

20 SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
21 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948,
22 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
23 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
24 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
25 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-

1 under, and cost of living allowances similar to those allowed
2 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
3 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
4 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
5 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
6 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of
7 the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service"
8 shall not be affected hereby.

9 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
10 year 1948 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
11 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
12 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
13 to approve of the nomination of said person.

14 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of
16 \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
17 United States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be
18 purchased on condition and with the understanding that
19 cumulative annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of
20 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current
21 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

22 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

23 Amounts available to agencies from appropriations and
24 other funds are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter
25 set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and

1 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
2 of this Act:

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 Bureau of community facilities: War public works (com-
5 munity facilities), under titles II, III, and IV of the Act
6 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534,
7 1541, and 1562), \$5,100,000.

8 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

9 Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$50,000,000.

10 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Ap-
11 propriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives June 18, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 19 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GREEN to the bill (H. R. 3839)
making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry
independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and
offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for
other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 48, line 22, strike out "\$878,040,780" and
- 2 insert in lieu thereof "\$978,040,780".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Green to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 3839

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 49, line 25, strike out "\$3,100,000" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof "\$4,776,000, of which \$1,676,000 shall be
- 3 for the acquisition of a site and construction of a regional
- 4 office building at Helena, Montana".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 30 (Legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 14, 1947
For actions of July 11 & 12, 1947
80th-1st, Nos. 132 & 133

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported agricultural appropriation bill. Bill to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers ready for President. House passed bill to amend and extend Sugar Act. Rep. Cooley discussed bill to transfer SCS functions to States. House received appropriation estimate for Remount Service. Sen. Thye submitted resolution for farm-program study. House committee reported bill to extend SCS, ACP, FHA programs to Virgin Islands. Senate debated tax-reduction bill. House committee approved bills to provide for wool-price supports and to amend peanut-quota provisions.

SENATE - July 11

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 3601 (S. Rept. 474)(p. 8830). For summary of Committee changes, see statement at end of this Digest.
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 3839 (S. Rept. 475)(p. 8830). The Committee added \$400,000 for the Office of Government Reports, \$25,000,000 for the War Assets Administration, \$50,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers, and \$75,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission. Regarding the Office of Government Reports, the Committee report states: "This amount will allow continuation of the agency on a restricted basis. The Committee is of the opinion that this agency has overexpanded... A limitation of \$7,500 per year has been placed on the salaries of personnel of the agency. The committee examined salaries presently in effect and it is the opinion, that for the type of work performed, the limitation is justified."
3. WAR POWERS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3647, to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers on a restricted basis (pp. 8841-3, 8887-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. PURCHASING. Received the GAO report under the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (S. Doc. 75)(p. 8829).

5. STATISTICS. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1497, to amend the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and its products (S. Rept. 481)(p. 8830).
6. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 416, to extend veterans preference to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (S. Rept. 480)(p. 8830).
7. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the Patent Office with respect thereto (S. Rept. 502)(p. 8830).
8. PUBLIC-WORKS LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 1487, to remove restrictions on loans by Federal agencies to finance construction of certain public works (S. Rept. 504)(p. 8830).
9. CONSUMER CREDIT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported an original measure, S. J. Res. 148, to authorize temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit (S. Rept. 473)(p. 8830).
10. TAXATION. Debated H. R. 3950, the tax-reduction bill (pp. 8833-8, 8844-63).
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., spoke in favor of additional flood-control activities, discussing flood damage to farm lands (pp. 8838-9).
12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., criticized activities of the National Dairy Products Corp. (pp. 8865-78).
13. PERSONNEL. A Civil Service Subcommittee approved without amendment S. 1188, establishing retention preference regulations to employees permanently injured in line of duty, in making reductions in Government forces (p. D520).

HOUSE - July 11

14. SUGAR. Passed with amendment H. R. 4075, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1937 (pp. 8888-902). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Murray, Wis., to continue requirements for payment of fair wages on a modified basis (pp. 8888-92). Rejected amendments to continue the Act for 1 year only, to increase the domestic quota to 5,268,000 tons, to protect Puerto Rico refineries. Rejected, 47-101, a motion by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to recommit the bill with instructions that the Committee report it in a form continuing the Act for 1 year and providing for reallocation of any of the 1948 Philippine deficit in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 4075 (p. 8902).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Gathings, Ark., spoke in favor of various increases in the agricultural appropriation bill, particularly for soil conservation (p. 8881).
16. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3493 (pp. 8881-4).
17. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Johnson of Ind., Tibbott, Canfield, Griffiths, Cannon, Kirwan, and Andrews of Ala. were appointed House conferees on this bill, H. R. 3993 (p. 8902). Senate conferees were appointed July 10.
18. COORDINATION. Rep. Cooley, N. C., spoke in support of H. R. 4150 (see Digest 131) and explained that it provides for soil-conservation research through the

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 10), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. REED, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3839]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$8, 167, 869, 027
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	126, 137, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	8, 294, 006, 027
Amount of the appropriations, 1947.....	9, 642, 526, 150
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1948..	8, 500, 497, 759
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1948.....	206, 491, 732
Under the appropriations for 1947.....	1, 348, 520, 123

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

The committee has provided \$400,000 for salaries and expenses for the Office of Government Reports. This amount will allow continuation of the agency on a restricted basis. The committee is of the opinion that this agency has overexpanded, and recommends

that in distributing the amount recommended, funds should be provided for the continuation of the effective operation of the advertising liaison section and the library. The amount recommended is \$400,000 over the House allowance, which made no provision for continuation of the agency, and \$200,000 under the budget estimate of \$600,000.

A limitation of \$7,500 per year has been placed on the salaries of personnel of the agency. The committee examined salaries presently in effect and it is the opinion, that for the type of work performed, the limitation is justified.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The committee recommends \$3,000,120 for salaries and expenses for the Federal Trade Commission. This amount represents an increase of \$200,000 over the House allowance of \$2,800,120 and is \$920,580 under the budget estimate of \$3,920,700. In allocating the increase recommended, funds should be provided to carry on effectively the industrial reports program. The committee is of the opinion that these reports are highly desirable for the adequate analysis of the economic trends of the country.

While not specifically earmarking a portion of the money to be used for stipulation and trade practice conference work, and for industry-wide surveys in relation thereto, the committee urges increasing effort on the part of the Commission to extend these programs as far as practicable without change of existing policy with respect to enforcement of the antitrust laws.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE, ALASKA

The committee is of the opinion that research in geophysics in the Arctic regions should be carried out, but hesitates to appropriate money for the establishment of this institution in view of the fact that upon completion, all facilities would become the property of the University of Alaska. Therefore, the request for restoration of \$100,000 for planning and \$875,000 for contract authorization was denied. It is recommended that the appropriate legislative committee reconsider the provision in the law which would turn over to the university such an installation.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

The Commission had requested restoration of \$15,000,000 of the House reduction of \$20,000,000 to agree with their estimate of the cost of claims to be processed during fiscal year 1948 and increased administrative expenses. The House allowance was \$70,000,000. In denying the requested increase, the committee desires that it be understood that if claims are processed in greater volume than can be paid during fiscal year 1948 with the House allowance, it would be entirely justified for the Commission to submit a request for a deficiency appropriation. The committee has, however, increased from \$1,900,000 to \$2,500,000 the amount available for administrative expenses to enable the Commission to handle the large volume of claims expeditiously.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The committee recommends \$5,988,700 for salaries and expenses of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This amount is an increase of \$300,000 over the amount of \$5,688,700 provided by the House and is \$450,000 under the budget estimate of \$6,438,700. In distributing the amount allowed the committee recommends that sufficient funds be allowed for the work in corporation statistics and financial data. The committee is of the opinion that such statistics are important to the proper analysis of economic trends of the Nation.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Administrative expense, personal services: The committee recommends \$8,832,226 for personal services for the Commission. This amount is an increase of \$1,439,000 over the House allowance of \$7,393,226 and \$1,307,774 under the budget estimate of \$10,140,000. In allowing the increase over the House allowance, the committee is of the opinion that the Finance and Research Departments of the Commission should remain adequately staffed to carry out their responsibilities under the merchant marine acts. Estimated recoveries of funds to the Government will approximate \$73,000,000 during the fiscal year 1948 if sufficient personnel is provided.

Maintenance and operation of terminals: The committee has provided \$561,000 for the expenses of operation of five Government-owned terminals. No provision had been made in the House bill for these expenses.

Conversion or reconversion of vessels: The committee has provided \$4,500,000 for this work. This amount is to provide sufficient funds for moving or transporting the vessels, docking, survey and inspection, preliminary to issue of invitations for bids on an "as is" basis. The committee feels that the \$100,000 allowed by the House is inadequate for the work involved.

Maritime training fund: The committee recommends \$4,320,000 for the fund. This amount is \$4,000,000 under the House allowance of \$8,320,000 and \$1,150,000 under the budget estimate of \$5,470,000. This reduction of funds is to be absorbed by elimination of training schools at Alameda, Calif.; Pass Christian, Miss.; and St. Petersburg, Fla.; in the amount of \$2,850,000. The balance of the reduction in the amount of \$1,150,000 is to be absorbed in programs other than State marine schools. Information supplied the committee indicated poor administration of the training program and the proposed training of men over and above the required number.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The committee recommends \$905,115,780. This amount is \$27,075,000 over the House allowance of \$878,040,780, and \$13,972,220 under the budget estimate of \$919,088,000, including a supplemental estimate of \$2,088,000 for the operation of the Administration Offices in the Republic of the Philippines. The increase over the House bill was made to provide required personnel throughout the veterans' installations and to provide for operation, by the Administration, of offices

in the Republic of the Philippines as provided by Public Law 91, approved June 14, 1947.

The committee is of the opinion that in order to provide adequate service to the veterans and their dependents, in the various services during fiscal year 1948, and to prevent backlogs of work, an increase over the House allowance is necessary.

Stenographic services for veterans' organizations: The committee is of the opinion that assistance to various veterans' organizations, in the form of stenographic service to their representatives, is highly desirable but such assistance should be furnished at the discretion of the Administrator.

TEMPORARY PER DIEM EMPLOYEES

Appropriations for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), made available at rates of \$50 and \$75 per diem heretofore have been changed to provide for such services at a rate of \$35 per diem. The agencies affected by this change are the Bureau of the Budget, Federal Power Commission, Federal Works Agency, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Emergency Fund of the President:

It is recommended by the committee that not to exceed \$70,000 may be allocated for the President's Amnesty Board.

Council of Economic Advisers:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$50, 000
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War Assets Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000, 000
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$282,149,270 in lieu of \$257,149,270, as proposed by the House, and \$306,750,000, as submitted in the budget.

Office of Government Reports-----	400, 000
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OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Government Reports, including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$10,000); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$1,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$400,000: *Provided*, That no person paid from this appropriation shall receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum.

American Battle Monuments Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----\$12, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$312,000 in lieu of \$300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$322,000, as submitted in the budget estimates. The commission, in addition to repairing, rehabilitating and maintaining the cemeteries and memorials of World War I, has had placed upon it the added duty of planning work in connection with the erection and designing of the permanent overseas cemeteries and memorials of World War II. Because of the volume of work facing the Commission, the committee proposes an increase of \$8,000 for personal services and \$4,000 for the services of consulting architects in connection with the planning and designing work to be undertaken by the Commission.

The committee also recommends the following proviso:

: Provided, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance

This provision will permit certain officers of the Army assigned to the Commission to receive station allowance, who otherwise would be denied such allowance by reason of a ruling of the War Department.

Atomic Energy Commission-----75, 000, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

of which not exceeding \$25,000,000 shall be available for research work in connection with the control of cancer

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

of which amount there shall be available to the Commission for cancer research work in nuclear physics such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000) as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other and private public agencies

The committee feels that the Commission would not be able to profitably expend \$25,000,000 for cancer research work during the next fiscal year and has therefore reduced the amount to \$5,000,000 and limited it to the nuclear aspects of the problem. The language also proposes that there shall be no duplication of research work done by other public and private agencies.

Federal Communications Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----400, 000

The committee recommends that the amount of \$6,000,000 allowed by the House be increased to \$6,400,000, which is \$189,100 in excess of the appropriation for 1947 and \$475,000 below the budget estimates.

Federal Power Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----200, 000

The committee recommends that the amount of \$3,390,000 allowed by the House be increased to \$3,590,000 which is \$200,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1947 and \$315,000 below the budget estimates.

Federal Trade Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$200, 000
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Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration:

Return of departmental functions to the seat of government-----	900, 000
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The committee proposes an appropriation of \$900,000 to provide for the return to Washington of the following agencies:

Securities and Exchange Commission,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Interior:

National Park Service, Chicago, Ill.

Office of Indian Affairs, Chicago, Ill.

Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Ill.

Office of the Secretary (part of Personnel Section), Chicago, Ill.

Civil Service Commission, fourth district office, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Employees Compensation Commission,
New York, N. Y.

Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pa.

Veterans' Administration, actuary operations, New York, N. Y.

The committee feels that these agencies should be returned to Washington as rapidly as possible, and that first priority should be given to the return of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Bureau of Community Facilities:

Veterans educational facilities:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the amount for administrative expenses under this head in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,850,000, of which amount \$395,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for accumulated and accrued leave.

Interstate Commerce Commission:

General expenses-----	400, 000
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,268,100 in lieu of \$8,868,100 as proposed by the House and \$10,136,000 as submitted in the Budget.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

It is recommended by the committee that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$492,000 as proposed by the House to \$622,000. This will permit the transfer to Washington of certain experienced scientific personnel to provide more effective planning, coordination, and direction of aeronautical research programs.

National Archives:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 000
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The committee has added \$5,000 for additional personnel to staff the Senate Legislative Records Section.

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve AUS.

National Capital Park and Planning Commission:

District of Columbia redevelopment-----	95, 000
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Securities and Exchange Commission:

Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000
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Smithsonian Institution:

Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,800,312 in lieu of \$1,700,312 as proposed by the House and \$2,054,400 as submitted in the budget.

The committee also recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946;

This additional language is necessary in order to make the appropriations of the Smithsonian Institution available for the operation and maintenance of the Canal Zone biological area, which has been transferred to the Smithsonian Institution by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946.

United States Maritime Commission:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraphs be added to the bill:

Conversion or reconversion of vessels for sale or given in exchange, \$4,500,000, including cost of moving or transporting the vessels, docking, survey and inspection, preliminary to preparation of specifications and invitations for competitive bids, subject to the limitation that not more than \$30,000 be expended with respect to any one vessel: Provided, That in order to accomplish the purposes and policy of section 2 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, the Commission may, on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe,

(1) make allowances to purchasers of vessels or persons accepting exchanges under section 8 (d) of said act for cost of converting, reconverting or restoring for normal operation in commercial service, including removal of national defense or war-service features and meeting class and requirements of Coast Guard and other regulatory bodies, such allowances to be determined on the basis of competitive bids under specifications prepared or

United States Maritime Commission—Continued

approved by the Commission, without regard to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946: Provided further, That if the Commission shall determine that any part of the allowance so fixed is not expended in carrying out the work covered by the allowance, an amount representing such part shall be repaid or reimbursed to the Commission. Such allowances may be applied as credits against any sums payable by the purchaser to the Maritime Commission pursuant to section 4 of the act;

(2) in lieu of making allowances as hereinbefore provided and notwithstanding any other provision of law, sell, upon competitive sealed bids, without reconversion to citizens of the United States, for operation under the United States flag, war-built vessels which have been converted from original design to military types or otherwise unsalable as commercial vessels and contracts for the reconversion of which were not entered into prior to July 1, 1947. No award of any such vessel, except a damaged unsalable vessel, or a concrete vessel, shall be made upon a bid which is less than 25 percent of the unadjusted statutory sales price determined under section 3 (d) of said act, and at least 25 percent of said bid shall be paid in cash upon the delivery of the vessel; and

(3) in either case, grant financial aid under the provisions of section 509 of title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other provisions of said title to the extent applicable, to any person who in any manner converts, reconverts, or reconditions the vessel purchased by him if the amount expended for such conversion, reconversion, or reconditioning is in excess of \$100,000.

Veterans' Administration:

Administration medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	\$27, 075, 000
Total increase-----	130, 137, 000

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

U. S. Maritime Commission:

Maritime training-----	4, 000, 000
Total increase-----	130, 137, 000
Total decrease-----	4, 000, 000
Net increase-----	126, 137, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	8, 294, 006, 027

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE HOUSE BILL

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget esti- mates, 1948	Amount recom- mended in House bill for 1948	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with esti- mates for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with House bill
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
President, salary of.....	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000			
The White House Office, salaries and expenses.....	883,660	952,500	952,500	952,500	+ \$68,840		
Emergency fund for the President.....		500,000	500,000	500,000	+ 500,000		
Executive Mansion and grounds.....	202,250	202,250	202,250	202,250			
Bureau of the Budget:							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,623,483	3,342,000	3,254,608	3,254,608	- 368,875	- \$87,392	
Printing and binding.....	1,139,000	128,000	122,000	122,000	- 17,000	- 6,000	
Total, Bureau of the Budget.....	3,762,483	3,470,000	3,376,608	3,376,608	- 385,875	- 93,392	
Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and ex- penses.....	275,000	240,000	350,000	400,000	+ 125,000		+ \$50,000
Office for Emergency Management:							
Philippine Alien Property Administration, administrative expenses.....	3 (269,500)	3 (440,000)	3 (440,000)	3 (440,000)	(+ 170,500)		
War Assets Administration.....	510,000,000	4306,750,000	257,149,270	282,149,270	- 227,850,730	- 24,600,730	+ 25,000,000
Office of Government Reports, salaries and ex- penses.....	49,500	600,000		400,000	+ 350,500	- 290,000	+ 400,000
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	515,247,893	312,949,750	262,405,628	288,055,628	- 227,192,265	- 24,804,122	+ 25,450,000

American Battle Monuments Commission.....	233,440	322,000	300,000	312,000	+78,500	-10,000	+12,000
Atomic Energy Commission.....	(¹)	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 175,000,000	270,000,000	+250,000,000		+75,000,000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	13,080,500	12,750,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-1,050,500	-750,000	
Panama Canal construction fund.....	\$ 2,222,743	1,910,000	1,910,000	1,910,000	-312,743		
Civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	220,100,000	244,000,000	244,000,000	244,000,000	+23,900,000		
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.....	1,177,000	1,177,000	1,177,000	1,177,000			
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund.....	217,000	217,000	217,000	217,000			
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	236,797,243	260,053,000	259,304,000	259,304,000	+22,506,757	-750,000	
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	6,211,900	6,875,000	6,000,000	6,400,000	+188,100	-475,000	+400,000
Printing and binding.....	25,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	+15,000	-10,000	
Special telegraph investigation.....		375,000				-375,000	
Total, Federal Communications Commission.....	6,236,900	7,300,000	6,040,000	6,440,000	+203,100	-860,000	+400,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,390,000	3,905,000	3,390,000	3,590,000	+200,000	-315,000	+200,000
Flood-control surveys.....	259,000	266,500	266,500	266,500	+7,500		
Printing and binding.....	50,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	+4,000		
Penalty mail costs.....	6,000	8,500	7,500	7,500	+1,500	-1,000	
Total, Federal Power Commission.....	3,705,000	4,234,000	3,718,000	3,918,000	+213,000	-316,000	+500,000

¹ Includes \$38,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.² Estimate of \$433,000 reduced to \$400,000 by H. Doc. 202.³ Administrative expenses paid from funds available from operations.⁴ Original estimate reduced \$20,750,000 by H. Doc. 236.⁵ Operated with funds transferred from War Department.⁶ And contract authorization of \$250,000,000.⁷ Includes \$408,743 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget esti- mates, 1948	Amount recom- mended in House bill for 1948	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with esti- mates for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with House bill
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2,800,120	\$3,920,700	\$2,800,120	\$3,000,120	+\$200,000	-\$920,580	+\$200,000
Printing and binding-----	9 50,000	57,300	55,000	55,000	+5,000	-2,300	-----
Total, Federal Trade Commission-----	2,850,120	3,978,000	2,855,120	3,055,120	+205,000	-922,880	+200,000
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY							
Office of the Administrator-----	10 300,000	380,000	344,540	344,540	+44,540	-35,460	-----
Public Works Administration liquidation-----	(11)	(12)	(12)	(12)	-----	-----	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	25,000	33,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000	-3,000	-----
Damage claims-----	-----	20,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000	-10,000	-----
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	325,000	433,000	384,540	384,540	+59,540	-48,460	-----
Public Buildings Administration:							
General administrative expenses-----	13 2,160,500	2,209,000	2,160,500	2,160,500	-----	-48,500	-----
Repair, preservation, and equipment, build- ings outside District of Columbia-----	8,300,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+1,700,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia-----	14 33,159,000	33,015,000	29,715,000	29,715,000	-3,444,000	-3,300,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside District of Columbia-----	16 18,196,885	17 22,908,000	20,608,000	20,608,000	+2,411,115	-2,300,000	-----
Equipment, National Archives Building-----	18 80,000	-----	-----	-----	-80,000	-----	-----

Return of departmental functions to seat of government.....	(16)	900,000		900,000	+900,000	+900,000
Veterans' decentralization allowances.....	²⁰ 57,000				-57,000	
Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, D. C.....	2,600,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	-1,350,000	
Hospital center, District of Columbia.....		2,750,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	+1,700,000	-1,050,000
National Institute of Mental Health.....		850,000	850,000	850,000	+850,000	
Geophysical Institute, Alaska.....		21 100,000				-100,000
Total, Public Buildings Administration.....	64,553,385	73,982,000	66,283,500	67,183,500	+2,630,115	-6,798,500
Public Roads Administration:						+900,000
Federal-aid highway system.....	50,000,000	10,288,854	10,288,854	10,288,854	-39,711,146	
Secondary or feeder roads.....	20,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-17,000,000	
Elimination of grade crossings.....	25,000,000	5,000,000			-25,000,000	-5,000,000
Federal aid, postwar highways.....	150,000,000	279,000,000	247,711,146	247,711,146	+97,711,146	-31,288,854
Public-lands highways.....		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	
Strategic highway network.....	10,515,637				-10,515,637	
Access roads.....	7,323,155				-7,323,155	
Inter-American Highway.....	5,000,000				-5,000,000	

¹⁹ Includes \$5,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

²⁰ And \$33,800 for Pay Act increases transferred from "Public Works Administration Liquidation, 1947."

¹¹ Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1947.

¹² Funds heretofore provided continued available until June 30, 1948.

¹³ Includes \$282,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

¹⁴ Includes \$2,700,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

¹⁵ Includes \$1,238,000 in H. Doc. 201.

¹⁶ Includes \$1,448,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

¹⁷ Decrease of \$672,000 in H. Doc. 201.

¹⁸ In First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

¹⁹ Funds provided in fiscal year 1946 available in fiscal year 1947.

²⁰ Contained in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

²¹ And contract authorization of \$875,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget esti- mates, 1948	Amount recom- mended in House bill for 1948	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with esti- mates for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with House bill
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued							
Public Roads Administration—Continued							
War and emergency damage, Hawaii.....	22 \$8,000,000	(21)	(23)	(23)	—\$8,000,000		
Total, Public Roads Administration.....	275,838,792	\$300,288,854	\$264,000,000	\$264,000,000	—11,838,792	—\$36,288,854	
Bureau of Community Facilities:							
Public works advance planning.....	(24)	(25)	(26a)	(26a)			
Virgin Islands public works.....	993,795	3,006,205	1,707,687	1,707,687	+713,892	—1,298,518	
Maintenance and operation of schools.....	(26)						
War public works (community facilities) liquidation.....	(27)	550,000	(27a)	(27a)		—550,000	
Veterans' educational facilities.....	28 78,000,000				—78,000,000		
Emergency relief, Territory of Hawaii.....	29 1,300,000				—1,300,000		
Total, Bureau of Community Facilities.....	80,293,795	3,556,205	1,707,687	1,707,687	—78,586,108	—1,848,518	
Total, Federal Works Agency.....	421,010,972	378,280,059	382,375,727	383,275,727	—87,735,245	—44,984,332	+ \$900,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE							
Salaries.....	38,000,000	34,500,000	34,500,000	34,500,000	—3,500,000		
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,000,000	1,817,000	1,717,000	1,717,000	—283,000	—100,000	
Printing and binding.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			
Agency expenditure analyses.....		\$0 1,000,000				—1,000,000	

Total, General Accounting Office.....	40,300,000	37,617,000	36,517,000	-3,783,000	-1,100,000	
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION						
General expenses.....	8,868,100	10,136,000	8,868,100	+400,000	-867,900	+400,000
Railroad safety.....	868,500	883,000	908,000	+39,500	+25,000	
Locomotive inspection.....	587,100	595,000	605,000	+17,900	+10,000	
Printing and binding.....	175,000	250,000	200,000	+25,000	-50,000	
Penalty-mail costs.....	24,000	34,000	30,000	+6,000	-4,000	
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	10,522,700	11,898,000	10,611,100	+488,400	-886,900	+400,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS						
Salaries and expenses.....	27,540,000	33,880,000	33,490,000	+5,950,000	-390,000	
Printing and binding.....	75,000	80,000	80,000	+5,000		
Construction and equipment at laboratories.....		31 2,400,000	2,400,000	+2,400,000		
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va.....	2,990,000	32 5,805,000	5,805,000	+2,815,000		
Construction, aircraft-engine laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio.....	108,000	33 1,674,000	1,674,000	+1,566,000		
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	30,713,000	43,839,000	43,449,000	+12,736,000	-390,000	

²³ Contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947.

²⁴ Public Roads Administration authorized to enter into contracts not exceeding \$2,000,000.

²⁵ 1946 appropriation continued available during fiscal year 1947.

²⁶ Not to exceed \$1,000,000 continued available in H. Doc. 201.

²⁷ Not to exceed \$895,000 continued available until June 30, 1948.

²⁸ Unobligated balances continued available during fiscal year 1947.

²⁹ Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of unobligated balances made available.

³⁰ Not exceeding \$500,000 of unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1948.

³¹ Includes \$75,000,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and \$3,000,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

³² Administrative expenses increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,850,000.

³³ Contained in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947.

³⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 260.

³⁵ And contract authorization of \$2,143,000.

³⁶ Submitted in H. Doc. 95, as 1947 estimate, to continue available until June 30, 1948.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases of decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget esti- mates, 1948	Amount recom- mended in House bill for 1948	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with esti- mates for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with House bill
NATIONAL ARCHIVES							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,226,335	\$1,666,000	\$1,236,335	\$1,241,335	+\$15,000	-\$424,665	+\$5,000
Printing and binding.....	15,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	+5,000	-5,000	
Total, National Archives.....	1,241,335	1,691,000	1,256,335	1,261,335	+20,000	-429,665	+5,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY							
Maintenance and operation.....	18,550	21,300	21,300	21,300	+2,750		
Penalty-mail costs.....	500	750	750	750	+250		
Total, National Capital Housing Authority.....	19,050	22,050	22,050	22,050	+3,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION							
Land acquisition.....	867,750	3,273,000	279,000	279,000	-588,750	-2,994,000	
District of Columbia redevelopment.....		95,000		95,000	+95,000		+95,000
Total, National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	867,750	3,368,000	279,000	374,000	-493,750	-2,994,000	+95,000
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	10,000,000	90,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	+60,000,000	-20,000,000	+95,000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,488,700	6,438,700	5,688,700	5,988,700	+500,000	-450,000	+300,000
Printing and binding.....	45,000	61,300	50,000	50,000	+5,000	-11,300	
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission.....	5,533,700	6,500,000	5,738,700	6,038,700	+505,000	-461,300	+300,000

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget esti- mates, 1948	Amount recom- mended in House bill for 1948	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with esti- mates for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill com- pared with House bill
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—continued							
Penalty-mail costs.....	\$3,500,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000	+\$400,000	-----	-----
Damage claims.....	-----	26,500	26,500	26,500	+26,500	-----	-----
Administrative facilities.....	-----	12,725,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	+3,100,000	-----	-----
Pensions and compensations.....	43 2,146,665,000	44 2,221,915,000	2,171,915,000	2,171,915,000	+25,250,000	-----	-----
Readjustment benefits.....	45 4,365,223,000	46 3,719,860,000	3,719,860,000	3,719,860,000	-645,363,000	-----	-----
Military and naval insurance.....	47 5,597,500	11,150,000	11,150,000	11,150,000	+5,552,500	-----	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	147,442,500	48 30,300,000	(48a)	(48a)	-147,442,500	-----	-----
Operation of canteens.....	49 4,000,000	1,465,000	965,000	965,000	-3,035,000	-----	-----
National service life insurance.....	507 05,245,000	62,217,000	62,217,000	62,217,000	-643,028,000	-----	-----
Vocational Rehabilitation Revolving fund.....	51 500,000	-----	-----	-----	-500,000	-----	-----
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....	-----	833,000	833,000	833,000	+833,000	-----	-----
Automobiles for disabled veterans.....	52 30,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-30,000,000	-----	-----
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits.....	-----	53 85,449,800	85,449,800	85,449,800	+85,449,800	-----	-----
Total Veterans' Administration.....	8,352,909,415	7,077,429,300	6,944,457,080	6,971,532,080	-1,381,377,335	-----	-----
Grand total, Executive Office and inde- pendent establishments.....	9,642,526,150	8,500,497,759	8,167,869,027	8,294,006,027	-206,491,732	-----	-----
						-105,897,220	+\$27,075,000
						-----	+126,137,000

43 Includes \$241,665,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

44 Decrease of \$269,825,000 provided in H. Doc. 252.

45 Includes \$1,843,000,000 in "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946," and includes \$873,836,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

46 Increase of \$295,280,000 in H. Doc. 252.

47 Includes \$3,125,500 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947," and includes \$1,000,000 in "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."

48 Increase of \$300,000 in H. Doc. 252, and, also, increase in contract authorization from \$219,550,000, to \$257,950,000.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, 1947, ESTIMATED FOR 1948, AND THE
AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1948**

Agency	Authorization, 1947	Budget estimates, 1948	Recommended in bill as passed House and as recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 authori- zation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 budget estimates
Atomic Energy Commission.....	-----	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	+ \$250,000,000	-----
Public Buildings Administration.....	-----	875,000	-----	-----	-\$875,000
Public Roads Administration.....	-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	-----	2,143,000	2,143,000	+2,143,000	-----
Veterans' Administration.....	\$441,250,000	1 257,950,000	338,250,000	-103,000,000	+80,300,000
Total, contract authorizations.....	441,250,000	512,968,000	592,393,000	+151,143,000	+79,425,000

¹ Increased from \$219,550,000 to \$257,950,000 in H. Doc. 252.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Estimates, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Federal Power Act, payments to States under.....	\$24,600	\$25,700	+\$1,100
Smithsonian Institution, interest account.....	60,000	60,000	-----
Expenses of National Gallery of Art interest account.....	200,000	200,000	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds.....	284,600	285,700	+\$1,100

^{48a} Contract authorization of \$338,250,000 recommended.
⁴⁹ Included in "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946."
⁵⁰ Includes \$535,710,000 in "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."
⁵¹ Includes \$300,000 from "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947," and \$200,000 in "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947."
⁵² Included in "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947."
⁵³ Includes \$27,249,800 in H. Doc. 252.

REDUCTIONS IN ORIGINAL BUDGET ESTIMATES, REVISED ESTIMATES, RESCISSIONS, REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURES, AND INCREASE IN REVENUE

	House bill	Senate bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Reductions in revised budget estimates.....	\$330,540,732	\$206,491,732	-\$124,049,000
Expenditure reductions:			
U. S. Maritime Commission:			
Reductions in specific budget items.....	73,200,000	66,861,000	-6,339,000
Allocation from UNRRA, not required in 1948.....	47,700,000	47,700,000	-----
Rescission of appropriations:			
Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities, rescission of Lanham Act funds.....	5,100,000	5,100,000	-----
U. S. Maritime Commission, receipts and other funds to be covered into the Treasury.....	108,000,000	108,000,000	-----
Veterans' Administration, hospital and domiciliary facilities, rescission of funds not required.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	-----
Revised estimates:			
Veterans' Administration:			
Printing and binding, reduction in original budget estimate.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Pensions and compensation, reduction in original budget estimate.....	269,825,000	269,825,000	-----
War Assets Administration, reduction in original budget estimate.....	20,750,000	20,750,000	-----
Total.....	906,615,732	776,227,732	-130,388,000
Additional revenue available from sale and charter of vessels not included in budget estimates of receipts (includes \$404,300,000 for 1947 and \$100,775,000 for 1948 not shown in the budget estimates of receipts).....	505,075,000	505,075,000	-----
Total over-all reductions, revisions and rescissions from all sources, including additional receipts not shown in the Budget.....	1,411,690,732	1,281,302,732	-130,388,000

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 513

H. R. 3839

[Report No. 475]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 19 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 10), 1947

Reported by Mr. REED, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1948, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States,
\$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
The White House Office, including compensation of the
Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to
the President and the six administrative assistants to the
President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in
the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit
in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; automobiles;
printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment
expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his cer-
tificate solely, \$952,500: *Provided*, That employees of the
departments and independent offices of the executive branch
of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The
White House Office for temporary assistance.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
to the President and to enable him, through such agents or
agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,

1 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the ex-
2 penditure of Government funds or the employment of per-
3 sons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$500,000,
4 *of which not to exceed \$70,000 may be allocated for the*
5 *President's Amnesty Board, and* of which \$100,000 may,
6 when authorized by the President, be expended for objects
7 of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate
8 of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure
9 and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof
10 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein ex-
11 pressed to have been expended: *Provided*, That no part of
12 such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function
13 or project for which function or project a budget estimate of
14 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the
15 Eightieth Congress and such appropriation denied after con-
16 sideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives
17 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

18 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

19 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
20 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
21 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and
22 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
23 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstand-
24 ing the provisions of any other Act, \$202,250.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget and the Federal Board of Hospitalization, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$744 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$32,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) at rates not to exceed ~~\$50~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$3,254,608.

For printing and binding, \$122,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (Public Law 304), including printing and

1 binding, and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the general
2 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
3 by the Act of June 28, 1944; ~~\$350,000~~ \$400,000.

4 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

5 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

6 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
7 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administra-
8 tor is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
9 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
10 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
11 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
12 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
13 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided*,
14 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
15 year 1948 for the general administrative expenses of the
16 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
17 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
18 and binding; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general
19 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
20 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia;
21 employment outside the United States of persons without
22 regard to the civil service and classification laws including
23 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
24 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; personal services in
25 the District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meet-

1 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:

2 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1947, the

3 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report

4 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the

5 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all

6 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-

7 ing the fiscal year 1947, in connection with the activities of

8 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

9 WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

10 Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from

11 the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for

12 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to

13 exceed ~~\$257,149,270~~ \$282,149,270 for the fiscal year

14 1948 for necessary expenses of the War Assets Administra-

15 tion established by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or

16 reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Govern-

17 ment agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal

18 agencies by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944,

19 and for payment to Government agencies designated by the

20 Administrator for rendering special services in connection

21 with the disposal of surplus property, in such amounts as

22 shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for

23 allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies for the care

24 and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence

25 of military and naval personnel) of surplus property

1 subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering
2 such property with a disposal agency designated by the
3 Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures
4 whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately
5 the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by
6 the owning agency to the disposal agency that property
7 has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such
8 procedures, such funds to be available for personal services
9 in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses
10 at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the
11 United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); payment of
12 claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
13 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
15 600), and other special services and reports by contract
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
17 amended; for a health service program as authorized by
18 Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946 (not to exceed
19 \$154,000) acceptance and utilization of voluntary and un-
20 compensated services; printing and binding; expenses of
21 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
22 work of the Administration; procurement in the field of sup-
23 plies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the
24 care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without
25 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, upon determination by the Adminis-
2 trator or by any official designated by him for this purpose
3 that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase
4 and procurement of reports of experts or consultants
5 or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time;
6 purchase of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, op-
7 eration, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and
8 possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in
9 the continental limits of the United States in connection
10 with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of
11 buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and
12 temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition
13 of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivi-
14 sions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
15 ing against real property declared surplus to the Administra-
16 tion by Government corporations; advance of funds to Ad-
17 ministration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing
18 bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and
19 making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That
20 any employee of the War Assets Administration is au-
21 thorized, when designated for the purpose by the Ad-
22 ministrator, to administer to or take from any person an
23 oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is
24 required in connection with the performance of the func-
25 tions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Pro-*

1 *vided further, That the Administration, may procure by*
2 *contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees*
3 *and employees of Government contractors at the reason-*
4 *able value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical sup-*
5 *plies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, house-*
6 *hold equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities,*
7 *and erect temporary structures and make alterations in exist-*
8 *ing structures necessary for these purposes, when such*
9 *employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property,*
10 *or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where*
11 *such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are other-*
12 *wise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be cred-*
13 *ited to this appropriation.*

14 *OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS*

15 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the*
16 *Office of Government Reports, including personal services*
17 *in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals*
18 *(not exceeding \$10,000); teletype news service (not ex-*
19 *ceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,000*
20 *for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty*
21 *mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed*
22 *\$1,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
23 *August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program*
24 *as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law*

1 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the
 2 Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$400,000:
 3 Provided, That no person paid from this appropriation
 4 shall receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum.

5 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

6 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 8 ing the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign
 9 countries; personal services in the District of Columbia;
 10 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
 11 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
 12 its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$750;
 13 travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general
 14 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
 15 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent of office and garage space
 16 in foreign countries; the purchase of one passenger motor
 17 vehicle; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photo-
 18 graphing, and typewriting; ~~\$300,000~~ \$312,000: Provided,
 19 That where station allowance has been authorized by the War
 20 Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at
 21 certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be author-
 22 ized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commis-
 23 sion while serving at the same foreign stations, and this
 24 appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of
 25 such allowance.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and employment of aliens; purchase of land and interests in land; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; purchase of passenger motor vehicles, including two at not to exceed \$2,500 each; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; printing and binding; health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; publication and dissemination of atomic information; not to exceed \$100,000 for penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; payment of claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601) ; and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; ~~\$175,000,000~~ ~~\$250,000,000, of which not exceeding \$25,000,000 shall be~~ available for research work in connection with the control of cancer of which amount there shall be available to the Commission for cancer research work in nuclear physics such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000) as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other public and private agencies; and of which amount \$200,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate

1 of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and
2 that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof
3 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein
4 expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation
5 transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Gov-
6 ernment for the performance of the work for which this
7 appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so trans-
8 ferred may be merged with the appropriation to which trans-
9 ferred; and in addition to the amount herein provided, the
10 Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of
11 this appropriation during the fiscal year in an amount not
12 exceeding \$250,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
13 appropriation shall be used after November 30, 1947, to
14 pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers
15 and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and
16 scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be
17 subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if
18 such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess
19 of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent
20 difficulty or responsibility.

21 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
23 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
24 \$10,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15
25 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to

1 exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for
2 veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; traveling ex-
3 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
4 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
5 held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for
6 payment in advance for library membership in societies
7 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
8 bers at a price lower than to the general public;
9 not to exceed \$350,000 for printing and binding;
10 \$12,000,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000 shall
11 be available for performing the duties imposed upon
12 the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19,
13 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed \$362,198 for
14 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
15 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; for a health
16 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
17 1946 (Public Law 658); for payment of claims under part
18 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
19 Law 601); and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services
20 by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
21 as amended: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
22 department or independent establishment in the District of
23 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
24 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made
25 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, but this shall

1 not affect the making of details for service as members of the
2 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
3 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor
4 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to
5 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided*
6 *further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power
7 in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees
8 to or from its office or field force.

9 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
10 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
11 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
12 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
13 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
14 1943.

15 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
16 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
17 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
18 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
19 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
20 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
21 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
22 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
23 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit
24 and then only in combination with other factors, such as
25 the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the

1 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
2 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
3 actually exercised.

4 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

5 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
6 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Pub-
7 lic Law 319), \$1,910,000.

8 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

9 For financing the liability of the United States, created
10 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
11 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$244,000,000, which amount
12 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
13 and disability fund".

14 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

15 For financing the liability of the United States, created
16 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
17 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
18 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
19 and disability fund".

20 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

21 For financing the liability of the United States created
22 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017),
23 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
24 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

1 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in
3 performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act
4 of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the
5 Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended
6 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
7 Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
8 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
9 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
10 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
11 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the
12 President July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic
13 reporting services, special counsel fees, health service pro-
14 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
15 658), improvement and care of grounds and repairs to
16 buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of eighteen
17 passenger motor vehicles, travel expenses (not to exceed
18 ~~\$120,000~~ \$125,000), not to exceed \$18,600 for deposit in
19 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
20 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
21 law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for,
22 charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information
23 in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act
24 of 1934, as amended, ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,400,000, of which
44.

1 amount not to exceed ~~\$3,500,000~~ \$3,725,000 may be ex-
 2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 4 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

5 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 7 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for
 8 the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33
 9 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of
 10 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) authorizing the
 11 construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors
 12 for flood control, and for other purposes, including the
 13 health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
 14 1946 (Public Law 658) ; payment of claims under part 2
 15 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
 16 Law 601) ; purchase of five and hire of passenger motor
 17 vehicles, ~~\$3,390,000~~ \$3,590,000; of which amount not to
 18 exceed ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,082,000 shall be available for personal
 19 services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed
 20 \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary services as
 21 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 22 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding ~~\$50~~ \$35 per
 23 diem for individuals.

24 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the

1 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
 2 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of
 3 the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), in-
 4 cluding contract stenographic reporting services; \$266,500,
 5 of which amount not to exceed \$114,900 shall be available
 6 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 For printing and binding, including engraving, litho-
 8 graphing, and photolithographing, \$54,000.

9 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
 10 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the
 11 Act of June 28, 1944, \$7,500.

12 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
 14 personal services in the District of Columbia; health service
 15 program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
 16 Law 658) ; payment of claims determined and settled pur-
 17 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
 18 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) ; contract stenographic
 19 reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; not to
 20 exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
 21 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
 22 June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
 23 ~~\$2,800,120~~ \$3,000,120, of which not less than \$228,695
 24 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products
 25 Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appro-

1 priated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be
2 expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by con-
3 current resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
4 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
5 finance the cost of such investigation.

6 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
7 the Federal Trade Commission, \$55,000.

8 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

9 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
11 Office of the Adminstrator in the District of Columbia, includ-
12 ing the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general
13 counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
14 (not to exceed \$6,000) ; purchase of newspapers and period-
15 icals (not to exceed \$150) ; health service program as
16 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ;
17 preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic dis-
18 plays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; purchase
19 of one passenger motor vehicle (not to exceed \$2,500) ;
20 travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for temporary services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (Public Law 600) but at rates for individuals not in excess
23 of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem; \$344,540.

24 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
25 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-

tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
1945, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the
Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby con-
tinued available until June 30, 1948, of which not to exceed
\$33,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during
the fiscal year 1948.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works
Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$30,000.

Damage claims: For claims arising from the activity of
the Federal Works Agency, determined and settled pursuant
to the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$10,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
and for the operation of certain completed and occupied
buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public

1 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
2 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
3 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

4 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
5 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal
6 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
7 (not to exceed \$32,500) ; ground rent of the Federal build-
8 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi,
9 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
10 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
11 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
12 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
13 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
14 against the construction appropriations of the respective
15 projects to which they relate.

16 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
18 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of
19 completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
20 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
21 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of
22 sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real
23 property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the
24 Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27,
25 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings

1 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
2 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
3 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to
4 the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under
5 franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909,
6 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising
7 thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts
8 approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928
9 (45 Stat. 533); \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures
10 for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation
11 of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired
12 for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation
13 and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall
14 not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such
15 buildings.

16 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
17 the district of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
18 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
19 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
20 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained
21 and operated by the Public Buildings Administration,
22 including repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
23 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
24 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
25 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive

1 departments and establishments in connection with the as-
2 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
3 traveling expenses; health service program as authorized
4 by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; the pur-
5 chase of two passenger motor vehicles; furnishings and equip-
6 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase,
7 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
8 conductors; \$29,715,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
9 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
10 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
11 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
12 regulation plan for furniture.

13 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
14 side the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the
15 administration, operation, protection, and maintenance of
16 public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia
17 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
18 tration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of build-
19 ings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
20 equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
21 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-
22 ductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies
23 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of
24 building space, the restoration of leased premises, \$20,608,-
25 000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United

1 States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
2 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
3 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for
4 furniture.

5 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
6 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
7 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
8 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
9 current rates for similar services in the place where such
10 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
11 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
12 eral Works Administrator.

13 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
14 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia,
15 shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
16 munication services serving one or more governmental activi-
17 ties, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
18 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
19 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
20 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
21 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings
22 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
23 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable
24 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost

1 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the
2 basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

3 *Return of departmental functions to the seat of govern-*
4 *ment: For all expenses, including personal services in the*
5 *District of Columbia and travel and other expenses of the*
6 *Public Buildings Administration incident thereto, neces-*
7 *sary to provide for the transfer to the seat of government of*
8 *such bureaus, offices, agencies, or activities of the Federal*
9 *Government as are designated from time to time by the*
10 *President, which were removed from, or established at*
11 *places other than, the seat of government by reason of the*
12 *national emergency, including the expenses of travel of*
13 *employees transferred; transportation of immediate families*
14 *of employees; the expenses of packing, crating, drayage,*
15 *transportation, temporary storage, unpacking, and uncrating*
16 *of household goods and personal effects, in accordance with*
17 *regulations approved by the President; and the payment to*
18 *employees of special allowances at \$5 per day after arrival*
19 *at destination for six days for employees, plus \$2.50 per*
20 *day additional for six days for each member of immediate*
21 *families of employees; \$900,000, to remain available until*
22 *expended: Provided, That removal to the seat of government*
23 *of Government-owned or leased furniture, equipment, sup-*
24 *plies, and other property and household goods and personal*

1 *effects of employees, and costs of restoration of leased office*
2 *space when required, may be accomplished without regard to*
3 *section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: Provided further, That*
4 *such sums as may be determined by the Commissioner of*
5 *Public Buildings to be necessary therefor may be transferred*
6 *to other agencies concerned for the payment to the transferred*
7 *employees of the allowances mentioned herein.*

8 Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
9 ton, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
10 “Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington,
11 District of Columbia”, including the objects specified under
12 this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
13 propriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Acts
14 of December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371), and June 14,
15 1946 (Public Law 413), \$1,250,000, to remain available
16 until expended.

17 Hospital center, District of Columbia: For preliminary
18 expenses, including acquisition of site, necessary in carrying
19 out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law
20 648), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That if the site selected by the Federal Works Ad-
22 ministrator is under Government ownership, said site shall
23 be transferred to the said Administrator, without exchange
24 of funds.

25 National Institute of Mental Health: For the acqui-

1 tion of site or sites, the preparation of drawings and speci-
2 fications, and the performance of other work for the accom-
3 plishment thereof for the National Institute of Mental Health,
4 as authorized by section 11 of the Act of July 3, 1946 (Pub-
5 lic Law 487), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

6 Funds available to the Public Building Administra-
7 tion for construction shall be available for temporary services
8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
9 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not in excess of
10 ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem.

11 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

12 General administrative expenses: For the employment
13 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-
14 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
15 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
16 (not to exceed \$49,600), purchase of periodicals, pur-
17 chase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles, health
18 service program as authorized by Act of August 8,
19 1946 (Public Law 658), and the preparation, distri-
20 bution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washing-
21 ton and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research
22 and investigational studies, either independently or in co-
23 operation with State highway departments, or other agencies,
24 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
25 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, mainte-

1 nance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
2 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
3 methods of road making, especially by the use of local ma-
4 terials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and ap-
5 pliances used for road building and maintenance, and of
6 methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs
7 of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experi-
8 mental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these
9 subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results
10 of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bul-
11 letins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available
12 from the administrative funds provided under the Act of
13 July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as other-
14 wise provided.

15 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

16 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
17 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
18 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended
19 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), including personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, \$10,288,854, to be immediately avail-
21 able and to remain available until expended, which sum
22 is composed of \$5,000,000, the remainder of the amount
23 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by
24 section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public
25 Law 780), and \$3,171,950 and \$2,116,904, the latter

1 sums being for the reimbursement of the sums expended
2 for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges
3 which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes,
4 or landslides, as provided for by section 3 of the Act ap-
5 proved June 18, 1934 (Public Law 393), and by section
6 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943 (Public Law 146) :
7 *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
8 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
9 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
10 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
11 or probation: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year
12 1948, whenever performing authorized engineering or other
13 services in connection with the survey, construction, and
14 maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government
15 agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
16 agencies the charge for such services may include deprecia-
17 tion on engineering and road-building equipment used, and
18 the amounts received on account of such charges shall be
19 credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*,
20 That during the fiscal year 1948 the appropriations for the
21 work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available
22 for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the
23 procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
24 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the
25 supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale

1 and distribution to other Government activities, cooperating
2 foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of
3 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
4 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
5 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
6 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
7 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies,
8 materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appro-
9 priations available to the Public Roads Administration may
10 be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
11 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
12 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Administra-
13 tion, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess
16 of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem.

17 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
18 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
19 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
20 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
21 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
22 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,
23 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
24 with several governments, members of the Pan American
25 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the

1 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
2 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
3 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
4 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request
5 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
6 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative
7 funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended
8 or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

9 FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

10 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market
11 roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus
12 routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to re-
13 main available until expended, which sum is the remainder
14 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
15 year 1943, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5,
16 1940 (Public Law 780).

17 FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

18 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid
19 Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), \$247,711,146,
20 to be immediately available and to remain available until
21 expended, which sum is a part of the \$500,000,000 author-
22 ized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by
23 section 2 of said Act.

24 PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

25 For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and

1 maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or un-
2 reserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other
3 Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, under
4 the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$3,000,000, to
5 be immediately available and to remain available until
6 expended, which sum is composed of \$1,000,000, the
7 remainder of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1941
8 by section 6 of the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635);
9 \$500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized for the
10 fiscal year 1942 by section 7 of the Act of September 5,
11 1940 (54 Stat. 869); and \$1,500,000, the amount author-
12 ized for the fiscal year 1943 by said section 7.

13 War and emergency damage, Territory of Hawaii:
14 In addition to the amount appropriated under this head in
15 the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, the Public
16 Roads Administration is authorized to enter into contracts
17 for the purpose of said appropriation in an amount not
18 exceeding \$2,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

20 Public works advance planning: Not to exceed \$895,000
21 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the funds
22 made available for public works advance planning under
23 title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of
24 1944 shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
25 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of the

1 activity for which said funds were appropriated, including
2 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
3 Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.

4 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to
5 carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
6 (Public Law 510), \$1,707,687, to be immediately available.

7 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:
8 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
9 1948 for the liquidation of all activities under titles II, III,
10 and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42
11 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including personal
12 services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing and
13 binding; health service program as authorized by the Act
14 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed
15 \$500,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore
16 appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II,
17 III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
18 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), of which
19 amount \$50,000 shall be for payment for accumulated and
20 accrued leave of employees separated from the Government
21 service due to said liquidation.

22 *Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the*
23 *amount for administrative expenses under this head in the*
24 *Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented*
25 *by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby*

1 *increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,850,000, of which amount*
2 *\$395,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for accumu-*
3 *lated and accrued leave.*

4 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

5 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia and elsewhere, \$34,500,000.

7 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
8 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$1,717,000, of
9 which not to exceed \$62,000 shall be available for deposit in
10 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
11 of June 28, 1944.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
13 ing monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the
14 Comptroller General of the United States, \$300,000.

15 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
16 be available for a health service program as authorized by
17 Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and for payment
18 of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims
19 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

20 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

21 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
22 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
23 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-
24 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
25 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of

1 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
2 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
3 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
4 reporting services; personal services in the District of Colum-
5 bia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service pro-
6 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
7 658); and purchase of thirty-five passenger automobiles;
8 ~~\$8,868,100~~ \$9,268,100: *Provided*, That Joint Board mem-
9 bers and cooperating State commissioners may use Govern-
10 ment transportation requests when traveling in connection
11 with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to
12 exceed \$5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in
13 connection with investigations of apparent violations of part
14 II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

15 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing
16 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,
17 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
18 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
19 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
20 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
21 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
22 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
23 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
24 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
25 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-

1 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the
2 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of
3 inspectors, engineers, and personal services in the District
4 of Columbia, \$908,000.

5 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
6 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
7 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
8 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
9 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
10 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended
11 (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia, \$605,000.

13 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
14 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to
15 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,
16 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$200,000.

17 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
18 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Com-
19 merce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of
20 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$30,000.

21 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
22 AERONAUTICS

23 For necessary expenses of the Committee, including
24 contracts, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
25 as amended, for the making of special investigations and

1 reports and for engineering and drafting services; traveling
2 expenses of members and for examination of estimates of
3 appropriations and activities in the field; equipment, main-
4 tenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical
5 Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the
6 Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio;
7 purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase
8 of one (not to exceed \$15,000) and maintenance and opera-
9 tion of aircraft; purchase of eleven passenger motor vehicles
10 of which nine shall be for replacement; not to exceed ~~\$492,~~
11 ~~000~~ \$622,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
12 bia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not
13 to exceed \$10,000 per annum and \$2,000 additional so long
14 as the position is held by the present incumbent; not to
15 exceed \$6,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
16 for cost of penalty mail by the Act of June 28, 1944; not
17 to exceed \$10,000 for temporary or intermittent services
18 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (Public Law 600), at not to exceed ~~\$50~~ \$35 per diem for
20 individuals; including \$3,000 for claims determined and
21 settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act;
22 and a health service program for employees as authorized
23 by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); in all,
24 \$33,490,000: *Provided*, That statutory provisions prohibit-
25 ing the payment of compensation to aliens shall not apply

1 to any person whose employment by the Committee shall
2 be determined by the Chairman thereof to be necessary:
3 *Provided further*, That aircraft and parts, equipment, and
4 supplies may be transferred to the Committee by the Army
5 and Navy without reimbursement.

6 For printing and binding, \$80,000.

7 For construction and equipment at laboratories and
8 research stations of the Committee, \$2,400,000, to be avail-
9 able until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition to
10 said appropriation the Committee may, prior to July 1,
11 1948, enter into contracts for the same purpose to an amount
12 not in excess of \$2,143,000.

13 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For an addi-
14 tional amount for "Construction, Langley Field, Virginia",
15 \$5,805,000, which amount shall be available immediately.

16 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional
17 amount for "Construction, Cleveland, Ohio", \$1,674,000,
18 which amount shall be available immediately.

19 The unexpended balances of the funds advanced to the
20 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from the ap-
21 propriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945, for
22 construction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett
23 Field, California, shall remain available during the fiscal
24 year 1948 for the liquidation of obligations incurred prior
25 to June 30, 1947.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$650 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and travel expenses; ~~\$1,236,335~~ \$1,241,335, of which \$1,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment, except a presently employed veteran

1 of either World War or a member of the active or inactive
2 reserve AUS.

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
4 \$20,000.

5 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

6 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
7 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Author-
8 ity Act, \$21,300: *Provided*, That all receipts derived
9 from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
10 Treasury of the United States monthly.

11 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
12 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital
13 Housing Authority as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
14 \$750.

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING 16 COMMISSION

17 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
18 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
19 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
20 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
21 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May
22 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8,
23 1946 (Public Law 699); temporary services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
25 600), including real estate appraisers at rates of pay or

1 fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; purchase
 2 of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land
 3 not to exceed \$30 for deposit in the general fund of the
 4 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
 5 of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor
 6 vehicle; \$279,000, to be immediately available and to re-
 7 main available until expended, \$200,000 of said sum for
 8 carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of said Act;
 9 and \$79,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of
 10 said Act.

11 *District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses neces-*
 12 *sary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections*
 13 *3k, 6, and 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law*
 14 *592), including temporary services as authorized by sec-*
 15 *tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600);*
 16 *not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general fund of the*
 17 *Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the fiscal years 1947*
 18 *and 1948 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$95,000,*
 19 *to remain available until expended.*

20 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

21 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
 22 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
 23 of 1946, fiscal year 1948, \$70,000,000, to remain available
 24 until April 30, 1951, of which not to exceed ~~\$1,900,000~~
 25 \$2,500,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Philippine

1 War Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1948, including
2 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
3 eighteen passenger motor vehicles, including three busses,
4 which may be used for the transportation of members and
5 employees of the Commission from their residences to Com-
6 mission offices in the Philippines; printing and binding with-
7 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
8 U. S. C. 111) ; temporary services as authorized by section
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and
10 not to exceed \$200 for deposit in the general fund of the
11 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
12 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*,
13 That no payment shall be made under the provisions of
14 such title of such Act to any person who, by a civil or mili-
15 tary court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of col-
16 laborating with the enemy or of any act involving disloyalty
17 to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philip-
18 pines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
19 shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or
20 for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
21 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result
22 in obligating the Government of the United States in any
23 sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess
24 of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

1 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
3 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
4 service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946
5 (Public Law 658) ; payment of claims determined and settled
6 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
7 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) ; not to exceed \$1,150
8 for the purchase of newspapers; temporary services as author-
9 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
10 Law 600) ; and not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the
11 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
12 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; ~~\$5,688,700~~
13 \$5,988,700.

14 For all printing and binding for the Securities and Ex-
15 change Commission, \$50,000.

16 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

17 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
18 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and
19 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring
20 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
21 the system of international exchanges between the United
22 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
23 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
24 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains:

1 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
 2 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
 3 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; *for the*
 4 *administration, and for the construction and maintenance,*
 5 *of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island,*
 6 *Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2,*
 7 *1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan*
 8 *Numbered 3 of 1946;* for the planning of a national air
 9 museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946
 10 (Public Law 722) ; including personal services in the Dis-
 11 trict of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for temporary
 12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 13 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; traveling expenses; not to
 14 exceed \$5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treas-
 15 ury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June
 16 28, 1944; printing and binding, not exceeding ~~\$125,000~~
 17 ~~\$150,000~~, of which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available
 18 for printing the report of the American Historical Associa-
 19 tion; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
 20 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
 21 and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of
 22 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
 23 ~~\$1,700,312~~ \$1,800,312.

24 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For
 25 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,

1 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
2 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
3 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
4 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
5 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services
6 in the District of Columbia; health-service program as
7 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658);
8 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the
9 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
10 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$250
11 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
12 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art
13 associations or societies whose publications or services are
14 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
15 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning
16 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; not to exceed
17 \$6,300 for printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices
18 and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof;
19 and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
20 grounds; \$949,426: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
21 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
22 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
23 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
24 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$1,128,349: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For printing and binding, \$20,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That travel expenses of

1 the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the
2 judge.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
4 \$17,500.

5 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

6 The construction fund established by the Merchant
7 Marine Act, 1936, shall be available during the fiscal year
8 1948 for administrative expenses of the United States Mari-
9 time Commission, including personal services at the seat of
10 government; printing and binding; newspapers and peri-
11 odicals, not to exceed \$2,000; purchase of one passenger
12 motor vehicle at not to exceed \$1,500: *Provided*, That the
13 following limitations shall apply to obligations from such
14 fund:

15 Personal services, ~~\$7,393,226~~ \$8,832,226;

16 Administrative expenses, other than personal services,
17 \$795,000;

18 New ship construction, *conversion, reconversion, recon-*
19 *ditioning*, and betterment, fiscal years 1947 and 1948,
20 \$99,000,000;

21 Reconversion of vessels, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the
22 Commission may make allowanees to purchasers of vessels
23 for cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowanees to
24 be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard

1 to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of
2 the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946;

3 *Conversion or reconversion of vessels for sale or given*
4 *in exchange, \$4,500,000, including cost of moving or trans-*
5 *porting the vessels, docking, survey and inspection, prelim-*
6 *inary to preparation of specifications and invitations for*
7 *competitive bids, subject to the limitation that not more than*
8 *\$30,000 be expended with respect to any one vessel: Pro-*
9 *vided, That, in order to accomplish the purposes and policy*
10 *of section 2 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, the*
11 *Commission may, on such terms and conditions as it may*
12 *prescribe—*

13 *(1) make allowances to purchasers of vessels or*
14 *persons accepting exchanges under section 8 (d) of said*
15 *Act for cost of converting, reconverting, or restoring for*
16 *normal operation in commercial service, including re-*
17 *moval of national defense or war service features and*
18 *meeting class and requirements of Coast Guard and other*
19 *regulatory bodies, such allowances to be determined on the*
20 *basis of competitive bids under specifications prepared or*
21 *approved by the Commission, without regard to the*
22 *provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the*
23 *Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946: Provided further,*
24 *That if the Commission shall determine that any part of*
25 *the allowance so fixed is not expended in carrying out*

1 *the work covered by the allowance, an amount repre-*
2 *senting such part shall be repaid or reimbursed to the*
3 *Commission. Such allowances may be applied as credits*
4 *against any sums payable by the purchaser to the*
5 *Maritime Commission pursuant to section 4 of the Act;*

6 *(2) in lieu of making allowances as hereinbefore*
7 *provided and notwithstanding any other provision of law,*
8 *sell, upon competitive sealed bids, without reconversion to*
9 *citizens of the United States, for operation under the*
10 *United States flag, war-built vessels which have been*
11 *converted from original design to military types or other-*
12 *wise unsalable as commercial vessels and contracts for*
13 *the reconversion of which were not entered into prior to*
14 *July 1, 1947. No award of any such vessel, except a*
15 *damaged unsalable vessel, or a concrete vessel, shall be*
16 *made upon a bid which is less than 25 per centum of the*
17 *unadjusted statutory sales price determined under section*
18 *3 (d) of said Act, and at least 25 per centum of said*
19 *bid shall be paid in cash upon the delivery of the vessel;*
20 *and*

21 *(3) in either case, grant financial aid under the*
22 *provisions of section 509 of title V of the Merchant*
23 *Marine Act, 1936, and other provisions of said title to*
24 *the extent applicable, to any person who in any manner*
25 *converts, reconverts, or reconditions the vessel purchased*

1 *by him if the amount expended for such conversion,*
2 *reconversion, or reconditioning is in excess of \$100,000.*

3 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, \$800,000;

4 Operation of warehouses, \$849,180;

5 Operating-differential subsidies, \$10,000,000;

6 Reserve fleet expense, \$10,000,000;

7 *Maintenance and operation of terminals, \$561,000;*

8 Miscellaneous expenses, \$500,000;

9 Cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28.

10 1944, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury,
11 \$60,000;

12 Entertainment of officials of other countries when spe-
13 cifically authorized by the Chairman, \$1,125;

14 Services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$18,750.

16 *Provided further, That, except for payment of construc-*
17 *tion-differential subsidies as provided in section 504 of the*
18 *Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, no moneys or*
19 *contract authority shall be available during the period begin-*
20 *ning with the date of enactment hereof and ending June 30,*
21 *1948, for the construction of any vessel begun after such date*
22 *of enactment unless the Commission has entered into a con-*
23 *tract for the sale of such vessel.*

24 Funds available to the Commission shall be available

1 for payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort
2 Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

3 Except as hereinbefore provided no obligation shall be
4 incurred against such construction fund during the fiscal
5 year 1948 and the expenditures from such fund during
6 the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed ~~\$207,100,000~~
7 *\$213,439,000*.

8 The balance of such fund in addition to such amount
9 of ~~\$207,100,000~~ *\$213,439,000*, as of June 30, 1947, shall
10 be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.
11 All receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit
12 of such construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall
13 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

14 Whenever, in connection with any transaction involving
15 the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel, the United
16 States shall be or become obligated to pay any sum to the
17 other party to the transaction and said other party shall be
18 or is indebted to the United States on account of any trans-
19 action involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any
20 vessel the amount so owing to the United States shall be
21 deducted from the amount due the other party, and no officer
22 or employee of the Government shall pay to such other
23 party a sum greater than the net amount owing the other
24 party.

1 Maritime training: For the training of personnel for the
2 manning of the merchant marine and for administrative ex-
3 penses (not to exceed \$250,000) including personal services
4 in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance when
5 specifically authorized by the Chairman, at meetings of
6 organizations concerned with the work of the Commission;
7 and printing and binding; ~~\$8,320,000~~ \$4,320,000 of which
8 not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for contingencies
9 for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine
10 Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed
11 \$64,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public
12 Health Service for services rendered the Commission; and
13 for a health service program as authorized by the Act of
14 August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

15 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
16 fornia, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of
17 Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000;
18 and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses in-
19 curred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in
20 such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establish-
21 ment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4,
22 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); and for the
23 maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United
24 States to the said States for use in connection with such State
25 marine schools, \$200,000; in all, \$450,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including personal services in the District of Columbia; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); purchase of three hundred and twenty-three passenger motor vehicles; utilization of Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as the Administrator may by regulation prescribe; services as authorized by section 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation

1 Numbered 9 (a), as amended; the purchase of tobacco to
2 be furnished, subject to regulations of the Administrator, to
3 veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in
4 Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes; aid to State
5 or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved
6 August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the
7 support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Ad-
8 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; the
9 purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans
10 when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans'
11 Administration facilities; not to exceed \$3,500 for news-
12 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$120,200 for the
13 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
14 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual edu-
15 cational information and descriptive material, including the
16 purchase or rental of equipment; ~~\$878,040,780~~ \$905,-
17 115,780, from which allotments and transfers may be made
18 to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service),
19 the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement
20 by them under the various headings of their applicable
21 appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the
22 care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans'
23 Administration, including minor repairs and improvements
24 of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to
25 such care and treatment: *Provided*, That no part of this

1 appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of one
2 hundred persons engaged in public relations work:
3 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
4 be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward
5 the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the
6 purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than
7 \$7,807,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair,
8 alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals
9 and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
10 tration either by contract or by the hire of temporary em-
11 ployees and the purchase of materials.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
13 \$7,000,000.

14 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
15 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
16 of June 28, 1944, \$3,900,000.

17 Damage claims: For claims determined and settled pur-
18 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$26,500.

19 Administrative facilities: For the acquisition of sites and
20 the construction of regional office buildings, \$3,100,000,
21 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That the acqui-
22 sition of the sites, and the preparation of the plans and speci-
23 fications and construction, shall be under the supervision of
24 the Public Buildings Administration, for which reimburse-
25 ment may be made from this appropriation.

1 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
2 gratuities, and allowances (including subsistence allowances
3 authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1a, as
4 amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regu-
5 lation of the President based thereon, including emergency
6 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
7 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
8 Administration, \$2,171,915,000, to be immediately available
9 and to remain available until expended.

10 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
11 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,
12 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
13 \$3,719,860,000, to be immediately available and to remain
14 available until expended.

15 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
16 insurance, \$11,150,000, to be immediately available and to
17 remain available until expended.

18 For hospital and domiciliary facilities, in addition to
19 the unobligated balances of other appropriations for this
20 purpose, and to the unobligated balance of the contract
21 authority of \$441,250,000 in the Third Urgent Deficiency
22 Appropriation Act, 1946 (which authority is hereby ex-
23 tended to July 1, 1949), the Administrator is authorized
24 to incur obligations prior to July 1, 1949, in an amount not
25 exceeding \$338,250,000, which shall be available for use,

1 with the approval of the President, for extending any of the
2 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administra-
3 tion or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2
4 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
5 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
6 1944: *Provided*, That not to exceed 6.7 per centum of the
7 foregoing appropriation and contract authorizations shall
8 be available for the employment in the District of Columbia
9 and in the field of all necessary technical and clerical per-
10 sonnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for
11 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
12 of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field
13 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except
14 that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it neces-
15 sary in the construction of any project to employ other
16 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service
17 to perform such services not to exceed 10 per centum of the
18 cost of such projects may be expended for such services:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in
20 this bill or any funds heretofore made available, including
21 contract authorizations, shall be used for the purchase or
22 condemnation of the site or for the erection of a hospital on
23 the tract of land in Arlington County, Virginia, known as
24 the A. M. Nevius Tract, situated at the intersection of Lee
25 Boulevard and Arlington Ridge Road, containing approxi-

1 mately 25.406 acres; or for the purchase or condemnation
2 of a site or erection of a hospital in Tallahassee, Florida,
3 until the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
4 Representatives has investigated and given final approval.

5 Operation of canteens: For expenses necessary for
6 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
7 (Public Law 636), \$965,000, which shall be available to
8 provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for
9 the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary
10 furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the estab-
11 lishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, ware-
12 houses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of
13 merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at
14 stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with
15 the provisions of the Act, and (c) for the employment of
16 personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of
17 the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and
18 the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the
19 Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator
20 in a special account which shall be available for the con-
21 tinued operation of canteens.

22 National service life insurance: For the payment of
23 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
24 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
25 Act of 1940, as amended, \$62,217,000, to be immediately

1 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
2 That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropria-
3 tion as provided by the Act.

4 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
5 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors'
6 Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942, \$833,000, to be im-
7 mediately and continuously available until expended: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That any moneys received as repayment of debts
9 incurred under said article IV shall be credited to this
10 appropriation.

11 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
12 burial awards authorized by Veteran's Administration Regu-
13 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
14 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans' Ad-
15 ministration Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
16 \$85,449,800 to remain available until expended, for benefits
17 accruing during the fiscal year 1948 and prior fiscal years.

18 Total, Veterans' Administration, ~~\$6,944,457,080~~ \$6,-
19 ~~971,532,080~~: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
20 shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any
21 persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing
22 such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is
23 made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by
24 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission and of the United States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman, shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike

1 against the Government of the United States or who is a
2 member of an organization of Government employees that
3 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
4 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
5 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
6 ernment of the United States by force or violence and
7 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
8 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall
9 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
10 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
11 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
12 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
13 any other provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
15 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
16 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohib-
17 ited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization
18 in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only
19 during the period for which such prohibition in such other
20 Act is effective.

21 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
22 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
23 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
24 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth

1 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
2 priations.

3 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
4 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
5 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
6 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
7 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
8 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
9 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
10 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
11 herein provided.

12 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
14 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
15 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
16 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
17 period of active military or naval service and has within
18 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
19 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
20 more than one year made application for restoration to his
21 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
22 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
23 former position and has not been restored thereto.

24 SEC. 108. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
25 able for expenses of travel, shall be available, when specifi-

1 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
2 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-
3 zations concerned with the function or activity for which
4 the appropriation concerned is made.

5 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation or fund con-
6 tained in this Act shall be available for installing or main-
7 taining systems for administrative appropriation, fund or
8 inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
9 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That
10 all agencies for whose activities provision is made in this
11 Act shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all
12 inventories of supplies, materials or equipment which may
13 be owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

14 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
16 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16
17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
18 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
19 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,300.

20 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July
21 1, 1948, no part of any appropriation contained in
22 this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
23 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of
24 the United States (including any agency the majority of the
25 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United

1 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
2 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)
3 is a person in the service of the United States on the date
4 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,
5 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
6 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
7 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
8 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
9 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
10 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
11 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
12 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
13 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
14 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
15 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
16 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
18 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
19 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This
20 section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of
21 the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with
22 the United States in the prosecution of the war.

23 SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
24 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948
25 available for travel expenses shall be available for the

1 payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence
2 expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
3 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian
4 officers and employees of such departments and establishments
5 while traveling on official business outside the continental
6 limits of the United States and away from their design-
7 nated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such
8 allowances shall be determined by the head of the de-
9 partment or independent establishment concerned or by such
10 official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no
11 case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the
12 maximum established by regulations prescribed by the Presi-
13 dent for the locality in which the travel is performed.

14 SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
15 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948,
16 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
17 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
18 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
19 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
20 under, and cost of living allowances similar to those allowed
21 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
22 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
23 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
24 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
25 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of

1 the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service"
2 shall not be affected hereby.

3 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
4 year 1948 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
5 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
6 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
7 to approve of the nomination of said person.

8 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of
10 \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
11 United States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be
12 purchased on condition and with the understanding that
13 cumulative annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of
14 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current
15 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

16 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

17 Amounts available to agencies from appropriations and
18 other funds are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter
19 set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
20 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
21 of this Act:

22 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

23 Bureau of community facilities: War public works (com-
24 munity facilities), under titles II, III, and IV of the Act

1 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534,
2 1541, and 1562) , \$5,100,000.

3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$50,000,000.

5 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Ap-
6 propriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives June 18, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

[Report No. 475]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 19 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 10), 1947

Reported with amendments



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 93

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1947

No. 132

Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 10, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney, D. D., minister emeritus, Covenant-First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast been the refuge of our fathers through many generations, be Thou our refuge in every time and circumstance of need. Be our guide today as we seek to find our way amongst the dark and difficult problems that confront our Nation "ere our footsteps stumble on the twilight hills." Help us ever to remember that the steps of a good man are ordered of the Lord.

So we ask for strength and wisdom for this day according to the promise, "As thy days so shall thy strength be." But we are all mere men, with temptations and cares that are the common lot of man. If any amongst us this day are distressed in spirit, or burdened with some secret anxiety, or if some sorrow has invaded our home and touched the ones we love, teach us how to "cast thy burden on the Lord and He shall sustain thee." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 10, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, July 11, 1947, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 715. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have rendered at least 20 years of service;

S. 723. An act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate;

S. 930. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use

thereof, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1946; and

S. 1316. An act to establish a procedure for facilitating the payment of certain Government checks, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 129) to provide for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3647) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 564) to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of removal, resignation, death, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REFUND OF TAXES TO CERTAIN MEXICAN RAILROAD WORKERS

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the refund of the taxes deducted pursuant to the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, from the wages of Mexican railroad workers employed in the United States under the agreement of April 29, 1943, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORT OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE UNDER CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944 (S. Doc. No. 75)

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of the General Accounting Office under section 16 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed as a Senate document.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Social Security Act in connection with the payment of postage for unemployment compensation mail and payments to the States which have submitted plans under title I, IV, V, or X of such act, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Capitol Post, No. 1, American Legion, Topeka, Kans., in which they urge the passage of the universal military training bill. I ask unanimous consent to present the letter for appropriate reference and to have it printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CAPITOL POST, No. 1,
AMERICAN LEGION,
Topeka, Kans., July 5, 1947.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: At the regular post membership meeting of July 3, 1947, the following resolution was adopted by Capitol Post, No. 1, American Legion, Topeka, Kans.:

"Whereas the American Legion and Capitol Post, No. 1, favor a program of national security for the good of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by Capitol Post, No. 1, That the universal military training bill is a desirable and necessary part of the program for the security and defense of the United States of America, and that the members of this post individually and collectively urge the passage of said bill by the Congress; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senators and Representatives from Kansas.

Very truly yours,
W. W. METZENTHIN,
Commander.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on appropriations:

H. R. 3601. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 474).

By Mr. REED, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 3839. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 475).

By Mr. ECTON, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1497. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916; with amendments (Rept. No. 481).

By Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 416. A bill to extend veterans preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen; with amendments (Rept. No. 480).

By Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Finance:

S. 1014. A bill to provide for the disposition of internal revenue collections on articles produced in the Virgin Islands; with an amendment (Rept. No. 476).

H. R. 3818. A bill to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 477).

H. R. 3961. A bill to provide increases in the rates of pension payable to Spanish-American War and Civil War veterans and their dependents; without amendment (Rept. No. 478).

H. R. 4011. A bill to amend section 1602 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 479); and

S. Res. 141. Resolution authorizing an investigation of the social-security program; without amendment; and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 84. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Clinton R. Sharp; with an amendment (Rept. No. 485);

S. 167. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yoneko Nakazawa; with an amendment (Rept. No. 486);

S. 185. A bill for the relief of Thomas Abadia; with an amendment (Rept. No. 487);

S. 191. A bill for the relief of Julian Uriarte; without amendment (Rept. No. 482);

S. 316. A bill for the relief of Mary Sungduk Charr; without amendment (Rept. No. 483);

S. 457. A bill for the relief of Anna Kong Mei; without amendment (Rept. No. 484);

S. 1579. A bill for the relief of Damian Gandiaga; with an amendment (Rept. No. 488);

H. R. 84. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 489);

H. R. 379. A bill for the relief of Kuo Yu Cheng; without amendment (Rept. No. 490);

H. R. 436. A bill for the relief of Roger Edgar Lapierre; without amendment (Rept. No. 491);

H. R. 553. A bill for the relief of Arsenio Acacio Lewis; without amendment (Rept. No. 492);

H. R. 555. A bill for the relief of Edna Rita Saffron Fidone; without amendment (Rept. No. 494);

H. R. 649. A bill for the relief of Antonio Belaustegui; without amendment (Rept. No. 493);

H. R. 710. A bill for the relief of Fritz Hallquist; without amendment (Rept. No. 495);

H. R. 1015. A bill for the relief of Fred Pittelli; without amendment (Rept. No. 496);

H. R. 1176. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Kempton Bailey; without amendment (Rept. No. 497);

H. R. 1393. A bill for the relief of Donna L. I. Carlisle; without amendment (Rept. No. 498);

H. R. 1493. A bill for the relief of Anna Malama Mark; without amendment (Rept. No. 499);

H. R. 1502. A bill for the relief of Herman Trahn; without amendment (Rept. No. 500);

H. R. 3149. A bill to amend the act approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 271, 79th Cong.), entitled "An act to expedite the admission to the United States of alien spouses and alien minor children of citizen members of the United States armed forces"; without amendment (Rept. No. 501);

H. R. 3958. A bill to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 502); and

S. Res. 137. Resolution to make an investigation of the immigration system; with an amendment (Rept. No. 503), and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 1487. A bill to remove restrictions upon loans by Federal agencies to finance the construction of certain public works; without amendment (Rept. No. 504).

TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF REGULATION OF CONSUMER CREDIT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I ask unanimous consent to report an original joint resolution to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, and I submit a report (No. 473) thereon.

There being no objection, the report was received, and the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, was read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

REORGANIZATION OF DEBTOR RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—MINORITY VIEWS (PT. 2 OF REPT. NO. 432)

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit the views of the minority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to accompany the bill (S. 249) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, heretofore reported from that committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the minority views submitted by the Senator from New Jersey will be received and printed.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 11, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 564) to pro-

vide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of removal, resignation, death, or inability both of the President and Vice President.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 1609. A bill providing for the preservation of Fort Wayne Military Reservation, Detroit, Mich., for park use; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(Mr. REVERCOMB (by request) introduced Senate bill 1610, to incorporate the Society of the First Division, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THYE:

S. 1611. A bill to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Sauk Rapids, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. 1612. A bill to reduce expenditures and to promote efficiency and economy in the auditing of customs transactions; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1613. A bill to amend section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act by repealing the restrictions therein on political expenditures; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1614. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the patriotic service of Gen. Maurice Rose and to perpetuate the General Rose Memorial Hospital as a historic shrine; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COOPER (by request):

S. 1615. A bill for the relief of William L. Cunliffe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 1616. A bill for the relief of Dyonisios Christ Pavlatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported an original joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, which was ordered to be placed on the calendar, and appears under a separate heading.)

INCORPORATION OF SOCIETY OF FIRST DIVISION

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I have before me at this time a copy of a bill which I am about to introduce, which bears the title, "A bill to incorporate the Society of the First Division." I am introducing the bill by request. Under it, if it is reported favorably and passed by the Senate, a number of the outstanding leaders of the great and historic First Division of our Army will incorporate their society, for the membership of those who served so gallantly in that division. Among the incorporators are Gen. George C. Marshall, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, and many other distinguished soldiers of this country. I now ask unanimous consent at this time to introduce the bill for proper reference.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1610) to incorporate the Society of the First Division, introduced by Mr. REVERCOMB (by request), was received, read

committee, including a representative of this Department, to aid in coordinating research programs of Government agencies; provides that the activities of the Foundation shall supplement, and not supersede, curtail, or limit the functions or activities of other Government agencies; and authorizes Government agencies to make transfers from their research funds to the Foundation for such use as is consistent with the purposes for which the funds were provided.

SENATE

16. **MARKETING.** Sen. Williams, Del., said CCC was responsible for the "technical corner" on the wheat market and discussed marketing operations of CCC and other Government agencies and shipments made for foreign relief (pp. 9086-91).
17. **INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 3839 (pp. 9072-85). Sens. Reed, Bridges, Brooks, Cordon, Green, Russell, and McKellar were appointed conferees (p. 9085). House conferees not yet appointed. None of the non-committee amendments affect this Department.
18. **WAR MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3678 (pp. 9064-9). Sens. Gurney, Brooks, Reed, Bridges, Thomas (Okla.), Hayden, and Overton were appointed conferees (p. 9069). House conferees not yet appointed.
19. **LANDS.** The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment S. 1368, to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold (S.Rept. 547) (p. 9047).
20. **PERSONNEL.** The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 187, to include transportation by air for U.S. employees stationed in Alaska (S.Rept. 550) (p. 9047).
The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 966, to amend Sec. 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for an administrative officer to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals made by preference eligibles because of discharge, suspension, demotion, etc. (p. D536).
The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 1995, to permit Federal employees to withdraw retirement deductions at any time within ten years (p. D536).
21. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Sen. Taft, Ohio, requested that orderly procedure be maintained on the list of bills he inserted and which included S. 1584, to establish a 5-year sugar program; and H.Con.Res. 51, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 3 (housing) (p. 9086).
22. **R.F.C. REPORT.** Received the RFC report for February 1947 (p. 9046).
23. **HOUSING.** Sen. McMahon, Conn., inserted a letter from Norwalk, Conn., favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (p. 9046).
24. **COMMITTEE STAFFS.** Various committees, including Banking and Currency, Civil Service, Small Business, Public Lands, and Expenditures in the Executive Departments, submitted reports listing the names of staff members and their salaries (pp. 9047-50).

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 24a. **FARM PROGRAM.** H.Res. 298, by Rep. Hope, Kans., authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigations into matters relating to agriculture. To Rules Committee. (p. 9164)

25. R.F.C.; VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 4202, by Rep. Rogers (Fla.), and H.R. 4204, by Rep. Heckworth (Tex.), to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so as to authorize the RFC to purchase loans guaranteed or insured under the GI Bill. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9164.)
26. FOODS. H.R. 4211, by Rep. Bolton, Ohio, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of salt, in certain containers, not having a required content of iodides. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 9164.)
27. PRICES. H.Con. Res. 73, by Rep. Lodge, (Conn.), and H.Con. Res. 74, by Rep. Foote (Conn.), establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods. To Rules Committee. (p. 9164.)
28. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 1639, by Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., authorizing the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood in the prevention of flood damage in the Fort Sumner irrigation district. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 9050.)
29. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. H.R. 4147 (see Digest 131) would extend the loan-guaranteed provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to veterans of World War I.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. WOOL. Rep. Mansfield, Mont., inserted an article by Carl O. Hensen (secretary, Mont. Wool Growers' Assn.), "Do We Want a Wool-Growing Industry in This Country?" which sets forth facts concerning the sheep industry (pp. A3747-8).
31. FARM LANDS. Rep. Miller, Calif., inserted a VFW resolution favoring the family-type farm and opposing S. 912, to repeal the acreage limitations on the Central Valley project (p. A3725).
32. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Davis, Wis., inserted his recent speech before the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Assn., in which he discussed the future of the cheese industry (pp. A3745-7).
33. WATER UTILIZATION. Rep. Poulson, Calif., inserted a Los Angeles Times article urging that the question of rights to water of the Colorado River be settled now to end the years-old controversy (p. A3741).
34. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Price, Ill., inserted a N.Y. Times editorial, "Mr. Truman Backs the MVA" (p. A3723).
35. MONOPOLIES; SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Sparkman, Ala., inserted a statement by C.W. Harder (pres. National Federation of Small Business) urging "vigorous and immediate antitrust-law enforcement" (pp. A3728-30).
36. LOANS; VETERANS' BENEFITS. Rep. MacKinnon, Minn., inserted a United States News article, "Future of Veterans' Loans — Increased Risk for Private Lenders, With RFC Backing Eliminated" (p. A3738).
37. HOUSING. Rep. Donohue, Mass., inserted a Worcester Housing Authority endorsement of his bill, H.R. 3565, to provide housing for veterans (pp. A3743-4).
Rep. Lane, Mass., inserted a Boston Traveler editorial favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (p. A3750).

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 15, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commissions, and officers, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1948, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States,
\$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
The White House Office, including compensation of the
Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to
the President and the six administrative assistants to the
President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in
the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit
in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; automobiles;
printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment
expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his cer-
tificate solely, \$952,500: *Provided*, That employees of the
departments and independent offices of the executive branch
of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The
White House Office for temporary assistance.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance
to the President and to enable him, through such agents or
agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide
for emergencies affecting the national interest or security,

1 without regard to such provisions of law regulating the ex-
2 penditure of Government funds or the employment of per-
3 sons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$500,000,
4 (1) of which not to exceed \$70,000 may be allocated for the
5 President's Amnesty Board, and of which \$100,000 may,
6 when authorized by the President, be expended for objects
7 of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate
8 of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure
9 and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof
10 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein ex-
11 pressed to have been expended: *Provided*, That no part of
12 such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function
13 or project for which function or project a budget estimate of
14 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the
15 Eightieth Congress and such appropriation denied after con-
16 sideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives
17 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

18 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

19 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
20 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
21 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and
22 the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to
23 be expended as the President may determine, notwithstand-
24 ing the provisions of any other Act, \$202,250.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget and the Federal Board of Hospitalization, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$744 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$32,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) at rates not to exceed ~~(2)\$50~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$3,254,608.

For printing and binding, \$122,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (Public Law 304), including printing and

1 binding, and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the general
2 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
3 by the Act of June 28, 1944; ~~(3)\$350,000~~ \$400,000.

4 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

5 PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

6 Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property
7 Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administra-
8 tor is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
9 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him,
10 necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and
11 duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the
12 Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the
13 Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418) : *Provided*,
14 That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal
15 year 1948 for the general administrative expenses of the
16 Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the
17 salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing
18 and binding; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general
19 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
20 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia;
21 employment outside the United States of persons without
22 regard to the civil service and classification laws including
23 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
24 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; personal services in
25 the District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meet-

ings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency:
Provided further, That on or before November 1, 1947, the
 Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report
 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred dur-
 ing the fiscal year 1947, in connection with the activities of
 the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from
 the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for
 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to
 exceed (4)~~\$257,149,270~~ \$282,149,270 for the fiscal year
 1948 for necessary expenses of the War Assets Administra-
 tion established by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or
 reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Govern-
 ment agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal
 agencies by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944,
 and for payment to Government agencies designated by the
 Administrator for rendering special services in connection
 with the disposal of surplus property, in such amounts as
 shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for
 allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies for the care
 and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence
 of military and naval personnel) of surplus property

1 subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering
2 such property with a disposal agency designated by the
3 Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures
4 whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately
5 the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by
6 the owning agency to the disposal agency that property
7 has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such
8 procedures, such funds to be available for personal services
9 in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses
10 at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the
11 United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); payment of
12 claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
13 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
15 600), and other special services and reports by contract
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
17 amended; for a health service program as authorized by
18 Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946 (not to exceed
19 \$154,000) acceptance and utilization of voluntary and un-
20 compensated services; printing and binding; expenses of
21 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
22 work of the Administration; procurement in the field of sup-
23 plies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the
24 care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without
25 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised

1 Statutes, as amended, upon determination by the Adminis-
2 trator or by any official designated by him for this purpose
3 that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase
4 and procurement of reports of experts or consultants
5 or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time;
6 purchase of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, op-
7 eration, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and
8 possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in
9 the continental limits of the United States in connection
10 with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of
11 buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and
12 temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition
13 of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivi-
14 sions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
15 ing against real property declared surplus to the Administra-
16 tion by Government corporations; advance of funds to Ad-
17 ministration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing
18 bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and
19 making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That
20 any employee of the War Assets Administration is au-
21 thorized, when designated for the purpose by the Ad-
22 ministrator, to administer to or take from any person an
23 oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is
24 required in connection with the performance of the func-
25 tions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Pro-*

1 *vided further, That the Administration may procure by*
 2 *contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees*
 3 *and employees of Government contractors at the reason-*
 4 *able value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical sup-*
 5 *plies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, house-*
 6 *hold equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities,*
 7 *and erect temporary structures and make alterations in exist-*
 8 *ing structures necessary for these purposes, when such*
 9 *employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property,*
 10 *or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where*
 11 *such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are other-*
 12 *wise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be cred-*
 13 *ited to this appropriation.*

14 **(5)OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS**

15 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the*
 16 *Office of Government Reports, including personal services*
 17 *in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals*
 18 *(not exceeding \$10,000); teletype news service (not ex-*
 19 *ceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,000*
 20 *for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty*
 21 *mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed*
 22 *\$1,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
 23 *August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program*
 24 *as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law*

1 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the
 2 Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$400,000:
 3 Provided, That no person paid from this appropriation shall
 4 receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum: Provided
 5 further, That amounts expended under the authority of
 6 Public Law 161, Eightieth Congress, shall be deducted from
 7 the appropriation herein made for the fiscal year 1948.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 11 ing the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign
 12 countries; personal services in the District of Columbia;
 13 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
 14 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
 15 its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$750;
 16 travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general
 17 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
 18 the Act of June 28, 1944; rent of office and garage space
 19 in foreign countries; the purchase of one passenger motor
 20 vehicle; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photo-
 21 graphing, and typewriting; ~~(6)\$300,000~~ \$312,000 (7):
 22 Provided, That where station allowance has been authorized
 23 by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the
 24 Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be

1 *authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the*
 2 *Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and*
 3 *this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment*
 4 *of such allowance.*

5 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 7 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including personal services in
 8 the District of Columbia and employment of aliens; pur-
 9 chase of land and interests in land; services as authorized
 10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
 11 600) ; purchase of passenger motor vehicles, including two
 12 at not to exceed \$2,500 each; purchase, maintenance, and
 13 operation of aircraft; printing and binding; health-service
 14 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
 15 Law 658) ; publication and dissemination of atomic infor-
 16 mation; not to exceed \$100,000 for penalty mail costs as
 17 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; payment of claims de-
 18 termined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort
 19 Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601) ; and
 20 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; ~~(8)\$175,000,000~~
 21 ~~\$250,000,000, (9)of which not exceeding \$25,000,000 shall~~
 22 ~~be available for research work in connection with the control~~
 23 ~~of cancer of which amount there shall be available to the~~
 24 *Commission for cancer research work in nuclear physics*

1 such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000) as the Com-
2 mission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the
3 cancer research work of other public and private agencies;
4 and of which amount \$200,000 may be expended for objects
5 of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate
6 of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and
7 that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof
8 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein
9 expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation
10 transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Gov-
11 ernment for the performance of the work for which this
12 appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so trans-
13 ferred may be merged with the appropriation to which trans-
14 ferred; and in addition to the amount herein provided, the
15 Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of
16 this appropriation during the fiscal year in an amount not
17 exceeding \$250,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
18 appropriation shall be used after November 30, 1947, to
19 pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers
20 and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and
21 scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be
22 subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if
23 such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess
24 of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent
25 difficulty or responsibility.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; traveling expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$350,000 for printing and binding; \$12,000,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed \$362,198 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; for a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); for payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,

1 as amended: *Provided*, That no details from any executive
2 department or independent establishment in the District of
3 Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in
4 Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made
5 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, but this shall
6 not affect the making of details for service as members of the
7 boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the
8 Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor
9 shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to
10 serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided*
11 *further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power
12 in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees
13 to or from its office or field force.

14 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
15 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
16 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
17 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
18 pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1,
19 1943.

20 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
21 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
22 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
23 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
24 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
25 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,

1 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
2 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
3 extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit
4 and then only in combination with other factors, such as
5 the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
6 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the super-
7 visor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
8 actually exercised.

9 PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

10 Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment
11 of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Pub-
12 lic Law 319), \$1,910,000.

13 CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

14 For financing the liability of the United States, created
15 by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
16 thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$244,000,000, which amount
17 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
18 and disability fund".

19 CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

20 For financing the liability of the United States, created
21 by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory
22 thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount
23 shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement
24 and disability fund".

1 ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

2 For financing the liability of the United States created
3 by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017),
4 \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the
5 "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

6 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in
8 performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act
9 of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the
10 Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended
11 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
12 Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
13 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
14 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
15 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
16 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the
17 President July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic
18 reporting services, special counsel fees, health service pro-
19 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
20 658), improvement and care of grounds and repairs to
21 buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of eighteen
22 passenger motor vehicles, travel expenses (not to exceed
23 ~~(10)\$120,000~~ \$125,000), not to exceed \$18,600 for deposit
24 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
25 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public

1 Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for
 2 charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information
 3 in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act
 4 of 1934, as amended, ~~(11)\$6,000,000~~ \$6,400,000, of which
 5 amount not to exceed ~~(12)\$3,500,000~~ \$3,725,000 may be
 6 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 8 Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

9 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 11 work of the Commission as authorized by law except for
 12 the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33
 13 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of
 14 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) authorizing the
 15 construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors
 16 for flood control, and for other purposes, including the
 17 health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
 18 1946 (Public Law 658); payment of claims under part 2
 19 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
 20 Law 601); purchase of five and hire of passenger motor
 21 vehicles, ~~(13)\$3,390,000~~ \$3,590,000; of which amount not
 22 to exceed ~~(14)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,082,000 shall be available for
 23 personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not
 24 to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary services

1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
2 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding ~~(15)~~\$50 \$35
3 per diem for individuals.

4 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
5 work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June
6 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of
7 the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), in-
8 cluding contract stenographic reporting services; \$266,500,
9 of which amount not to exceed \$114,900 shall be available
10 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

11 For printing and binding, including engraving, litho-
12 graphing, and photolithographing, \$54,000.

13 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
14 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the
15 Act of June 28, 1944, \$7,500.

16 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; health service
19 program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
20 Law 658); payment of claims determined and settled pur-
21 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
22 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601); contract stenographic
23 reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; not to
24 exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
25 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of

1 June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
 2 (16) ~~\$2,800,120~~ \$3,000,120, of which not less than \$228,-
 3 695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Prod-
 4 ucts Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
 5 appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall
 6 be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by
 7 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
 8 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
 9 finance the cost of such investigation.

10 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
 11 the Federal Trade Commission, \$55,000.

12 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the
 15 Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, includ-
 16 ing the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general
 17 counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding
 18 (not to exceed \$6,000); purchase of newspapers and period-
 19 icals (not to exceed \$150); health service program as
 20 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658);
 21 preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic dis-
 22 plays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; purchase
 23 of one passenger motor vehicle (not to exceed \$2,500);
 24 travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for temporary services
 25 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (Public Law 600) but at rates for individuals not in excess
 2 of ~~(17)\$75~~ \$35 per diem; \$344,540.

3 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
 4 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
 5 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
 6 as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
 7 1945, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the
 8 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby con-
 9 tinued available until June 30, 1948, of which not to exceed
 10 \$33,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during
 11 the fiscal year 1948.

12 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
 13 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works
 14 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$30,000.

15 Damage claims: For claims arising from the activity of
 16 the Federal Works Agency, determined and settled pursuant
 17 to the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$10,000.

18 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

19 For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public
 20 Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May
 21 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation,
 22 and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the
 23 control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equip-
 24 ment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings,
 25 and for the operation of certain completed and occupied

1 buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency,
 2 including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with
 3 respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast
 4 Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public
 5 Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and
 6 assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and
 7 Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

8 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
 9 of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal
 10 services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding
 11 (not to exceed \$32,500) ; ground rent of the Federal build-
 12 ings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi,
 13 for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500:
 14 *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be
 15 available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress
 16 photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspec-
 17 tions, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable
 18 against the construction appropriations of the respective
 19 projects to which they relate.

20 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
 21 trict of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement,
 22 preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of
 23 completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches
 24 thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary
 25 dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of

1 sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real
2 property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the
3 Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27,
4 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings
5 thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures
6 in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works
7 Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to
8 the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under
9 franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909,
10 and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising
11 thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts
12 approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928
13 (45 Stat. 533); \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures
14 for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation
15 of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired
16 for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation
17 and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall
18 not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such
19 buildings.

20 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
21 the district of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses
22 necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance,
23 and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the
24 District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained
25 and operated by the Public Buildings Administration,

1 including repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings
2 operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in
3 the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of
4 buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive
5 departments and establishments in connection with the as-
6 signment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space;
7 traveling expenses; health service program as authorized
8 by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; the pur-
9 chase of two passenger motor vehicles; furnishings and equip-
10 ment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase,
11 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
12 conductors; \$29,715,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now
13 owned by the United States in other public buildings or in
14 buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far
15 as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present
16 regulation plan for furniture.

17 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
18 side the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the
19 administration, operation, protection, and maintenance of
20 public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia
21 maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Adminis-
22 tration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of build-
23 ings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and
24 equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator con-

1 ductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies
2 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of
3 building space, the restoration of leased premises, \$20,608,-
4 000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United
5 States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
6 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
7 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for
8 furniture.

9 Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,
10 public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of
11 Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved
12 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding
13 current rates for similar services in the place where such
14 services are employed, and such employees in emergencies
15 may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Fed-
16 eral Works Administrator.

17 The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public
18 buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia,
19 shall be available for printing and binding and for com-
20 munication services serving one or more governmental activi-
21 ties, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such
22 services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other serv-
23 ices, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any govern-
24 mental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor
25 promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings

1 Administration, either in advance or after the service has
2 been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable
3 appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost
4 thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the
5 basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

6 **(18)***Return of departmental functions to the seat of govern-*
7 *ment: For all expenses, including personal services in the*
8 *District of Columbia and travel and other expenses of the*
9 *Public Buildings Administration incident thereto, neces-*
10 *sary to provide for the transfer to the seat of government of*
11 *such bureaus, offices, agencies, or activities of the Federal*
12 *Government as are designated from time to time by the*
13 *President, which were removed from, or established at*
14 *places other than, the seat of government by reason of the*
15 *national emergency, including the expenses of travel of*
16 *employees transferred; transportation of immediate families*
17 *of employees; the expenses of packing, crating, drayage,*
18 *transportation, temporary storage, unpacking, and uncrating*
19 *of household goods and personal effects, in accordance with*
20 *regulations approved by the President; and the payment to*
21 *employees of special allowances at \$5 per day after arrival*
22 *at destination for six days for employees, plus \$2.50 per*
23 *day additional for six days for each member of immediate*
24 *families of employees; \$900,000, to remain available until*

1 *expended: Provided, That removal to the seat of government*
2 *of Government-owned or leased furniture, equipment, sup-*
3 *plies, and other property and household goods and personal*
4 *effects of employees, and costs of restoration of leased office*
5 *space when required, may be accomplished without regard to*
6 *section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: Provided further, That*
7 *such sums as may be determined by the Commissioner of*
8 *Public Buildings to be necessary therefor may be transferred*
9 *to other agencies concerned for the payment to the transferred*
10 *employees of the allowances mentioned herein.*

11 Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
12 ton, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
13 "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington,
14 District of Columbia", including the objects specified under
15 this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
16 propriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Acts
17 of December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371), and June 14,
18 1946 (Public Law 413), \$1,250,000, to remain available
19 until expended.

20 Hospital center, District of Columbia: For preliminary
21 expenses, including acquisition of site, necessary in carrying
22 out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law
23 648), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
24 *vided, That if the site selected by the Federal Works Ad-*
25 *ministrator is under Government ownership, said site shall*

1 be transferred to the said Administrator, without exchange
2 of funds.

3 National Institute of Mental Health: For the acqui-
4 sition of site or sites, the preparation of drawings and speci-
5 fications, and the performance of other work for the accom-
6 plishment thereof for the National Institute of Mental Health,
7 as authorized by section 11 of the Act of July 3, 1946 (Pub-
8 lic Law 487), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

9 Funds available to the Public Building Administra-
10 tion for construction shall be available for temporary services
11 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not in excess of
13 **(19)** ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem.

14 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

15 General administrative expenses: For the employment
16 of persons and means, including rent, advertising (includ-
17 ing advertising in the city of Washington for work to be
18 performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding
19 (not to exceed \$49,600), purchase of periodicals, pur-
20 chase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles, health
21 service program as authorized by Act of August 8,
22 1946 (Public Law 658), and the preparation, distri-
23 bution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washing-
24 ton and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research
25 and investigational studies, either independently or in co-

1 operation with State highway departments, or other agencies,
2 including studies of highway administration, legislation,
3 finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, mainte-
4 nance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway
5 traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best
6 methods of road making, especially by the use of local ma-
7 terials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and ap-
8 pliances used for road building and maintenance, and of
9 methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs
10 of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experi-
11 mental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these
12 subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results
13 of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bul-
14 letins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available
15 from the administrative funds provided under the Act of
16 July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as other-
17 wise provided.

18 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

19 For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide
20 that the United States shall aid the States in the construc-
21 tion of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended
22 (23 U. S. C. 1-117), including personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, \$10,288,854, to be immediately avail-
24 able and to remain available until expended, which sum
25 is composed of \$5,000,000, the remainder of the amount

1 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by
2 section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public
3 Law 780), and \$3,171,950 and \$2,116,904, the latter
4 sums being for the reimbursement of the sums expended
5 for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges
6 which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes,
7 or landslides, as provided for by section 3 of the Act ap-
8 proved June 18, 1934 (Public Law 393), and by section
9 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943 (Public Law 146) :
10 *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall
11 be paid to any State on account of any project on which
12 convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall
13 not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole
14 or probation: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year
15 1948, whenever performing authorized engineering or other
16 services in connection with the survey, construction, and
17 maintenance. or improvement of roads for other Government
18 agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating
19 agencies the charge for such services may include deprecia-
20 tion on engineering and road-building equipment used, and
21 the amounts received on account of such charges shall be
22 credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*,
23 That during the fiscal year 1948 the appropriations for the
24 work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available
25 for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the

1 procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
2 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the
3 supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale
4 and distribution to other Government activities, cooperating
5 foreign countries and State cooperating agencies, the cost of
6 such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment
7 (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be
8 reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional
9 supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the ap-
10 propriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies,
11 materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appro-
12 priations available to the Public Roads Administration may
13 be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and
14 other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of em-
15 ployees engaged on hazardous work under that Administra-
16 tion, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess
19 of ~~(20)\$75~~ \$35 per diem.

20 For all necessary expenses to enable the President to
21 utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in
22 fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Con-
23 vention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United
24 States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos
25 Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16,

1 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation
2 with several governments, members of the Pan American
3 Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the
4 Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution,
5 approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as
6 amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering
7 service in pan-American countries for and upon the request
8 of any agency or governmental corporation of the United
9 States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative
10 funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended
11 or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

12 FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

13 For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market
14 roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus
15 routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to re-
16 main available until expended, which sum is the remainder
17 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
18 year 1943, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5,
19 1940 (Public Law 780). (21) *Any funds heretofore appor-*
20 *tioned to any State and unobligated may be used to pay the*
21 *State's pro rata for any projects on the Federal aid and*
22 *Federal aid secondary roads approved under the provisions*
23 *of section 3 of Act of June 8, 1934 (48 Stat. 993), section*
24 *4, Act of June 8, 1938 (58 Stat. 633), and section 7 of*
25 *Act of July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560).*

1 FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

2 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid
3 Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), \$247,711,146,
4 to be immediately available and to remain available until
5 expended, which sum is a part of the \$500,000,000 author-
6 ized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by
7 section 2 of said Act.

8 PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

9 For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and
10 maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or un-
11 reserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other
12 Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, under
13 the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$3,000,000, to
14 be immediately available and to remain available until
15 expended, which sum is composed of \$1,000,000, the
16 remainder of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1941
17 by section 6 of the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635);
18 \$500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized for the
19 fiscal year 1942 by section 7 of the Act of September 5,
20 1940 (54 Stat. 869); and \$1,500,000, the amount author-
21 ized for the fiscal year 1943 by said section 7.

22 War and emergency damage, Territory of Hawaii:
23 In addition to the amount appropriated under this head in
24 the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, the Public
25 Roads Administration is authorized to enter into contracts

1 for the purpose of said appropriation in an amount not
2 exceeding \$2,000,000.

3 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

4 Public works advance planning: Not to exceed \$895,000
5 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the funds
6 made available for public works advance planning under
7 title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of
8 1944 shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
9 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of the
10 activity for which said funds were appropriated, including
11 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
12 Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.

13 Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to
14 carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944
15 (Public Law 510), \$1,707,687, to be immediately available.

16 War public works (community facilities) liquidation:
17 For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year
18 1948 for the liquidation of all activities under titles II, III,
19 and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42
20 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including personal
21 services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing and
22 binding; health service program as authorized by the Act
23 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed
24 \$500,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore

1 appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II,
 2 III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended
 3 (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), of which
 4 amount \$50,000 shall be for payment for accumulated and
 5 accrued leave of employees separated from the Government
 6 service due to said liquidation.

7 **(22)** *Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the*
 8 *amount for administrative expenses under this head in the*
 9 *Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented*
 10 *by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby*
 11 *increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,850,000, of which amount*
 12 *\$395,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for accumu-*
 13 *lated and accrued leave.*

14 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

15 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 16 bia and elsewhere, \$34,500,000.

17 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 18 ing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$1,717,000, of
 19 which not to exceed \$62,000 shall be available for deposit in
 20 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
 21 of June 28, 1944.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, includ-
 23 ing monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the
 24 Comptroller General of the United States, \$300,000.

25 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall

1 be available for a health service program as authorized by
 2 Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and for payment
 3 of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims
 4 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

5 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

6 General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing
 7 the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C.
 8 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those other-
 9 wise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general
 10 administration, including one chief counsel, one director of
 11 finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of
 12 traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000
 13 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
 14 reporting services; personal services in the District of Colum-
 15 bia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service pro-
 16 gram as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
 17 658); and purchase of thirty-five passenger automobiles;
 18 **(23)**~~\$8,868,100~~ \$9,268,100: *Provided*, That Joint Board
 19 members and cooperating State commissioners may use Gov-
 20 ernment transportation requests when traveling in connection
 21 with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to
 22 exceed \$5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in
 23 connection with investigations of apparent violations of part
 24 II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

25 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing

1 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21,
2 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of
3 safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to
4 investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and
5 need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the
6 safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to
7 block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the
8 joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry
9 Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to
10 require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install auto-
11 matic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the
12 Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of
13 inspectors, engineers, and personal services in the District
14 of Columbia, \$908,000.

15 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
16 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
17 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
18 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
19 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
20 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended
21 (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, \$605,000.

23 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
24 the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to

1 exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,
2 blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$200,000.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Com-
5 merce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of
6 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$30,000.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
8 AERONAUTICS

9 For necessary expenses of the Committee, including
10 contracts, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
11 as amended, for the making of special investigations and
12 reports and for engineering and drafting services; traveling
13 expenses of members and for examination of estimates of
14 appropriations and activities in the field; equipment, main-
15 tenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical
16 Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the
17 Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio;
18 purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase
19 of one (not to exceed \$15,000) and maintenance and opera-
20 tion of aircraft; purchase of eleven passenger motor vehicles
21 of which nine shall be for replacement; not to exceed
22 ~~(24)\$492,000~~ \$622,000 for personal services in the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical
24 Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and

1 \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the
2 present incumbent; not to exceed \$6,500 for deposit in
3 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
4 by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$10,000
5 for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by
6 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
7 600), at not to exceed ~~(25)\$50~~ \$35 per diem for
8 individuals; including \$3,000 for claims determined and
9 settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act;
10 and a health service program for employees as authorized
11 by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); in all,
12 \$33,490,000: *Provided*, That statutory provisions prohibit-
13 ing the payment of compensation to aliens shall not apply
14 to any person whose employment by the Committee shall
15 be determined by the Chairman thereof to be necessary:
16 *Provided further*, That aircraft and parts, equipment, and
17 supplies may be transferred to the Committee by the Army
18 and Navy without reimbursement.

19 For printing and binding, \$80,000.

20 For construction and equipment at laboratories and
21 research stations of the Committee, \$2,400,000, to be avail-
22 able until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition to
23 said appropriation the Committee may, prior to July 1,
24 1948, enter into contracts for the same purpose to an amount
25 not in excess of \$2,143,000.

1 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For an addi-
2 tional amount for "Construction, Langley Field, Virginia",
3 \$5,805,000, which amount shall be available immediately.

4 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional
5 amount for "Construction, Cleveland, Ohio", \$1,674,000,
6 which amount shall be available immediately.

7 The unexpended balances of the funds advanced to the
8 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from the ap-
9 propriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945, for
10 construction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett
11 Field, California, shall remain available during the fiscal
12 year 1948 for the liquidation of obligations incurred prior
13 to June 30, 1947.

14 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
16 Archivist and the National Archives; including personal
17 services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical,
18 first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for
19 the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing,
20 duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic
21 and other records (including motion-picture and other films
22 and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; con-
23 tract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100
24 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist
25 for library membership in societies whose publications are

1 available to members only or to members at a price lower
 2 than to the general public; not to exceed \$650 for deposit
 3 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
 4 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and travel ex-
 5 penses; ~~(26)\$1,236,335~~ \$1,241,335, of which \$1,000 is for
 6 claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort
 7 Claims Act ~~(27):~~ *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
 8 tion shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade
 9 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above
 10 in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was
 11 originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-
 12 service appointment, except a presently employed veteran
 13 of either World War or a member of the active or inactive
 14 reserve AUS.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding,
 16 \$20,000.

17 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

18 For the maintenance and operation of properties under
 19 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Author-
 20 ity Act, \$21,300: *Provided*, That all receipts derived
 21 from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
 22 Treasury of the United States monthly.

23 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
 24 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital

1 Housing Authority as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
2 \$750.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
4 COMMISSION

5 Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan
6 area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park
7 and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition
8 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of
9 the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May
10 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8,
11 1946 (Public Law 699) ; temporary services as authorized
12 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
13 600), including real estate appraisers at rates of pay or
14 fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; purchase
15 of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land
16 not to exceed \$30 for deposit in the general fund of the
17 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
18 of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor
19 vehicle; \$279,000, to be immediately available and to re-
20 main available until expended, \$200,000 of said sum for
21 carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of said Act;
22 and \$79,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of
23 said Act.

24 (28) *District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses neces-*

1 sary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections
 2 3k, 6, and 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
 3 592), including temporary services as authorized by sec-
 4 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600);
 5 not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general fund of the
 6 Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the fiscal years 1947
 7 and 1948 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$95,000,
 8 to remain available until expended.

9 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

10 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
 11 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
 12 of 1946, fiscal year 1948, \$70,000,000, to remain available
 13 until April 30, 1951, of which not to exceed (29)\$1,900,000
 14 \$2,500,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Philippine
 15 War Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1948, including
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
 17 eighteen passenger motor vehicles, including three busses,
 18 which may be used for the transportation of members and
 19 employees of the Commission from their residences to Com-
 20 mission offices in the Philippines; printing and binding with-
 21 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
 22 U. S. C. 111) ; temporary services as authorized by section
 23 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and
 24 not to exceed \$200 for deposit in the general fund of the
 25 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2

1 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*,
2 That no payment shall be made under the provisions of
3 such title of such Act to any person who, by a civil or mili-
4 tary court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of col-
5 laborating with the enemy or of any act involving disloyalty
6 to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philip-
7 pines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
8 shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or
9 for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
10 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result
11 in obligating the Government of the United States in any
12 sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess
13 of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

14 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
16 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; health
17 service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946
18 (Public Law 658) ; payment of claims determined and settled
19 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of
20 August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) ; not to exceed \$1,150
21 for the purchase of newspapers; temporary services as author-
22 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
23 Law 600) ; and not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the
24 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as

1 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; ~~(30)~~\$5,688,700
 2 \$5,988,700.

3 For all printing and binding for the Securities and Ex-
 4 change Commission, \$50,000.

5 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

6 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
 7 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and
 8 increase of collections from the surveying and exploring
 9 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
 10 the system of international exchanges between the United
 11 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
 12 among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and
 13 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains:
 14 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
 15 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
 16 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; ~~(31)~~*for the*
 17 *administration, and for the construction and maintenance,*
 18 *of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island,*
 19 *Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2,*
 20 *1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan*
 21 *Numbered 3 of 1946;* for the planning of a national air
 22 museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946
 23 (Public Law 722) ; including personal services in the Dis-
 24 trict of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for temporary
 25 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; traveling expenses; not to
 2 exceed \$5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treas-
 3 ury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June
 4 28, 1944; printing and binding, not exceeding ~~(32)~~\$125,000
 5 \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available
 6 for printing the report of the American Historical Associa-
 7 tion; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
 8 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
 9 and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of
 10 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
 11 ~~(33)\$1,700,312~~ \$1,800,312.

12 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For
 13 the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art,
 14 the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
 15 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
 16 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
 17 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
 18 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services
 19 in the District of Columbia; health-service program as
 20 authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ;
 21 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the
 22 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
 23 required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$250
 24 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
 25 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art

1 associations or societies whose publications or services are
2 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
3 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning
4 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; not to exceed
5 \$6,300 for printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices
6 and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof;
7 and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
8 grounds; \$949,426: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the
9 Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as
10 amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of
11 works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of
12 which shall not exceed \$15,000.

13 TARIFF COMMISSION

14 For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, in-
15 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, sub-
16 scriptions to newspapers not to exceed \$250, health service
17 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
18 (Public Law 658), contract stenographic reporting services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit
21 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
22 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$1,128,349:
23 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
24 used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Com-
25 mission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings

1 under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930,
2 wherein he or any member of his family has any special,
3 direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as
4 attorney or special representative.

5 For printing and binding, \$20,000.

6 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
8 ing contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of
9 which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in
10 the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the
11 Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That travel expenses of
12 the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the
13 judge.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
15 \$17,500.

16 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

17 The construction fund established by the Merchant
18 Marine Act, 1936, shall be available during the fiscal year
19 1948 for administrative expenses of the United States Mari-
20 time Commission, including personal services at the seat of
21 government; printing and binding; newspapers and peri-
22 odicals, not to exceed \$2,000; purchase of one passenger
23 motor vehicle at not to exceed \$1,500: *Provided*, That the
24 following limitations shall apply to obligations from such
25 fund:

1 Personal services, ~~(34)\$7,393,226~~ \$8,832,226;

2 Administrative expenses, other than personal services,
3 \$795,000;

4 New ship construction ~~(35)~~, *conversion, reconversion,*
5 *reconditioning*, and betterment, fiscal years 1947 and 1948,
6 \$99,000,000;

7 ~~(36)Reconversion of vessels, \$100,000: Provided, That the~~
8 ~~Commission may make allowanees to purchasers of vessels~~
9 ~~for cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowanees to~~
10 ~~be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard~~
11 ~~to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of~~
12 ~~the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946;~~

13 *Conversion or reconversion of vessels for sale or given*
14 *in exchange, \$4,500,000, including cost of moving or trans-*
15 *porting the vessels, docking, survey and inspection, prelim-*
16 *inary to preparation of specifications and invitations for*
17 *competitive bids, subject to the limitation that not more than*
18 *\$30,000 be expended with respect to any one vessel: Pro-*
19 *vided, That, in order to accomplish the purposes and policy*
20 *of section 2 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, the*
21 *Commission may, on such terms and conditions as it may*
22 *prescribe—*

23 *(1) make allowances to purchasers of vessels or*
24 *persons accepting exchanges under section 8 (d) of said*
25 *Act for cost of converting, reconverting, or restoring for*

1 normal operation in commercial service, including re-
2 moval of national defense or war service features and
3 meeting class and requirements of Coast Guard and other
4 regulatory bodies, such allowances to be determined on the
5 basis of competitive bids under specifications prepared or
6 approved by the Commission, without regard to the
7 provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the
8 Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946: Provided further,
9 That if the Commission shall determine that any part of
10 the allowance so fixed is not expended in carrying out
11 the work covered by the allowance, an amount repre-
12 senting such part shall be repaid or reimbursed to the
13 Commission. Such allowances may be applied as credits
14 against any sums payable by the purchaser to the
15 Maritime Commission pursuant to section 4 of the Act;
16 (2) in lieu of making allowances as hereinbefore
17 provided and notwithstanding any other provision of law,
18 sell, upon competitive sealed bids, without reconversion to
19 citizens of the United States, for operation under the
20 United States flag, war-built vessels which have been
21 converted from original design to military types or other-
22 wise unsalable as commercial vessels and contracts for
23 the reconversion of which were not entered into prior to
24 July 1, 1947. No award of any such vessel, except a
25 damaged unsalable vessel, or a concrete vessel, shall be

1 made upon a bid which is less than 25 per centum of the
 2 unadjusted statutory sales price determined under section
 3 3 (d) of said Act, and at least 25 per centum of said
 4 bid shall be paid in cash upon the delivery of the vessel;
 5 and

6 (3) in either case, grant financial aid under the
 7 provisions of section 509 of title V of the Merchant
 8 Marine Act, 1936, and other provisions of said title to
 9 the extent applicable, to any person who in any manner
 10 converts, reconverts, or reconditions the vessel purchased
 11 by him if the amount expended for such conversion,
 12 reconversion, or reconditioning is in excess of \$100,000.

13 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, \$800,000;

14 Operation of warehouses, \$849,180;

15 Operating-differential subsidies, \$10,000,000;

16 Reserve fleet expense, \$10,000,000;

17 (37) Maintenance and operation of terminals, \$561,000;

18 Miscellaneous expenses, \$500,000;

19 Cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28,
 20 1944, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury,
 21 \$60,000;

22 Entertainment of officials of other countries when spe-
 23 cifically authorized by the Chairman, \$1,125;

24 Services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 25 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$18,750.

1 (38) *Provided further, That except for payment of construc-*
2 *tion-differential subsidies as provided in section 504 of the*
3 *Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, no moneys or*
4 *contract authority shall be available during the period begin-*
5 *ning with the date of enactment hereof and ending June 30,*
6 *1948, for the construction of any vessel begun after such date*
7 *of enactment unless the Commission has entered into a con-*
8 *tract for the sale of such vessel.*

9 Funds available to the Commission shall be available
10 for payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort
11 Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

12 Except as hereinbefore provided no obligation shall be
13 incurred against such construction fund during the fiscal
14 year 1948 and the expenditures from such fund during
15 the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed (39) ~~\$207,100,000~~
16 *\$213,439,000.*

17 The balance of such fund in addition to such amount of
18 (40) ~~\$207,100,000~~ *\$213,439,000*, as of June 30, 1947, shall
19 be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.
20 All receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit
21 of such construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall
22 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

23 Whenever, in connection with any transaction involving
24 the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel, the United
25 States shall be or become obligated to pay any sum to the

1 other party to the transaction and said other party shall be
 2 or is indebted to the United States on account of any trans-
 3 action involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any
 4 vessel the amount so owing to the United States shall be
 5 deducted from the amount due the other party, and no officer
 6 or employce of the Government shall pay to such other
 7 party a sum greater than the net amount owing the other
 8 party.

9 Maritime training: For the training of personnel for the
 10 manning of the merchant marine and for administrative ex-
 11 penses (not to exceed \$250,000) including personal services
 12 in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance when
 13 specifically authorized by the Chairman, at meetings of
 14 organizations concerned with the work of the Commission;
 15 and printing and binding; ~~(41)\$8,320,000~~ \$4,320,000 of
 16 which not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for contin-
 17 gencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant
 18 Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to
 19 exceed \$64,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of
 20 the Public Health Service for services rendered the Commis-
 21 sion; and for a health service program as authorized by the
 22 Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

23 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
 24 fornia, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of
 25 Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000;

1 and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses in-
2 curred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in
3 such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establish-
4 ment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4,
5 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); and for the
6 maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United
7 States to the said States for use in connection with such State
8 marine schools, \$200,000; in all, \$450,000.

9 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

10 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
11 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-
12 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-
13 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions
14 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged
15 with administering, including personal services in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia; examination of estimates of appropriations
17 in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per
18 diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering
19 of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees
20 in the performance of their official duties; health service
21 program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
22 Law 658); purchase of three hundred and twenty-three
23 passenger motor vehicles; utilization of Government-owned
24 automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans'
25 Administration employees located at isolated stations to and

1 from school under such limitations as the Administrator may
2 by regulation prescribe; services as authorized by section
3 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; maintenance
4 and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at
5 institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration;
6 expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans;
7 funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for
8 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial
9 awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation
10 Numbered 9 (a), as amended; the purchase of tobacco to
11 be furnished, subject to regulations of the Administrator, to
12 veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in
13 Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes; aid to State
14 or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved
15 August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the
16 support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Ad-
17 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; the
18 purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans
19 when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans'
20 Administration facilities; not to exceed \$3,500 for news-
21 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$120,200 for the
22 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
23 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual edu-
24 cational information and descriptive material, including the
25 purchase or rental of equipment; ~~(42)\$878,040,780 \$919,-~~

1 088,000, from which allotments and transfers may be made
2 to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service),
3 the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement
4 by them under the various headings of their applicable
5 appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the
6 care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans'
7 Administration, including minor repairs and improvements
8 of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to
9 such care and treatment: *Provided*, That no part of this
10 appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of one
11 hundred persons engaged in public relations work:
12 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
13 be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward
14 the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the
15 purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than
16 \$7,807,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair,
17 alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals
18 and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
19 tration either by contract or by the hire of temporary em-
20 ployees and the purchase of materials.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
22 \$7,000,000.

23 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
24 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
25 of June 28, 1944, \$3,900,000.

1 Damage claims: For claims determined and settled pur-
2 suant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$26,500.

3 Administrative facilities: For the acquisition of sites and
4 the construction of regional office buildings, \$3,100,000,
5 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That the acqui-
6 sition of the sites, and the preparation of the plans and speci-
7 fications and construction, shall be under the supervision of
8 the Public Buildings Administration, for which reimburse-
9 ment may be made from this appropriation.

10 Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions,
11 gratuities, and allowances (including subsistence allowances
12 authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1a, as
13 amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regu-
14 lation of the President based thereon, including emergency
15 officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of
16 which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans'
17 Administration, \$2,171,915,000, to be immediately available
18 and to remain available until expended.

19 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
20 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,
21 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
22 \$3,719,860,000, to be immediately available and to remain
23 available until expended.

24 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval

1 insurance, \$11,150,000, to be immediately available and to
2 remain available until expended.

3 For hospital and domiciliary facilities, in addition to
4 the unobligated balances of other appropriations for this
5 purpose, and to the unobligated balance of the contract
6 authority of \$441,250,000 in the Third Urgent Deficiency
7 Appropriation Act, 1946 (which authority is hereby ex-
8 tended to July 1, 1949), the Administrator is authorized
9 to incur obligations prior to July 1, 1949, in an amount not
10 exceeding \$338,250,000, which shall be available for use,
11 with the approval of the President, for extending any of the
12 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administra-
13 tion or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2
14 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
15 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
16 1944: *Provided*, That not to exceed 6.7 per centum of the
17 foregoing appropriation and contract authorizations shall
18 be available for the employment in the District of Columbia
19 and in the field of all necessary technical and clerical per-
20 sonnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for
21 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
22 of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field
23 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except
24 that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it neces-

1 sary in the construction of any project to employ other
2 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service
3 to perform such services not to exceed 10 per centum of the
4 cost of such projects may be expended for such services:
5 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in
6 this bill or any funds heretofore made available, including
7 contract authorizations, shall be used for the purchase or
8 condemnation of the site or for the erection of a hospital on
9 the tract of land in Arlington County, Virginia, known as
10 the A. M. Nevius Tract, situated at the intersection of Lee
11 Boulevard and Arlington Ridge Road, containing approxi-
12 mately 25.406 acres; or for the purchase or condemnation
13 of a site or erection of a hospital in Tallahassee, Florida,
14 until the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
15 Representatives has investigated and given final approval.

16 Operation of canteens: For expenses necessary for
17 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
18 (Public Law 636), \$965,000, which shall be available to
19 provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for
20 the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary
21 furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the estab-
22 lishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, ware-
23 houses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of
24 merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at
25 stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with

1 the provisions of the Act, and (c) for the employment of
2 personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of
3 the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and
4 the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the
5 Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator
6 in a special account which shall be available for the con-
7 tinued operation of canteens.

8 National service life insurance: For the payment of
9 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
10 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
11 Act of 1940, as amended, \$62,217,000, to be immediately
12 available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
13 That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropria-
14 tion as provided by the Act.

15 Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims
16 as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors'
17 Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942, \$833,000, to be im-
18 mediately and continuously available until expended: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That any moneys received as repayment of debts
20 incurred under said article IV shall be credited to this
21 appropriation.

22 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
23 burial awards authorized by Veteran's Administration Regu-
24 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
25 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans' Ad-

1 ministration Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
2 \$85,449,800 to remain available until expended, for benefits
3 accruing during the fiscal year 1948 and prior fiscal years.

4 Total, Veterans' Administration, (43)~~\$6,944,457,080~~
5 \$6,985,504,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
6 shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any
7 persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing
8 such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is
9 made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by
10 the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

11 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,
13 1948, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States
14 Tariff Commission and of the United States Maritime Com-
15 mission, with the exception of the Chairman, shall be at the
16 rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

17 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
19 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
20 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
21 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
22 the Government of the United States, or who advocates,
23 or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
24 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
25 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof

1 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
2 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
3 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
4 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
5 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
6 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
7 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
8 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
9 Government of the United States by force or violence:
10 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
11 against the Government of the United States or who is a
12 member of an organization of Government employees that
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
14 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
15 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
16 ernment of the United States by force or violence and
17 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
18 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall
19 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
20 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
21 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal
22 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
23 any other provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization
25 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or

1 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohib-
2 ited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization
3 in any other Act: but this prohibition shall be effective only
4 during the period for which such prohibition in such other
5 Act is effective.

6 SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
7 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
8 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
9 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth
10 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
11 priations.

12 SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-
13 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
14 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
15 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed
16 the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
17 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
18 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
19 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
20 herein provided.

21 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person
23 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
24 held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces
25 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his

1 period of active military or naval service and has within
2 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
3 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
4 more than one year made application for restoration to his
5 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
6 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
7 former position and has not been restored thereto.

8 SEC. 108. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
9 able for expenses of travel, shall be available, when specifi-
10 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
11 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-
12 zations concerned with the function or activity for which
13 the appropriation concerned is made.

14 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation or fund con-
15 tained in this Act shall be available for installing or main-
16 taining systems for administrative appropriation, fund or
17 inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed
18 or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That
19 all agencies for whose activities provision is made in this
20 Act shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all
21 inventories of supplies, materials or equipment which may
22 be owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

23 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
25 maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the
2 purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses,
3 ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,300.

4 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July
5 1, 1948, no part of any appropriation contained in
6 this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
7 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of
8 the United States (including any agency the majority of the
9 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
10 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
11 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)
12 is a person in the service of the United States on the date
13 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,
14 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
15 United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who
16 owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for
17 the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such
18 person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
19 requirements of this section with respect to his status have
20 been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person
21 making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
22 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
23 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
24 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
25 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
2 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
3 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This
4 section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of
5 the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with
6 the United States in the prosecution of the war.

7 SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments
8 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948
9 available for travel expenses shall be available for the
10 payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence
11 expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of
12 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian
13 officers and employees of such departments and establishments
14 while traveling on official business outside the continental
15 limits of the United States and away from their design-
16 nated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such
17 allowances shall be determined by the head of the de-
18 partment or independent establishment concerned or by such
19 official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no
20 case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the
21 maximum established by regulations prescribed by the Presi-
22 dent for the locality in which the travel is performed.

23 SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments
24 and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948,
25 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the

1 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
2 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
3 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
4 under, and cost of living allowances similar to those allowed
5 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
6 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regula-
7 tions of the President, for all civilian officers and employees
8 of the Government permanently stationed in foreign coun-
9 tries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of
10 the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service"
11 shall not be affected hereby.

12 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal
13 year 1948 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
14 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
15 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
16 to approve of the nomination of said person.

17 SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of
19 \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the
20 United States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be
21 purchased on condition and with the understanding that
22 cumulative annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of
23 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current
24 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

1 TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

2 Amounts available to agencies from appropriations and
3 other funds are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter
4 set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and
5 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval
6 of this Act:

7 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

8 Bureau of community facilities: War public works (com-
9 munity facilities), under titles II, III, and IV of the Act
10 of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534,
11 1541, and 1562), \$5,100,000.

12 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

13 Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$50,000,000.

14 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Ap-
15 propriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives June 18, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 15, 1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3839

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 15, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

ment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$975,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$2,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$3,946,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$1,164,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$20,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$310,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$1,435,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$2,005,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$980,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$3,226,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$1,890,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$6,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$3,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$4,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$1,078,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$2,045,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$34,960,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "\$975,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES
M. E. TYDINGS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CHARLES A. BLUMLEY,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
WALTER C. FLOESER,
ERRETT E. SCHRYVER,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JOE HENDRICKS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3493, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 15, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110 to the bill (H. R. 3493) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, to said bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from Senate amendment No. 78.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

FLOODS IN THE MISSOURI-MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASINS—EDITORIAL COMMENT

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I have been so forcefully impressed by editorials appearing in two of our great American newspapers, the New York Times and the Washington Post, dealing with the recent disastrous floods in the Missouri-Mississippi River Basins, that I ask permission to have them inserted in the RECORD. The Washington Post this morning on its editorial page also carries one of those revealing Herb Block cartoons which portrays with telling effect the contrast between the piecemeal approach to flood-control and river-basin development as carried on in the Missouri area, and the successful achievements of the Tennessee Valley. I regret that the Post cartoon cannot be carried in the RECORD.

Let me read the cartoon as it portrays the facts. On the one side of a huge ledger is pictured the TVA, having solved for all time the problem of flood control, and in addition having developed a great supply of low-cost hydro-electric power to light the farms and homes and power the factories of the Tennessee area. All this accomplished at relatively low cost—for the total bill is \$782,000,000. This cost is now being returned to the United States Treasury as the program pays its way.

The cartoon then shows the other side of the ledger for the Missouri-Mississippi. There we see that in this one year, 1947, the property damages totaled not less than \$214,500,000, the soil erosion loss adds up to not less than half a billion dollars, or a total loss of approximately the amount expended in the TVA for the amazingly successful construction program which has provided a unified control and development of its natural resources.

Mr. President, all these losses in the Missouri area are only the immediately visible, directly calculable losses. They take no account of the toil that has gone into the work of farmers in planting and tilling the crops which have been washed away. They make no allowances for the more than 40,000 homeless people, the sickness and disease which follow in the wake of the floods, the bearing of these crop failures on the living standards of our city people, and the suffering of famine-stricken war victims who will not be able to obtain foods that have been swept away in these floods.

The New York Times editorial is headed quite appropriately "Mr. Truman Backs the MVA." It points out the costly lesson we have all learned finally in trying to control floods in piecemeal fashion. Let me quote a pertinent part of that illuminating editorial:

But the spending of money on rivers for single purposes, such as the control of floods, has been rendered obsolete by the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Multiple-purpose river engineering is the modern thing, and since we cannot safely turn over a whole great river valley to a single private enterprise we are compelled to invoke the powers of the Federal Government. This has been done in the Tennessee Valley with all due respect for local autonomy and for private business. There is no reason why it should not be done in the vaster and more

complicated arena of the Missouri Valley. This is the purpose of the Murray bill, creating a Missouri Valley Authority, to which President Truman gave his warm endorsement on Thursday.

The Murray bill, introduced by the senior Senator from Montana, is modeled on the TVA Act. It creates a public corporation, directed by a three-member board, to develop and carry out a plan for the use and control of the river and its tributaries. Flood control, reclamation and irrigation, industrial expansion, power, navigation, recreation and the protection of wildlife are mentioned in the bill in that order, which is probably the order of their importance.

Mr. President, it is high time we enacted the MVA. The bill is before the Senate. It was introduced in its present form on April 24 of this year, in plenty of time for hearings to have been held and a vote obtained. Every day's delay spells mounting money costs, increasing hazards to human life and property and great suffering to our fellow citizens. This bill has the fullest endorsement of President Truman and the present administration. It should be enacted into law.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of July 12, 1947]

MR. TRUMAN BACKS THE MVA

We have had a costly lesson this year in the necessity for further control of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. This investment of at least a quarter of a billion dollars is not recoverable, except as it may stimulate action to prevent such losses in the future. Congress has authorized the expenditure of \$2,000,000,000 on a long-range flood-control, power, navigation and soil conservation program. It has not, however, appropriated much of the money. This year's budget includes \$35,000,000 for flood control, or about one-eighth of the minimum estimate of this year's flood losses. And this niggardliness is in no sense economy.

But the spending of money on rivers for single purposes, such as the control of floods, has been rendered obsolete by the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Multiple-purpose river engineering is the modern thing, and since we cannot safely turn over a whole great river valley to a single private enterprise we are compelled to invoke the powers of the Federal Government. This has been done in the Tennessee Valley with all due respect for local autonomy and for private business. There is no reason why it should not be done in the vaster and more complicated arena of the Missouri Valley. This is the purpose of the Murray bill, creating a Missouri Valley Authority, to which President Truman gave his warm endorsement on Thursday.

The Murray bill, introduced by the senior Senator from Montana, is modeled on the TVA Act. It creates a public corporation, directed by a three-member board, to develop and carry out a plan for the use and control of the river and its tributaries. Flood control, reclamation and irrigation, industrial expansion, power, navigation, recreation and the protection of wildlife are mentioned in the bill in that order, which is probably the order of their importance. There are two elements of controversy. One is power. The Missouri's undeveloped power, a good deal of it in thinly settled upstream areas, is something more than 2,000,000 kilowatts, or a little less than TVA's present development. It is something in the pocket for future use. The other dispute is intragovernmental. An MVA would take over from the Bureau of

Reclamation and the Army, and these agencies—especially the Army—have a human reluctance to surrender their functions.

But it is hard to see how the river can finally be controlled and used if private power companies and several Government agencies each have a vote—and a veto. The lesson of TVA is that private enterprise doesn't suffer from abundant power, flood control, and conservation. Indeed, the Tennessee Valley today hums with private enterprise, both big and little. The Missouri Valley may be too big, and in places too arid, to hum. But it can get ahead if it has an MVA to attend to the matter.

[From the Washington Post of July 15, 1947]

FLOOD CONTROL

It is estimated that in the course of the current year alone, floods have swept away close to a quarter billion dollars' worth of property in the Middle West. These same floods have washed out irreplaceable topsoil valued at not less than half a billion dollars. The bill presented by the Midwest's rampaging rivers in a single season comes, then, to almost the same amount as the total cost that has been involved in the entire Tennessee Valley Authority undertaking—\$782,000,000. And the TVA, it should be remembered, has been paying dividends to the Federal Treasury from its sale of power amounting to about \$10,000,000 annually as well as rendering incalculable benefits to the people of its region in the form of soil conservation, increased farm prosperity and industrial enterprise, improved navigation and recreational advantages.

These benefits have grown out of TVA because it was a carefully planned undertaking, designed to develop the entire resources of a region in addition to providing primary protection from disastrous recurrent floods. TVA was an experiment—an experiment which has proved of immense value in itself and which can have immeasurably greater value for the Nation if we give heed to the lesson it has taught. That lesson is that the water and soil and forests and power potentialities of a great river system ought to be treated, to use Mr. Lillenthal's apt term, as a unity.

We have not done this in the past with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. We have applied patchwork remedies to particular spots—often with the result of confining the river at one point only to enhance its rampaging at another. We have built dikes and levees only to have them overrun. It is time to look at the river problem of the Midwest in its totality. This is what we hope the President will do in the special message he is expected to send to Congress this week. This country needs to harness its river systems, not merely for the sake of keeping them under control but also for the sake of utilizing them for the general welfare. No doubt such an undertaking would entail a great financial investment. It would also afford the promise of great economic gains.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND SUNDRY INDEPENDENT BUREAUS, ETC.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3839, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other pur-

poses, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas desires to make a brief statement with respect to the bill as a whole. Later I shall ask unanimous consent that formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the committee amendments be first considered.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas kindly repeat his statement? I have an amendment to offer, and I do not wish to be precluded.

Mr. REED. It is the usual procedure to ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

Mr. GREEN. That is quite all right. I did not hear all of the Senator's statement.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this is the largest appropriation bill that the Senate will handle in this peacetime session of Congress. The amount of the bill as it passed the House was \$8,167,869,027. The net amount of the increase by the Senate committee was \$126,137,000. At this point it might be said that the increase recommended by the Senate committee over the House figures is nearly all included in four items: An additional item of \$75,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission; an item of \$27,000,000 for the Veterans' Administration; an item of about \$25,000,000 for the War Assets Administration; and a considerable item for the Maritime Commission.

The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$8,294,006,027. The amount of the appropriation for 1947 was \$9,642,526,150. The bill as reported to the Senate is \$206,491,732 under the estimates for 1948, and \$1,348,520,123 under the appropriations for 1947.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Emergency Fund for the President," on page 3, line 4, after the figures "\$500,000," to insert "of which not to exceed \$70,000 may be allocated for the President's Amnesty Board, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Budget," on page 4, line 11, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Council of economic advisers," on page 5, line 3, after the numerals "1944," to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "War Assets Administration," on page 6, line 13, after the word "exceed,"

to strike out "\$257,149,270" and insert "\$282,149,270."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 13, to insert:

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Government Reports, including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$10,000); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$1,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$400,000: *Provided*, That no person paid from this appropriation shall receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, at this point I wish to offer an amendment on page 10, after line 4. I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, after line 4, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to insert "*Provided further*, That amounts expended under the authority of Public Law 161, Eightieth Congress, shall be deducted from the appropriation herein made for the fiscal year 1948."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the reason for offering this amendment is that Public Law 161 of the Eightieth Congress was a joint resolution extending the time in which the various agencies could operate beyond the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1947. With respect to all the agencies except one there was the requirement that the amounts expended should be deducted from the appropriation bill for 1948 when House bill 3839 was enacted into law. In this particular case that phrase was omitted. So it is desirable to insert it here.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas to the committee amendment on page 10, after line 4.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices—American Battle Monuments Commission," on page 10, line 18, after the word "typewriting", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$312,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving

at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Atomic Energy Commission," on page 11, line 16, after the word "uniforms", to strike out "\$175,000,000" and insert "\$250,000,000"; and in line 17, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which not exceeding \$25,000,000 shall be available for research work in connection with the control of cancer" and insert "of which amount there shall be available to the Commission for cancer research work in nuclear physics such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000), as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other public and private agencies."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I do not know that this is the proper time, but I should like to interrogate the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] in order to clarify the provisions on page 12 of the bill. Would the Senator like me to defer that until the amendments are acted upon?

Mr. REED. I think we might as well take it up at this time.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The question is in connection with the provision regarding the Atomic Energy Commission. I read from page 12, beginning in line 12, as follows:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used after November 30, 1947, to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1923—

And so forth. It is the language with respect to the phrase "scientific and technical personnel" which I have in mind. As I understand, it is the intention of this provision to limit the use of these funds in the payment of the salary of any officer or employee to similar classifications under the Classification Act of 1923, except in cases where the salary is specifically fixed by law otherwise, and except in the case of scientific and technical personnel. In those cases the Commission can go outside of the Classification Act.

Let me amplify that further, because there is a problem involved. The term "technical personnel," so far as I am concerned, needs no further explanation. Technical personnel in some categories can be defined. But may I pose this question to the Senator because, to me, this particular type of personnel would be included as technical personnel, as expressed in line 16. For instance, the manager of a highly technical plant under the Atomic Energy Commission would, as I interpret it, be technical personnel. The reason I say that is that the technical operations of some of these plants are extremely specialized. I could understand the interpretation that a scientist or a highly specialized engineer working in the plant would come under this exception; but I want to make it completely clear that if it is necessary to get a specially trained man whose technical knowledge of the over-all operation

of the plant is needed, he is included in the term "technical personnel."

I should appreciate an expression from the Senator from Kansas, who is chairman of the subcommittee which handled this matter.

Mr. REED. The Senator is asking the Senator from Kansas a rather difficult question. My opinion would be that a man in an important position requiring technical knowledge might very well be included in that technical classification.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I will say to the Senator that that is my understanding; but inasmuch as the Senator himself admits that I am asking a rather complicated question, it illustrates, I think, the fact that there might be some confusion. I should like to clear it up. The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is not only a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy but is also a member of the Committee on Appropriations. If the Senator from Kansas will permit, I should like to ask the Senator from California his opinion in relation to the matter.

Mr. REED. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I call the attention of both the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Kansas to the section of the Atomic Energy Control Act—Public Law No. 585, Seventy-ninth Congress—itself, which appears on page 18, section 12, subdivision 4, where it lists the powers of the Commission, and which provides as follows:

Appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Commission. Such officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that to the extent the Commission deems such action necessary to the discharge of its responsibilities, personnel may be employed and their compensation fixed without regard to such laws.

I wish further to state to the able Senator from Iowa that I believe his interpretation to be correct. I believe that what the committee was trying to do was to be sure that in those activities which are scientific, where the compensation was fixed by law and where they are technical employees—I will say that managers who have technical knowledge would, in my opinion, be included among technical employees—they would not be bound within the salary limits of the Classification Act. The Commission would be free to employ such specialized help as has been indicated.

I think the committee was interested in being sure that when we got outside of the fields mentioned, for instance, among attorneys or clerks, in the general operation of the Atomic Energy Commission, they should not use the rather broad language which is in the Atomic Energy Act to get a multitude of salaries above the point provided in the Classification Act. So far as I am concerned, I feel very clear in my own mind that the technical operation of plants in this highly technical field of atomic power would certainly come under the list of exceptions.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am a member of the subcommittee which handled this bill, and I know the intent of the subcommittee was wholly in accord with the explanation given by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. It was not intended that it should apply to technical aids, but it was intended to prevent the Commission from the use of the very broad powers conferred by the Atomic Energy Act, and from raising clerks, stenographers, filing clerks, and employees of that nature above the limit of salaries fixed by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. If the Senator from Kansas will yield further, do I correctly understand it to be the interpretation of the Senator from Georgia, who is not only a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, of which I am the chairman, but is also a member of the subcommittee which drew up this bill, that its exceptions refer to those whose technical training in peculiarly necessary to the atomic-energy project itself as a specialized project?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is unquestionably true.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. REED. Have we not got about all the hairs split by this time?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It is very important, if I may say so to the Senator from Kansas. I think it is well to clear the matter up, if the Senator will be indulgent for a moment.

May I ask the Senator from Georgia if, in his opinion, the exception extends to others who may have specialized training, but not specialized training peculiarly adaptable to atomic energy, or whether it is the intention that the exception shall apply to those whose specialized training and specialized services are peculiarly necessary and adaptable to the atomic-energy project?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in my opinion, the exception applies to anyone who has technical training which is essential or necessary in carrying on the technical functions of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield further to me?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think we should go ahead with the amendments to the bill. I ask the Senator from Iowa not to ask the Senator from Kansas to yield any further. I think we have devoted enough time to this matter.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I am not concerned with what the Senator from Kansas thinks about the time I have devoted to this matter.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have the floor.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then I shall discuss the matter later.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no desire to intrude myself upon any controversy between the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Iowa, but certainly I do not like to see a precedent set to the effect that because a Senator is in charge of a bill he can preclude another Senator from speaking. If the Senator from Kansas does not wish to yield, the Senator from Iowa can obtain the floor in his own right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa can obtain the floor in his own right, if he so desires.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 11, in lines 16 and 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Communications Commission," on page 16, line 18, before the word "not", to strike out "\$120,000" and insert "\$125,000"; in line 24, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,400,000"; and on page 17, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$3,725,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Power Commission," on page 17, line 17, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$3,390,000" and insert "\$3,590,000"; in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,082,000"; and in line 22, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 18, line 23, after the word "vehicle", to strike out "\$2,800,120" and insert "\$3,000,120."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator in charge of the bill about the amendment. I assume that the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee heard from the Federal Trade Commission and the members of the Commission with respect to the amount of money which has been allocated to the Commission, as set forth in line 23.

Mr. REED. We heard all the members of the Federal Trade Commission, I think; and we are not in agreement as to their ideas of what is the proper policy of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; and I am not in agreement, either, as to the progress they are making and what they are attempting to do.

I understand that the President is very anxious that the Federal Trade Commission adopt a more cooperative attitude toward business, and that the Commission shall work out the problems with which it must deal in a more cooperative spirit, rather than in a spirit of persecution.

I was in hope that the subcommittee would increase the appropriation by \$200,000 more than it did. I notice that the committee increased by \$200,000 the appropriation as passed by the House of Representatives, and I wonder whether the committee gave the matter complete and full consideration and decided that that was as large an appropriation as the Federal Trade Commission should have.

Mr. REED. The estimates of the Budget Bureau this year were quite high, Mr. President. The estimates for the Federal Trade Commission happened to be the highest of any of the estimates for what we call the established agencies. The Commission wanted \$1,100,000 more than it had for the year 1947. We considered all the so-called established

agencies—the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and other agencies of similar character, and, as well as we could, we gave all of them an increase in proportion to their size and importance and the amount of money they have had.

The Federal Trade Commission's share on that basis was a \$200,000 increase over what the House of Representatives had allowed, and we gave it to them. I should not want to go any further, I say to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, under the circumstances, I shall not offer an amendment, then. I did intend to offer an amendment; but inasmuch as the Senator in charge of the bill has stated the position of the committee and has said that they gave full consideration to the matter, I shall not offer the amendment which I had in mind.

Mr. REED. Let me say to the Senator from Colorado that, as we say in the committee, the Federal Trade Commission is about to dry up and blow away. Of all the Government agencies, it is perhaps the one that has suffered more in various ways and has, perhaps, a poorer efficiency record than the average of the others. If more money would help, that would be something else again.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am glad to hear the Senator from Kansas make that statement, because he has reached the same conclusion that I have reached, namely, that they need some sort of an injection. I understand that the President is very anxious to have them have such an injection and have them get under way and really accomplish something. That is the cause of my interest.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado very well knows that all of us, including the President, have criticized these agencies. The difference is that the President appoints the agencies, whereas the Congress does not. The remedy for some of the conditions in some of the agencies is more in the hands of the President than in the hands of the Congress, which can only approve or disapprove.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to question the Senator briefly on the same point. Is it true that even with this additional \$200,000, the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission will be substantially less than it was in 1941, before the war? In other words, is not this a reduction from what its appropriation was before the war, and is it not also true that similar reductions are not made in respect to most of the other Government agencies?

Mr. REED. I do not remember what all the appropriations before the war were.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am informed that the pending bill will maintain this agency at approximately a 20-percent reduction in personnel, as compared to what it had before the war, in 1941.

Mr. REED. I cannot tell the Senator from Arkansas when the maximum ap-

appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission was made; but in this bill we have allowed the Commission \$200,000 more than it had during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I may say that I have received a letter from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. R. E. Freer, and in it he states that the total staff of the Commission on July 1, 1941, was 700, and on June 1, 1947, was 598, and that the effect of the further reduction will be to reduce the Commission from its prewar personnel more than 20 percent.

But coming back to the question of enforcement of the Clayton Act, which is one of the principal activities of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Freer in his letter states that the bill as passed by the House will reduce by approximately 30 percent the activities of the Federal Trade Commission in that field, because there has been an addition to the activities of the Commission as a result of the provisions of the Lanham Act and, of course, under the Wool Labeling Act. Several new activities have been added to the functions of the Commission, whereas its principal activity and, I think, one of the most important of its activities, is the enforcement of the Clayton Act, which I think is being neglected.

I call the Senator's attention to a statement recently issued by Mr. Freer, pointing out the enormous increase in the number of mergers since 1941. I hope the Senator is familiar with that statement. As I have said, it points out the very great increase in the number of mergers of industrial concerns in the Nation and, I think, a great tendency to ignore the Clayton Act and the Sherman Act.

I personally feel that if we are going to ignore completely those acts, we should repeal them. The public feels that there is what is known as a Sherman Act policy or an antitrust policy, whereas, as a matter of fact, there is no such thing. We go along with these laws on the books, and we starve the agency which should be doing something about them. My own view is that this commission is another agency designed to restrict the further growth of monopolies in the country.

Mr. O'MAHONEY rose.

Mr. REED. I see the temperature of the Senator from Wyoming is rising.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I hope some good will come out of the rise in temperature.

Mr. REED. There was appropriated for the Federal Trade Commission last year a special amount of \$325,000. There is a wide difference of opinion within the Commission as to how to proceed about so-called trade practices. Mr. Lowell Mason, one of the Trade Commissioners, very severely criticizes the lack of action on the part of the Commission. In Mr. Mason's opinion the Commission should make the investigations industry-wide, so that they could reach all the people in an industry, instead of reaching merely a few.

Obviously the committee cannot settle a question of that kind. We have written

into the bill an increase over their last year's appropriation, which in turn was increased by \$325,000 for the special purpose I have indicated.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me while he is looking for an item for which he seems to be searching?

Mr. REED. I have found what I was looking for. By reference to the report of the committee I find that the committee recommends \$3,000,120 for salaries and expenses for the Federal Trade Commission. This amount represents an increase of \$200,000 over the House allowance of \$2,800,120 and is \$920,580 under the budget estimate of \$3,920,700. In allocating the increase recommended, funds should be provided to carry on effectively the industrial reports program. The committee is of the opinion that these reports are highly desirable for the adequate analysis of the economic trends of the country.

While not specifically earmarking a portion of the money to be used for stipulation and trade practice conference work, and for industry-wide surveys in relation thereto, the committee urges increasing effort on the part of the Commission to extend these programs as far as practicable without change of existing policy with respect to enforcement of the antitrust laws.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not understand how they are going to accomplish that when the committee cuts down the amount of money for which they asked.

Mr. REED. We have done nothing of the kind.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The committee has cut down what they asked for.

Mr. REED. Of course we did. Every other agency was cut, too, in what it asked for.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President—The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Since the Senator from Arkansas has raised the question of the Clayton Act, I will remark that the bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative ESTES KEFAUVER has been considered at length by the House Committee on the Judiciary, and has been favorably reported. The report was submitted by the distinguished and able Representative GWYNNE of Iowa.

Mr. President, the bill referred to would amend the Clayton Act by plugging the gap which was created by a judicial decision some 20 years ago. The judicial decision was that the prohibition in the Clayton Act against monopolistic mergers by the purchase of the stock of competing companies did not apply when the monopolist, instead of buying the stock of the competing company, bought the assets, and threw the stock out the window.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Was that the same bill the Senator from Wyoming introduced in the Senate?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator for calling attention to that. I introduced a companion bill in the Senate, and it went to the Committee on the

Judiciary and was referred to a subcommittee headed by the able Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], who has been holding hearings on it.

I wish to call to the attention of the Senator and of the Senate the fact that although the House Committee on the Judiciary has made a favorable report on the bill, the Rules Committee of the House has not as yet given it clearance. Now we are hastening on to the adjournment of this session of Congress. There seems to be a passion among the Members of Congress to close down the session no matter what happens to the public interest.

I have no doubt at all that this bill will not pass at this session; it is not upon the agenda which was announced on the floor of the Senate a few days ago, although it deals with a substantial cause of the concentration of economic power, which, in turn, is the cause of the world's distress.

I believe that the adjournment of the Congress without action upon those bills to amend the Clayton Act will make this a major issue in the next campaign. The leadership of this Congress have been content to concentrate their minds upon the attempt to reduce the President's budget. As we stand here today, 8 of the 12 major appropriation bills, all of which should have been enacted before the 30th of June last because they furnish the funds to carry on the Government during the year beginning on the 1st of July last, have yet to leave this Chamber. They were piled up on the other side of the Capitol by those who were combing the President's budget in the effort to find ways and means of making cuts.

Mr. REED. Is the Senator from Wyoming trying to help get the pending bill through the Senate?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes, I am, and I think the Senator will agree with me in a moment.

I was a member of the subcommittee on independent offices of the Committee on Appropriations, which considered the bill, and I urged upon the committee the increase of this appropriation. The Senator from Kansas was good enough to go along, and we increased it by a few hundred thousand dollars.

Mindful of the fact that we have to meet the House conferees yet, and that it is the tail end of the session, I confess that it was my judgment that the increase which we allowed was the maximum which we could probably maintain in conference. Personally I should like to see the appropriation increased very much more, as the Senator from Kansas will acknowledge, but we are facing facts, we are facing conditions as they are, and I assure the Senator from Arkansas that because of the circumstances I have already mentioned, failure of the Congress to act upon the amendment of the Clayton Act will make antitrust policy a major issue in 1948, and let no one make any mistake about it, it will be an issue during the Presidential campaign.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I give the Senator from Arkansas the information he requested?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Arkansas obviously has received a letter, as he said, from Mr. Freer, who is the Acting Chairman of the Commission, and apparently in his letter to the Senator Mr. Freer told him he has not as much of an appropriation now as he had years back. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is stated in the letter.

Mr. REED. The appropriation in the bill before us is the largest appropriation the Federal Trade Commission has had for 10 years. In 1941, which year I think the Senator from Arkansas mentioned, the total appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission was \$2,300,000. The next year, 1942, it was \$2,360,000. That was the highest appropriation found in the records for 10 years.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. At that point, I wish to call the attention of the Senator to the paragraph I read. When translated into terms of personnel—and that is the point Mr. Freer was making—the cut amounts to a reduction of from 700 to 550. The increase in wages, and similar matters, like the difference in the size of the force, which is substantially less, less by 20 percent than in 1941, make up the difference.

Mr. REED. Was the Senator from Arkansas referring to the number of employees a while ago?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes. I think that was when there was confusion in the Chamber, and possibly the Senator did not hear what I said. I read a paragraph from Mr. Freer's letter in which he stated that in July 1941, there were 700 employees on the staff of the Commission, and in 1947 there are 598, and that the further reduction now contemplated will reduce the number to 550, which is a reduction in the personnel of the Commission by 20 percent under that of 1941. The obligations and duties which have been imposed on the Federal Trade Commission, and the increases in wages, make up the difference referred to, I think.

Let me say a further word along the line of the statement of the Senator from Wyoming. I think the negligence or unwillingness to support the proposed amendment to the Clayton Act, as provided in the Gwynne bill in the House and the O'Mahoney bill in the Senate, only fortifies what I believe is the tendency of the appropriation, that is, to ignore the enforcement of the Clayton Act.

I have had letters not only from Mr. Freer, but I have had letters from a man in the Seattle office, a Mr. Harris, whom I know casually, calling attention to the vastly increased number of cases of all sorts dealing with unfair trade practices. He cited specific instances of imposition on veterans; among others, an imposition which I am sure is well known to the Senator, by agencies purporting to be able to get jobs for veterans and to give them training in business courses, and by agencies insuring their obtaining Government positions, and all that sort of thing. This has vastly increased since the end of the war. The Federal Trade Commission has been making an effort to prevent fraudulent activities of that

sort and to protect veterans and other unsuspecting persons.

However, I am particularly interested in the antitrust activities. I think the point has been reached where the antitrust laws must either be enforced, as it is purported to be enforced, or an acknowledgment should be made that it will not be enforced, but that we shall follow along the line of state planning, which apparently is the policy of the Republican Party. Perhaps the Republicans want to go that way. I think that is the road to socialism. I am in agreement with the view expressed by the Senator from Wyoming, that the antitrust laws should be enforced, because I think the growth of big business and the continued consolidation of industries leads down the road toward eventual Government ownership. I am inclined to go along with the suggestion of the Senator from Colorado. I should like to see the appropriation increased in order to produce better enforcement of the act as it stands, and also with a view to the building of sentiment for the bill introduced by the Senator from Wyoming. I should like to offer an amendment to this particular provision, in spite of the fact that I am sure it is hopeless. Apparently there is support for it, but it will be said, "The House would not agree." But I do not know how far we should consider such a suggestion. We would perhaps be in a better trading position if the amount were increased and if the trading were done on that basis.

Mr. REED. Let me say to the Senator from Arkansas that we have had the same story from all the different agencies. The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission very correctly called our attention to the fact that in the science of electronics 50 years' progress has been made in the last 4 or 5 years; which is correct. The Interstate Commerce Commission called our attention to the fact that the work of that body was heavier than it ever was before; and so on, with various agencies. Each one of them requested more money. The Federal Trade Commission asked for a larger increase in its appropriation than any of the others. The Federal Trade Commission asked to have its appropriation increased about \$1,500,000. After considering all the requests, the committee granted increases, endeavoring to apportion them reasonably among the agencies, according to their size and the importance of the work being done. There is no greater reason for giving the Federal Trade Commission a disproportionate increase than there is for giving to each agency all it asked for.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a little further comment, I will say that that is what I object to. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that I have not complained about all the others. It seems to me it is the wrong approach, merely to take all the agencies and give them a 10-percent increase. Many of the agencies are not, perhaps, particularly important. I think it is the duty of the committee and of the Senate to exer-

cise discretion and judgment as to which ones are important. I have not complained with reference to the various agencies about which the Senator speaks. So far as I am concerned, their appropriations might be cut back in line with the action of the House. I have only made two complaints throughout the hearings, and one relates to the matter we are now discussing. This refers to a fundamental activity and policy of the Government going back 50 years, one that I think is now being thrown overboard. I do not subscribe to the idea of giving each of the agencies a small increase in order to be rid of them. I think an effort should be made to select the important agencies that are performing really important tasks. I have no complaint to offer in regard to the cut of the Federal Communications Commission or of the ICC, either. So far as I am concerned, they could be cut back still further; but I think the Federal Trade Commission ought to be supported, because there is a basic value in their work in connection with curtailing monopolies, cartels, and so forth. For 5 years it has been said that such things were inherent in the Nazi system, they are typical of the present communistic system. That is why I think it important. It is not merely because it is a different agency. I do not think that represents the right approach to any appropriation. Small business has been represented by a Senate committee, and we have given them lip service. It is thought continually that something will be done for small business, but when it comes to doing something specifically, either in one field, by way of protection, directly, or in another field, by way of tax reduction, there is always a reason why nothing can be done about it. I am greatly interested in the field of small business. If this is for the protection of small business, I think the Federal Trade Commission ought to be adequately staffed, and I do not understand why the appropriation should be lumped in with all the other agencies. Simply to say, "We will give them all a little increase, and that ought to satisfy them," is not the proper approach to the problem, in my opinion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Arkansas will not hesitate to offer the amendment that he has in mind. I realize, however, that it will be a futile act, because apparently the Republican Party is bound to carry out its policy of nonsupport for antimonopoly enforcement in this country. I have not doubt that it will be an issue in the 1948 campaign, as the Senator from Wyoming has just stated.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. Let me continue my remarks for a moment until I make this one point. Collectivism has gone forward in this country to such a degree that Fortune magazine, in a very able study several years ago, pointed out that we have already carried it so far in this country that we are only a few theoreti-

cal steps behind the collectivistic countries of Europe. Since that time monopoly has gone forward by leaps and bounds. As the Senator from Arkansas says, it is absolutely impossible for the Federal Trade Commission, with limited appropriations, to prevent the mergers that are occurring. Within a very short time we will have nothing but big business and monopoly operating our economy in the United States. As I said on a previous occasion, before the war three of the largest nations in the world had already gone so far on the road to collectivism that they finally overthrew the capitalistic system entirely and set up dictatorial collectivistic government in its place. That is exactly what we will come to in this country, unless the Congress appropriates funds for departments of Government engaged in enforcing the antimonopoly laws.

Mr. REED. May I remind the Senator from Montana that it was a unanimous report from the subcommittee to the full committee, and it is a unanimous report by the full committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, that we are now considering?

Mr. MURRAY. I recognize that.

Mr. REED. Moreover, each of the increases or decreases, as the case may be, represents the unanimous judgment of the full committee.

Mr. MURRAY. I realize that. I realize that the aisle in the center of this Chamber is not a dividing line. There are on our side of the aisle, also, men who seem willing to see monopoly grow in this country.

Mr. REED. In the weeks we spent on this bill, there were no political speeches made in the committee, and there was no line of political demarcation. We kept our minds on our business, which was to appropriate money where money was needed, to the degree that it was needed. There was no attempt at partisanship during the several weeks' work of the committee. We are now on the floor, listening to political speeches.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, that does not answer my statement.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I trust the Senator from Montana will read the statement which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, made by his colleague on his left—left wing—the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], who some days ago took part in a discussion of a similar matter on the floor of the Senate. I refer to the suggestion that, under the Republican Party there is a tendency to monopoly. I am sure the Senator from Montana will agree that the senior Senator from Florida is recognized as an authority in this field. The Senator from Florida then agreed and admitted that in the preceding 14 years, under the complete control of the administration by those on the Democratic side of the aisle there had occurred the greatest concentration of economic power ever seen in the history of the United States. So I trust the Senator will pluck the beam out of his own eye before he comes across to our

side of the aisle to seek the mote in the Republican eye.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. The Senator must realize that the period when the growth of monopoly occurred was during the war, when it was necessary to allow the large corporations to escape the anti-monopoly laws. The prosecution of defendants under the antimonopoly laws was stopped at the request of the Army and the Navy and other departments of the Government. That was the reason there was such a growth of monopoly. The growth of monopoly also occurred because of the fact that the small-business concerns of the country were unable to secure contracts for war production, and they were compelled to sell out to the larger corporations. That is something for which the Democratic Party cannot be held responsible. It occurred by reason of requests made by the War, Navy, and other departments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point some remarks I have prepared with respect to the item under consideration. I shall place my remarks in the RECORD in order to save time.

Mr. REED. I shall not object.

There being no objection, the statement of Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I am disturbed at the apparent encouragement that Congress is giving to the totalitarian element that remains in our Government bureaus. I know this is not intentional and comes about, only because of the gigantic task with which the legislative branch of the Government is faced. We must reduce the bloated personnel rolls which grew up under wartime conditions, and we must also try to eradicate the police state ideologies from the technique of our Government, even after the pay rolls themselves have been reduced to a size commensurate with democracy.

In the police state, it is the prosecution and enforcement functions upon which the greatest emphasis must be placed, but in a democracy, the amount of the cooperative assent of the people to the law of the land is the main criteria by which we can gauge the effectiveness of a free government. The present appropriation which we are considering now, it appears to me, indicates a tendency to curtail certain very important democratic functions.

I have no criticism for the legislative action we have recently taken, giving the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice an increase of 25 percent over their last appropriation. The President, in his recent budget message, urged that the Antitrust Division concentrate its efforts on the major violations of the antitrust laws, but while we are increasing the prosecuting appropriations, it seems to me it's a great mistake at the same time to refuse to recognize the fact that much can be accomplished in bringing about a reign of law in commerce through mass education and cooperative assent rather than by lengthy and costly litigation of hit-and-miss prosecutions. Certainly the small businessman who can't hire the high-priced lawyers and expensive experts which are necessarily required in any such litigation will benefit by Government cooperating with industry through trade-practice conferences.

The President urged that:

"The Federal Trade Commission will increase its effectiveness by operating on an industry-wide basis, rather than through the slower procedure of individual complaints. It will also sponsor a larger number of industry conferences designed to locate and eliminate unfair trade practices through cooperative action."

Here are two separate areas in which the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission should operate. The Federal Trade Commission, if properly administered, could be a great help toward bringing economic democracy and a reign of law to industry. That it has, in some instances, degenerated into a small-claims court badgering businessmen, big and little, with hit-or-miss prosecutions instead of tackling the broad economic problems which it was originally designed and set up to deal with, may be the fault of its present personnel, but I think a great deal of the blame rests on the shoulders of Congress. Through the years, Congress has measured the efficiency of this Commission by its prosecution of complaints. I think its effectiveness should be measured by the results it has obtained. Recognizing the ineffectiveness of past procedures, the President, last year, in his supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission urged Congress to appropriate funds to the Commission to carry out a new program, stated as follows:

"The proposed program contemplates that the Commission, on its own motion, will initiate investigations and take uniform corrective actions on an industry-wide basis rather than through the present individual company and public complaint procedure. The latter method has been found to be both slow and inequitable. Under present procedure one company, on the basis of a complaint, may be investigated and subsequently prohibited from following a particular unfair practice, leaving competitors of that company free to follow that same practice until such time as the Commission issues an individual cease-and-desist order against each company. * * *

"Under the proposed program greater emphasis will be placed on the elimination of unfair trade practices through cooperative means. In those instances where circumstances permit, industry members will be given an opportunity to eliminate unfair methods of competition through stipulation agreements to cease and desist or through the establishment of trade-practice rules."

Last year Congress gave the Commission \$325,000 to put this program into effect. This new program which is designed to acquaint the American businessman with the rules of fair play through cooperation and education is not going to get very far on that kind of money. It seems to me that if we are willing to spend, this year, \$12,400,000 on a Voice of America program to tell European countries what a great nation we are, we ought to be willing to spend something on our own businessmen. Instead of that, the House cut the budget request for the Federal Trade Commission \$1,122,880.

While we increase the funds for police work of the Antitrust Department 25 percent, I doubt the advisability of decreasing the cooperative and educational work of the Federal Trade Commission 33 1/3 percent. This is a legislative trend, to my mind, which headed in the wrong direction.

When this cut was made in the House, it was pointed out that the Commission staff had conducted considerably less trial time and prosecution work than heretofore, and I presume it was on this basis that the cut was made. It seems to me that this merely indicates the Federal Trade Commission was shifting over into that area of mass education that it should have occupied long ago. This is as it ought to be. The Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commis-

sion operate in two separate areas, or at least they should. The Department of Justice is engaged in prosecuting violators of the law for the purpose of imposing penalties upon the malefactors. The Federal Trade Commission has no punitive function. It is prophylactic and preventative. When it gets into the prosecution function, it's duplicating the efforts of the Department of Justice and entails a needless expenditure of the taxpayers' funds. To cut off \$1,122,880 of the Commission's cooperative and educational work at this time is an indication that Congress rejects the theory of cooperation between industry and government and intends to rely principally on suits, injunctions, and prosecutions to get a reign of law in industry. I think Ralph Barton Perry has summed up the difference between a police state and a democracy. I quote from his recent book, *Puritanism and Democracy*:

"While the law does, it is true, invoke the sanction of force, it does so as a last resort and in exceptional cases. The efficacy of law depends on a pervasive and continuing law-abidingness, which consists of a common understanding and general acceptance, perpetually renewed. A 'reign of law' is a condition of society in which certain adjustments of man to man are rooted in the sentiment of the community and presupposed as the basis of reciprocal intercourse."

As between spending \$12,400,000 to tell Europe what a fine country we are and one-third as much to educate our businessmen how to be that fine country, I think there can be no answer but that we should make available the reasonable figure provided for in my amendment for the benefit of commerce.

Mr. FULBRIGHT and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kansas yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. REED. If the Senator from Arkansas desires to offer an amendment, he is clearly entitled to do so in his own right.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wanted to make one observation, if the Senator will yield for that purpose, with respect to the statement made concerning the unanimity of the report. If I correctly understood him one member of the committee, who is also a member of the subcommittee, stated a moment ago that he was personally inclined to the budget estimate, but that he understood the adoption of the budget estimate was hopeless. That is a form of unanimity which I would say is not quite free and in accordance with the individual's best judgment. I mean to say a certain amount of pressure exists in such a case.

Mr. REED. If the Senator will permit, I wish to say that on several occasions there were some individual expressions, and perhaps one or two reservations made to the effect that upon the floor so and so might be done or thus and so stated. But it was a unanimous report of the subcommittee to the full committee and from the full committee to the Senate.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, is it in order now to move to substitute for the amount provided by committee amendment, \$3,000,120, on page 18, line 23, the budget estimate of \$3,920,700?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is in order so long as the proposed figure does not exceed the budget estimate.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is the budget estimate. I make that motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas moves to amend the committee amendment on page 18, line 23, by striking out "\$3,000,120" and inserting in lieu thereof—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. \$3,920,700.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. \$3,920,700. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment submitted by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Federal Trade Commission asked for about a 40-percent increase over last year's appropriation. That request was entirely out of reason. We did the best we could in providing increased appropriations for the various agencies in line with their needs. Therefore, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. FULBRIGHT subsequently said: Mr. President, I have received a letter from the attorney in charge of the Seattle office of the Federal Trade Commission, and I ask unanimous consent to insert in the remarks I made a few moments ago on the amendment then pending an excerpt from the letter.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

As you know, I have been out here in Seattle as attorney in charge of this office for a little less than a year's time. The staff in this office consists of myself, an assistant, and one stenographer, yet this office handles all investigations, complaints, and other matters in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

I want to give you a bird's-eye view of a few of the rackets which this office with this small staff has uncovered in the past year and ask you to note particularly the amount of money which has been taken from the public through these fraudulent practices.

One Seattle concern operating a so-called cooperative buying organization to aid small merchants and GI's just getting started in business to buy war surplus material, has taken \$325,320 from its members in membership fees (the small merchants and GI's mentioned above). Said memberships were sold on the promise of obtaining surplus new automobiles, refrigerators, wire fencing, etc., which were practically impossible to obtain through any source and which were definitely not available through the War Assets Administration.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am very glad the Senator from Arkansas has offered his amendment, at least so that the attempt to increase the appropriation will appear in the RECORD, and I sincerely hope the amendment will be adopted.

I quite agree with the Senator from Kansas that a problem such as this should not be approached at all from any partisanship angle. The question of dealing with a great concentration of monopolistic forces is not a partisan matter. It should not be allowed to become a partisan matter. It seems to me, to have a very fundamental bearing on the preservation of what we so glibly talk about in this country, namely, private property economy, and a free enterprise business system. I do not think one has to argue at any length to establish the fact that very rapidly we are ceasing to have a free enterprise system, because the essence of a free enterprise system is free competition. The area of free competition is being restricted, month by month, as the tentacles of

monopoly grip the body of our economy. I do not know of any problem that is more nonpartisan, yet so vital to the welfare of all our people, than the matter of monopoly control.

I do not think we can justify voting down the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas if we really mean what we say in the platforms adopted by both parties. Both parties have been paying homage to the idea of monopoly control. If the parties really mean it, when they say that monopoly must be brought under control in order to save the free enterprise system, then let the representatives of both parties on the floor of the Senate today vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas, which is at least some demonstration of our good faith to do what we can within the budget figure, to bring monopoly under control. I think it is as simple as that.

I think a vote for the amendment serves notice on the monopolies of America that both political parties intend to carry out their obligations to the American people in keeping the American economy a free economy and stopping it from becoming an economy dominated by monopolistic big business.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Baldwin	Hawkes	Murray
Ball	Hayden	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hill	Pepper
Bricker	Hoey	Reed
Bridges	Holland	Revercomb
Brooks	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Bushfield	Jenner	Russell
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Cain	Kem	Sparkman
Capehart	Kilgore	Stewart
Capper	Knowland	Taft
Chavez	Langer	Taylor
Connally	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Cooper	Lucas	Thye
Cordon	McCarran	Tydings
Donnell	McCarthy	Umstead
Dworshak	McClellan	Vandenberg
Eastland	McFarland	Watkins
Eaton	McGrath	Wherry
Ellender	McKellar	White
Ferguson	McMahon	Wiley
Fulbright	Magnuson	Williams
George	Malone	Young
Green	Maybank	
Gurney	Moore	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to the committee amendment on page 18, line 23.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this issue arises upon an attempt to increase the appropriation of the Federal Trade Commission, which this year had \$2,800,000. The budget estimate was \$3,920,000, an increase of \$1,120,000. The House figure was \$2,800,120. The Senate committee increased the amount to \$3,000,120, in order to enable the Commission to carry on some trade-practice investigations.

The purpose of this amendment is further to increase the appropriation by more than \$900,000. The committee believed that such an increase was unjustified; and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the committee gave very careful consideration to this item. It increased the House figure. I do not believe that the committee recommendation should be overturned on the spur of the moment. Fair action was taken. The question is whether or not we are to jump the committee appropriation by more than \$900,000—nearly \$1,000,000. For that reason I hope the committee recommendation will be sustained.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to the committee amendment on page 18, line 23. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. On this vote I transfer that pair to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] and will vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. The Senator from Pennsylvania, if present and voting, would vote "nay"; and the Senator from New York, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are detained on official business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is detained on public business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. The transfer of that pair to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] has been previously announced by the Senator from Kansas. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay" and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—35

Aiken	Johnson, Colo.	Morse
Barkley	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Chavez	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Connally	Langer	Pepper
Eastland	Lucas	Sparkman
Ellender	McCarran	Stewart
Fulbright	McClellan	Taylor
Green	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Hatch	McGrath	Tydings
Hayden	McMahon	Umstead
Hill	Magnuson	Young
Hoey	Maybank	

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Eaton	O'Daniel
Ball	Ferguson	Reed
Brewster	George	Revercomb
Bricker	Gurney	Robertson, Va.
Bridges	Hawkes	Russell
Brooks	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Bushfield	Holland	Smith
Butler	Ives	Taft
Byrd	Jenner	Thye
Cain	Kem	Vandenberg
Capehart	Knowland	Watkins
Capper	Lodge	Wherry
Cooper	McCarthy	White
Cordon	McKellar	Wiley
Donnell	Malone	Williams
Dworshak	Moore	

NOT VOTING—13

Buck	Myers	Tobey
Downey	O'Connor	Wagner
Flanders	Overtton	Wilson
Martin	Robertson, Wyo.	
Millikin	Thomas, Utah	

So Mr. FULBRIGHT's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 18, line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 19, line 23, after the word "of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Buildings Administration," on page 25, after line 2, to insert:

Return of departmental functions to the seat of government: For all expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel and other expenses of the Public Buildings Administration incident thereto, necessary to provide for the transfer to the seat of government of such bureaus, offices, agencies, or activities of the Federal Government as are designated from time to time by the President, which were removed from, or established at places other than, the seat of government by reason of the national emergency, including the expenses of travel of employees transferred; transportation of immediate families of employees; the expenses of packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage, unpacking, and uncrating of household goods and personal effects, in accordance with regulations approved by the President; and the payment to employees of special allowances at \$5 per day after arrival at destination for 6 days for employees, plus \$2.50 per day additional for 6 days for each member of immediate families of employees; \$900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That removal to the seat of government of Government-owned or leased furniture, equipment, supplies, and other property and household goods and personal effects of employees, and costs of restoration of leased office space when required, may be accomplished without regard to section 3709 of the

Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be determined by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for the payment to the transferred employees of the allowances mentioned herein.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 10, after the word "of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration," on page 30, line 16, after the word "of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Community Facilities," on page 33, after line 21, to insert:

Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the amount for administrative expenses under this head in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,850,000, of which amount \$395,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for accumulated and accrued leave.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 35, line 8, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$8,868,100" and insert "\$9,268,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," on page 37, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$492,000" and insert "\$622,000"; and in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Archives," on page 39, line 17, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,236,335" and insert "\$1,241,335"; and in line 19, after the word "act", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war service appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve AUS."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Park and Planning Commission," on page 41, after line 10, to insert:

District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections 3k, 6, and 16 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592), including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general funds of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 as required by the act of June 28, 1944; \$95,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Philippine War Damage Com-

mission," on page 41, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission," on page 43, line 12, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$5,688,700" and insert "\$5,988,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," on page 44, line 3, after the word "Arts", to insert "for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946"; in line 16, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$150,000"; and in line 23, after the word "publications", to strike out "\$1,700,312" and insert "\$1,800,312."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "United States Maritime Commission," on page 47, line 15, after "Personal services", to strike out "\$7,393,226" and insert "\$8,832,226."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 18, after the word "construction", to insert "conversion, reconversion, reconditioning."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 20, to strike out:

Reconversion of vessels, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the Commission may make allowances to purchasers of vessels for cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowances to be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Conversion or reconversion of vessels for sale or given in exchange, \$4,500,000, including cost of moving or transporting the vessels, docking, survey, and inspection, preliminary to preparation of specifications and invitations for competitive bids, subject to the limitation that not more than \$30,000 be expended with respect to any one vessel: *Provided*, That, in order to accomplish the purposes and policy of section 2 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, the Commission may, on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe—

(1) make allowances to purchasers of vessels or persons accepting exchanges under section 8 (d) of said act for cost of converting, reconverting, or restoring for normal operation in commercial service, including removal of national defense or war service features and meeting class and requirements of Coast Guard and other regulatory bodies, such allowances to be determined on the basis of competitive bids under specifications prepared or approved by the Commission, without regard to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That if the Commission shall determine that any part of the allowance so fixed is not expended in carrying out the work covered by the allowance, an amount representing such part shall be repaid or reimbursed to the Commission. Such allowances may be applied as credits against any sums payable by the purchaser to the Maritime Commission pursuant to section 4 of the act;

(2) in lieu of making allowances as hereinbefore provided and notwithstanding any other provision of law, sell, upon competitive sealed bids, without reconversion to citizens of the United States, for operation under the United States flag, war-built vessels which have been converted from original design to military types or otherwise unsalable as commercial vessels and contracts for the reconversion of which were not entered into prior to July 1, 1947. No award of any such vessel, except a damaged unsalable vessel, or a concrete vessel, shall be made upon a bid which is less than 25 percent of the unadjusted statutory sales price determined under section 3 (d) of said act, and at least 25 percent of said bid shall be paid in cash upon the delivery of the vessel; and

(3) in either case, grant financial aid under the provisions of section 509 of title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other provisions of said title to the extent applicable, to any person who in any manner converts, reconverts, or reconditions the vessel purchased by him if the amount expended for such conversion, reconversion, or reconditioning is in excess of \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 6, to insert:

Maintenance and operation of terminals, \$561,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 15, to insert:

Provided further, That, except for payment of construction-differential subsidies as provided in section 504 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, no moneys or contract authority shall be available during the period beginning with the date of enactment hereof and ending June 30, 1948, for the construction of any vessel begun after such date of enactment unless the Commission has entered into a contract for the sale of such vessel.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$207,100,000" and insert "\$213,439,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 9, after the word "of", to strike out "\$207,100,000, and insert "\$213,439,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 7, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$8,320,000" and insert "\$4,320,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration," on page 54, line 16, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$878,040,780" and insert "\$905,115,780."

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Capper	Green
Baldwin	Chavez	Gurney
Ball	Connally	Hatch
Barkley	Cooper	Hawkes
Brewster	Cordon	Hayden
Bricker	Donnell	Hickenlooper
Bridges	Downey	Hill
Brooks	Dworshak	Hoey
Buck	Eastland	Holland
Bushfield	Eaton	Ives
Butler	Ellender	Jenner
Byrd	Ferguson	Johnson, Colo.
Cain	Fulbright	Johnston, S. C.
Capehart	George	Kenn

Kilgore	Millikin	Sparkman
Knowland	Moore	Stewart
Langer	Morse	Taft
Lodge	Murray	Taylor
Lucas	O'Connor	Thomas, Okla.
McCarran	O'Daniel	Thye
McCarthy	O'Mahoney	Tydings
McClellan	Overton	Umstead
McFarland	Pepper	Vandenberg
McGrath	Reed	Watkins
McKellar	Revercomb	Wherry
McMahon	Robertson, Va.	White
Magnuson	Robertson, Wyo.	Wiley
Malone	Russell	Williams
Martin	Saltonstall	Wilson
Maybank	Smith	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 54, in line 16.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, as a substitute for the committee amendment, I offer an amendment increasing the amount by \$100,000,000—in other words, from \$905,115,780 to \$1,005,115,780.

Mr. President, I offered this amendment last June 27, when I learned that, in response to a direct question, the Chief Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration informed the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that the provisions in this bill for the medical care of veterans fell short of his anticipated needs by 28,000 employees and \$100,000,000. The Appropriations Committee of the House had not made any reduction in this medical budget, but such reduction as had been made was made before the estimates were submitted to that committee. Without regard to how that came about, let me say that this meant that veterans who require treatment will be denied it, unless additional funds are provided so that the Veterans' Administration is able to expand its facilities.

This raised in my mind two questions: First, will the Congress at this time curtail the medical care sorely needed by many of our veterans disabled in the service of our country? Second, can the amount of medical care they need be given with the appropriation carried in this bill?

I doubt that any Member of the Congress desires that the medical care of veterans be curtailed at this time. The war is scarcely over, and the wounds of many a veteran are not yet healed. After heavy financial sacrifice in the service of his country, the time is yet too short for the veteran to have earned enough money to enable him to purchase the quality of medical care he deserves, or to obtain it in the quantity he needs. The Congress has provided many aids to the veteran for his rehabilitation and reestablishment in the peaceful society of the Nation; and good medical care at the expense of a grateful people is one of the most important of these. At some time in the future the Congress must decide how many and what kinds of veterans will be furnished medical care at Government expense; but this is not the time to haggle over appropriations for this purpose.

This is not the time, for two reasons. There are today more than 20,000 veterans desiring hospitalization but who cannot get into veterans' hospitals because there are not enough beds there. The

number of veterans suffering from tuberculosis, almost all of it contracted while in service, is increasing daily; and no one can say when the peak of this load will be reached. There should be a hospital bed ready for every veteran who has lost his health while serving his country.

This leaves to be answered the question: Can the amount of medical care the veteran needs, and to which he is entitled, be provided with the appropriation made in this bill?

In August 1945 when General Bradley became Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, there were 79,000 beds in veterans' hospitals and less than 7,000,000 veterans. Today the Veterans' Administration has 102,000 hospital beds, but there are more than 18,000,000 veterans. The veterans have increased 157 percent, but the number of beds for their medical care has increased only 29 percent. There are more than five times as many veterans for each hospital bed today than there were in August of 1945.

The Veterans' Administration was not able, at first, to increase the number of hospital beds rapidly, because of the difficulty of recruiting adequate staffs. Large numbers of doctors and nurses were still in the armed forces; and attendants and other semiskilled help were employed in war industries. This situation no longer exists to the same extent. The reason why there are no more hospital beds for veterans today is that ceilings have been placed upon the employment of medical personnel, and insufficient money has been appropriated to operate more hospitals.

But this is not all. The number of medical people, and the amount of money, provided in the pending appropriation bill are not enough to allow the Veterans' Administration to continue all the hospital beds they have in operation. Already the Veterans' Administration is closing hospitals to meet the limits imposed in this appropriation bill. I am not asking the Senate to increase the medical help to be given each veteran who needs it, I am asking the Senate not to reduce this help in quantity or quality.

There are today in veterans' hospitals a total of 5,700 hospital beds which must remain empty because no staff can be employed. During fiscal year 1948, 6,500 new hospital beds, all in permanent construction, will be completed and ready for patients. But no doctors or nurses or attendants can be employed for these new beds within the limits of the pending bill; and either they must stand idle or an equal number of beds must be abandoned in temporary hospitals to provide the staff for the new beds.

But this is not the worst. A total of 86,933 employees are used to operate the 102,000 hospital beds now in operation, and these are even less than are required. The ratio of employees to patients is fixed by the Bureau of the Budget, and not by the Veterans' Administration, so that the Veterans' Administration is not overstaffing these hospitals. Disregarding 2,933 employees, who are specifically earmarked in this budget for opening 3 new tuberculosis hospitals not now in operation, only 81,220 employees are allowed in this bill for hospital operation.

This is 5,713 fewer employees for hospital operation than are now used in these hospitals; and this means that between 3,000 and 4,000 beds now in operation must be vacated during fiscal year 1948 to meet the limitations imposed in the bill. Adding all these deficits together, we find that, before the close of fiscal year 1948, there will be between 15,000 and 16,000 beds idle in veterans' hospitals unless this appropriation is increased. These idle beds would provide hospital care for almost 200,000 veterans in the course of 1 year.

My amendment to the appropriation bill will not permit the Veterans' Administration to embark upon a program of great expansion. It will permit only the operation of the hospital beds now in existence and those which will be completed during fiscal year 1948 together with the operation of three additional surplus Army hospitals and one additional domiciliary home, and a modest expansion of the outpatient service.

There are areas in this country very short of beds for veterans by even the most modest standards. The Veterans' Administration would like to operate surplus Army or Navy hospitals in three of these areas. There are less than 15,000 beds available in domiciliary homes today, and more than 13,000 members in them. The demand for domiciliary care is increasing, and would increase very rapidly if employment should fall off.

It is not only the hospital program that will suffer unless this appropriation is increased by the amounts in my amendment. All other medical programs will have to be curtailed proportionately.

One of the most important of these is the out-patient clinic program. This is a particularly urgent program because all the patients treated in out-patient clinics have service-connected disabilities. Non-service-connected disabilities are not treated on an out-patient basis at Government expense. The savings to the taxpayer in out-patient treatment are great. There are many cases, now being treated in out-patient clinics, who would have to occupy hospital beds if this treatment were not available; and hospital treatment is very much more expensive than out-patient treatment, besides being much more wasteful of the veterans' earning capacity. The veteran can often hold his job while undergoing out-patient treatment; but his time is wholly lost when he must go into a hospital.

In one part of the out-patient program alone, the saving to the Government is very great. The most eminent psychiatrists in the country have estimated that at least 25 percent of the patients now being treated in the mental-hygiene clinics of the Veterans' Administration would have to be committed to mental hospitals if this out-patient treatment were not available. Some psychiatrists estimate this proportion to be as high as 40 percent.

Think of it. Today there are approximately 15,000 veterans undergoing out-patient treatment in the mental-hygiene clinics of the Veterans' Administration. If the Veterans' Administration did not have these clinics, somewhere between

3,750 and 6,000 of these veterans would today be committed to mental institutions. And the consensus of opinion among those who know is that there are 150,000 veterans in this country today who need this kind of treatment; and that, instead of only a few thousand being saved from mental institutions, as many as 50,000 might be saved if the proper facilities were available.

The Veterans' Administration wants badly to increase this kind of facility as rapidly as proper staffs can be had. Its experience is that in no other of its medical programs can it do so much good for so little money. Yet, what does this appropriation bill do to the out-patient program of the Veterans' Administration? It actually reduces it by 12 percent. There are today slightly more than 10,000 employees in the out-patient service of the Veterans' Administration. It desired to increase this number in fiscal year 1948 to 13,300—a very modest increase when the great need is considered. Yet this bill, instead of allowing any increase, actually reduces the number to 8,900.

There are other items in the budget of the medical service of the Veterans' Administration which have suffered serious reduction. The amounts involved are comparatively small, but the effect of the reductions is out of all proportion to the amounts. Among these are money for travel of employees in training and in supervision of the standard of medical care given in veterans' hospitals. This function is most important if the veteran is to be given the best in medical care.

Before I conclude, I wish to read to the Senate the correspondence I had with Gen. Paul R. Hawley, who is the Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Administration. First I read my letter to him dated July 26, 1947.

JUNE 26, 1947.

DR. PAUL R. HAWLEY,
Chief Medical Director, Department of
Medicine and Surgery, Veterans' Admin-
istration, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. HAWLEY: As a member of the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations considering the Appropriation bill for independent offices, I am definitely interested in the appropriation of funds for the Veterans' Administration and in particular, for the medical services extended to the veterans by the Administration.

I would appreciate your advising me whether the funds in the independent offices appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives and at present under consideration by the subcommittee, of which I am a member, are sufficient for the Veterans' Administration to continue medical service to veterans during the fiscal year of 1948 at the same level that it is at present. Also, is the appropriation sufficient to provide for the necessary medical expansion of this service to meet the increasing demand for additional medical services.

I wish to present my letter to you and your reply to the committee, at the hearings on the bill and I intend to talk with members of the committee regarding this particular appropriation. I would appreciate a complete report from you at an early date.

Yours very truly,

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.

This is his reply, June 26:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1947.

HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GREEN: Reference is made to your letter in which you ask my opinion as to whether or not the personnel and fiscal requirements of the Department of Medicine and Surgery as presented to the Congress in the Veterans' Administration budget for fiscal year 1948 are adequate.

In the light of present experience and our knowledge of the number of patients who will require treatment during the next fiscal year, these figures cannot be considered adequate. The personnel and the money provided in the appropriation bill, as it now stands, are insufficient to maintain even the present level of medical service provided the veteran; and, with approximately 21,000 veterans now awaiting hospitalization and evidence of an increasing demand in the next year, it has been our considered opinion that additional personnel and funds are necessary unless the policies governing medical benefits are revised.

A detailed summary of the total work load and the personnel and fiscal requirements for 1948 is enclosed. This summary shows that 28,000 additional personnel and \$100,000,000 additional are required to maintain the present level of medical service and to provide for the minimum expansion that appears to be indicated.

Very truly yours,

PAUL R. HAWLEY,
Chief Medical Director.

The letters and also the summary referred to, which occupies a good many pages, giving in detail how the money will be spent, may be found in the hearings at pages 261-270. These were presented to the committee. I made the motion in the final meeting of the full committee to adopt the amendment which I then offered. The amendment was rejected. The last letter is a letter from General Hawley to me, dated July 14:

JULY 14, 1947.

HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GREEN: In reply to your request, I am furnishing you with the following information.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration submitted a budget request for purely medical expenditures of \$502,355,560. The amount in the budget submitted to the Congress for these same purposes was \$432,216,908.

This is a reduction of \$70,138,652. But there are a number of expenditures in hospital and outpatient operation which are not paid from medical appropriations, such as maintenance of plant, supply, personnel and finance operations, special services, and the like. In general, somewhat less than 80 percent of hospital and outpatient costs are chargeable to medical appropriations, so that a deficit of \$70,138,652 in medical appropriations means a deficit of \$87,673,315 in hospital and outpatient operations.

I should like to point out, however, that the budget request of the Department of Medicine and Surgery for fiscal year 1948 was prepared in October 1946; and that the need for medical care, especially in outpatient clinics, has increased since that time. In view of this, when directed by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives to state the amount of additional funds required to meet the demands for medical care in fiscal year 1948, a supplemental estimate was made which totalled \$100,000,000—an increase of \$12,326,685 over the deficit already experienced.

To summarize, the budget request of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration for fiscal year 1948 was reduced before submission to the Congress by \$70,138,652, which represents a reduction in medical service of \$87,673,315. Seven months additional experience after the preparation of the initial estimates indicated that this estimate was too low; and, when directed by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives to present present estimates, the initial estimate was revised upward by \$12,326,685.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL R. HAWLEY,
Chief Medical Director.

If the amendment is not made a part of the appropriation bill, the Congress must take the position either that the veteran is to be given only a part of the medical care he needs, or else that he must accept a cheaper standard of medical care than the kind he has earned with his sweat and blood. I do not believe the good people of the United States would approve either position. It is said that the memory of a republic is short, but it cannot be so short as that. The war is not yet over. Though the fighting has stopped, the terms of peace have not yet been agreed upon. We have armies still abroad. Here at home we are gradually resuming our peacetime ways. We are even considering reducing our expenses and our taxes. Are we to begin economizing by giving fewer veterans proper medical service, or by reducing the quality of service given them? Has our pity for the maimed in body or mind been exhausted? Has our gratitude for their sacrifices been frozen? Our action on the amendment will give the answer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Rhode Island.

MR. REED. Mr. President, the trouble with the situation as described by the Senator from Rhode Island is that most of it is not so. I do not mean by that that the Senator from Rhode Island is misstating the matter, but this is a private matter between him and General Hawley. We gave General Bradley all he asked for, to enable him to get along. Never at any time, so far as our committee is concerned, did General Hawley or General Bradley ask for the money to which the Senator from Rhode Island refers.

Let me say, when we are talking about taking care of the veteran, for God's sake, we have treated veterans, the men who fought this war, more generously than any army in the history of the world was ever treated, in the matter of clothing, medical care, food, attention, and everything else.

General Bradley has \$338,000,000 contract authority, to build hospitals, if he needs them. He has that much authority to build hospitals, in addition to what he has now; so certainly on that end of it there is no ground for complaint.

Let us now get to the question of the care of veterans. I call attention to page 17 of the report of the committee, copy of which will be found on the desk of each Senator. At the bottom of the table on page 17 there is "administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary service." Those items are included.

The appropriation for last year was \$937,000,000. The estimate for this year was \$919,000,000, which the House cut to \$878,000,000. That is the way the situation was when the bill came to the Senate. General Bradley appeared. He very frankly and candidly discussed all these matters. To show the way General Bradley views it, in a letter to me, as chairman of the subcommittee, dated June 17, he said:

The estimate I submitted to Congress for 210,611 average equivalent full-time employees, of which 107,237 covers medical, hospital, and domiciliary care.

When the House cut that amount back to \$878,000,000 General Bradley said to us, "That will cut 10,000 from my personnel. I cannot afford to lose 10,000 from my personnel. It is my intention to keep the total personnel of 107,000 which was provided for in my estimate on the medical side. If I lose 10,000 personnel it will cramp my administration, because I expect to keep the 107,000 personnel."

MR. PRESIDENT, to the amount the House provided we added twenty-seven-million-and-some-odd-thousand dollars. That will enable General Bradley to keep his additional 10,000 personnel, leaving a total of 107,000 personnel with him to take care of his hospital and medical services. General Bradley told us that, of course, there are some things which are more important than others, but he said, "If you will give me money enough to keep my 10,000 personnel, I will get along." In discussing the matter General Bradley said:

I merely felt that I must point out to you what effect it would have on them, and if you do not want to put those back, that is something else again; we will get along as best we can, but it will not affect the service to the veterans to the extent this personnel thing does.

General Bradley discussed the subject of equipment item by item. He said:

The next one on equipment, \$1,340,315. That is important, but not too important. We can get along without that one if necessary.

General Bradley said that a half a dozen times. He always came back to this point: "If you will give me that personnel I will do the job." We gave him the personnel.

What the Senator from Rhode Island refers to is purely a matter between him and General Hawley. The Senator from Rhode Island spoke to the committee about it and we placed his letter to General Hawley and General Hawley's answer to him, both dated the same day incidentally, in the record. But there is not a word in the record from General Hawley except the letter he wrote to the Senator from Rhode Island. We gave General Bradley what he said he needed with which to get along, and he said he could get along with it. There is no need at all to raise the appropriation on this item \$100,000,000.

MR. GREEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas seems to be reviving the campaign slogan we recently heard, "Have you had enough?" but at this time it is addressed to the veterans, and my answer is "No."

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to address an inquiry to the Senator from Kansas. I note from the committee report that the budget request for Veterans' Administration appropriation is still reduced \$13,972,220, even if the committee amendment is adopted, and the amount provided in the House bill is increased to \$905,115,780. My question is: What part of the appropriation, or what part of the budget request is cut off by the \$13,972,220 which even the Senate committee report says is under the budget request?

Mr. REED. Is the Senator from Florida talking about what appears on page 17? May I inquire, from what page of the report is the Senator reading?

Mr. HOLLAND. Page 3 of the report of the committee under the head of "Veterans' Administration." The language of the committee report is as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: The committee recommends \$905,115,780.

That means it applies to the amendment we are now considering.

This amount is \$27,075,000 over the House allowance of \$878,040,780, and \$13,972,220 under the budget estimate of \$919,088,000, including a supplemental estimate of \$2,088,000 for the operation of the Administration Offices in the Republic of the Philippines.

The reason for my question is that I have received about 20 or 25 complaints from veterans' organizations and from individual veterans concerning the action taken by the House. The veterans' organizations and individuals who have contacted me have all been of the feeling that the budget estimate was a modest statement of the needs of the Veterans' Administration. So my question is: Why the cutting off of \$13,972,220 from the budget estimate even if the amount is granted as now allowed by the committee?

Mr. REED. I suggest that I believe the Senator from Florida is referring to the House committee report.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say that as I understand the item the reduction from the budget estimate, as will be found on page 22 of the House committee report, shows—

Mr. HOLLAND. Pardon me. To correct the impression the Senator from Kansas is laboring under, I will say that I am quoting from the Senate committee report, page 3, and I read from that report.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, and the amount the Senator read was a cut of \$39,590,220 from the budget estimate, and the Senate committee restored \$27,075,000. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senate committee restored, according to the report, \$27,075,000, but that still leaves the amount \$13,972,220 under the Budget estimate, and in view of the many complaints I have received I am trying to discover why the budget estimate was

thus cut, and what that represents in diminished services or facilities.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me answer the distinguished Senator from Florida by saying that the committee, I think, took under consideration the various complaints which I know the Senator from Kansas received, and which I received as chairman of the full committee, complaints of which the Senator from Florida speaks. We talked not only with General Bradley in the hearings, but before the hearings. His statement to us was that if he could have restored the \$27,075,000, which would restore to him 10,000 employees, he could satisfactorily meet all the needs of the Veterans' Administration for the coming fiscal year. The other items which were referred to, I think, would be applied to several different things, including travel of employees, other contractual services, certain supplies and materials, certain equipment, certain grants, subsidies and contributions, and a certain amount for land and structures; but that none of it applied to the very vital thing like the administration directly concerning veterans.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Florida that he look at page 11 of the printed copy of the hearings. The items which make up the \$933,000,000 are broken down, to show the needs. For example, there is an item "travel of employees," \$9,957,945. We asked General Bradley in detail about these things. His answer is found on page 28:

General BRADLEY. The next one is travel, \$712,000,000. One hundred thousand dollars of that is for travel of employees. If that cut stands, we just have a little less supervision in the field.

Then we went on to other contractual services, \$2,797,965. The General stated that he had broken down that item into five different heads. General Bradley stated:

One is the alterations of administrative space, including the installation of outpatient clinics, and that is \$816,702. * * *

There are ones that are most deserving, we think.

General Bradley continued:

No. 4 shows the break-down. * * *

I am not saying that we cannot take some of these cuts, Mr. Chairman. We are pointing out that all of these cuts affect our service which we are trying to give to veterans.

I am pointing out primarily that the cut on personnel puts me in a shape where I cannot promise to do the job. I will do the best I can, of course, but I do not think that is the kind of a job you want done on it.

General Bradley further stated:

I merely felt that I must point out to you what effect this would have on them, and if you do not want to put those back that is something else again; we will get along as best we can, and it will not affect the service to the veterans to the extent this personnel thing does. I felt, however, the fact that when you put them in the budget in the first place you wanted the reason.

Throughout all this discussion we were trying very earnestly to do the job right,

and to satisfy General Bradley to the point where he believed he could carry on.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not understand General Bradley to testify that he approved the cuts.

Mr. REED. I did not say that.

Mr. RUSSELL. He stated very clearly that he thought the entire budget estimate was justified to maintain the veterans' program. He did say that if we had to make a cut, certain things were more important than others; but he did not approve any of these cuts.

Mr. REED. He said that some of them were not of such great importance.

Mr. RUSSELL. The theme of his testimony was that if we wanted him to do the job he ought to have the budget estimate, but that if we had to make a cut, items other than personnel were of lesser importance. However, I did not understand him to take the position that he thought the budget should be cut, or that he approved of it.

Mr. REED. There is not much difference between the Senator from Georgia and myself. I do not mean to say that General Bradley was glad to have the cut, or approved of it, or wanted it.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the point I wished to make clear.

Mr. REED. We discussed the question for some time, and we gave General Bradley \$27,000,000 above the House figure, so that he could have all the personnel he felt he needed. He said he intended to keep 107,000 personnel on the hospital side.

Mr. President, I would not mind very much adding another \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 and taking the item to conference to see what we can do with it, but I do not wish to load the bill down too heavily, because the conference will be tough enough.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas has graciously indicated that he would be willing to add a certain amount to the sum suggested by the committee. Would the Senator be willing to support an increase sufficient to restore the budget estimate, which would mean an increase of \$13,972,220 over the committee figure?

Mr. REED. If the Senator will make it a round figure of \$10,000,000, so far as the Senator from Kansas is concerned, he is disposed to see what can be done with it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in the Senate committee hearings, on page 29, General Bradley said:

The "grants, subsidies, and contributions, \$4,000,000"—that was cut out of the money which was to be allowed us to pay the States for administering the unemployment compensation. If the number drops off the way it is dropping off now, it may be a perfectly legitimate cut.

Later, on page 19 of the hearings, it was stated that unemployment cases had dropped 300,000 since January, to 700,000. In other words, the cut in this particular item represents \$4,000,000 of the \$13,000,000 which the Senator from Florida is discussing. A cut of \$4,000,000

in that amount was justified by General Bradley's own testimony.

Mr. REED. As General Bradley testified, at one time he had 1,000,000 unemployed. They were drawing unemployment compensation. That number had dropped 300,000, so apparently \$4,000,000 less than the amount included in the budget was required to take care of that item.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Kansas. I should like to address an inquiry to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN].

In view of the statement of the Senator in charge of the bill, that he would be willing to accept an additional increase of \$10,000,000 over the amount recommended by the committee, is the Senator willing to modify his amendment so as to make the increase \$10,000,000?

Mr. GREEN. That would not be up to the budget figure, would it?

Mr. HOLLAND. That would still be \$3,972,220 under the budget estimate.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, budget estimates made months in advance are always subject to some variation.

Mr. GREEN. That is the trouble. They are far too low, as I tried to point out in my address. That is what General Hawley emphasized.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if it meets with the approval of my colleagues, I am willing to increase the amount by \$10,000,000 and take the item to conference. Let me say here that conferences this year are going to be tough, and I cannot guarantee anything as to the outcome.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] to the committee amendment on page 54, line 16.

Mr. GREEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN answered to his name.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, perhaps I am too late with the point of order, but I do not believe that any business has been transacted since the Senator from Rhode Island made his last point of order of no quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's point of order is well taken. No business has been transacted. If the point of order is made, it must be sustained.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] to the committee amendment on page 54, line 16.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I insist that the first name on the roll, that of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] had been called, and the Senator from Vermont had answered to his name when it was called. The point of order is entirely too late.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator suspend while the Chair asks the Senator from Vermont if he answered the call?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I answered to my name.

Mr. RUSSELL. I heard the Senator from Vermont answer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is too late. The Chair did not hear the Senator from Vermont respond. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the calling of the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Baldwin	Hawkes	Murray
Ball	Hayden	O'Connor
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Brewster	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hoey	Overton
Bridges	Holland	Pepper
Brooks	Ives	Reed
Buck	Jenner	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Wyo.
Byrd	Kern	Russell
Cain	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Capehart	Knowland	Smith
Capper	Langer	Sparkman
Chavez	Lodge	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taft
Cooper	McCarran	Taylor
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McClellan	Thye
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Dworshak	McGrath	Umstead
Eastland	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eaton	McMahon	Watkins
Ellender	Magnuson	Wherry
Ferguson	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, during the quorum call, I talked to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. REED] and the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the chairman of the committee, and, as I understand, they are willing to agree to the increase proposed in this appropriation, \$13,917,220, in order to restore it to the Budget figure, provided the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] is willing to modify his amendment to that amount. I should like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island if he is willing to modify his amendment to conform to that situation.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that it is perfectly obvious that I cannot get the amount stated in the amendment, I accept the proposal, and amend my own amendment by asking that \$13,972,220 be made the substituted figure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island modifies his amendment as indicated.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, to the committee amendment on page 54, line 16.

The amendment, as modified, to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 18, after "Total, Veterans' Administration", to strike out "\$6,944,457,080" and insert "\$6,971,532,080."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the total be corrected pursuant to the last amendment. With-

out objection, the clerk will be authorized to make the necessary corrections.

Are there any further committee amendments?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert on page 31, line 16, following the period, the following:

Any funds heretofore apportioned to any State and unobligated may be used to pay the States pro rata for any projects on the Federal-aid and Federal secondary roads, approved under the provisions of section 3 of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 993), section 4, act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and section 7 of act of July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560).

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it is common knowledge that some very disastrous storms and floods have occurred in the central West and a great deal of damage has been done to the highway systems, both main roads and secondary roads. In 1938, or perhaps a year or two before that, Congress recognized those conditions, and an appropriation of \$8,000,000 was made. In 1943 there was an appropriation of \$10,000,000. Out of those two appropriations there is still unallocated \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000. This amendment would permit the use of those unallocated emergency funds appropriated in 1938 and, I think, in 1943, to meet the present emergency in the Middle West.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Does the Senator from Kansas mean that if the individual States do not use the money needed for the purpose for which it was appropriated, this amendment would permit a State to have the money spent within that State to meet its emergency?

Mr. REED. There was some money appropriated for emergency service and it was not used. Under this amendment they may use it to match the funds available in the ordinary course—

Mr. CHAVEZ. The point I am trying to make is this: Will the money be spent within the State for which the money was allocated?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I conferred with Mr. McDonald this morning, and, may I say, he wrote this amendment and said it was, in his opinion, a reasonable and proper one and that it would permit the States to use the money that had been previously appropriated and not spent.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If an emergency should occur, may that money be used for the emergency within the State in which it occurs, or may it be allocated to other States?

Mr. REED. Let me read Mr. McDonald's letter. It was written yesterday. I asked him to give me a brief summary of the Federal funds appropriated and not used. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

Following is a brief summary of Federal funds authorized as emergency relief to

rebuild roads and bridges damaged by extraordinary floods:

1. Public 392 (70th Cong.) approved May 16, 1928, provided a total of \$5,197,294 for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Kentucky, to provide for the restoration of roads and bridges damaged in the floods of 1927.

Up to 1934 five additional special acts were passed. These 6 measures provided a total of \$11,903,229 for relief in 11 States. The details are shown on attached sheet No. 1.

2. The method of providing flood damage relief by special acts was not adapted to emergency relief because of the unavoidable delays.

The Hayden-Cartwright Highway Act, Public 393 (73d Cong.), approved June 18, 1934, section 3, authorized an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be used as an emergency relief fund to repair damages caused by floods, upon application by the State highway departments. In the intervening 13 years a total of \$9,192,456 has been allotted to 17 States.

His letter continues.

Mr. President, I think allocations or allotments have been made to the States; and this amendment, if adopted, will enable them to spend it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the Senator has stated that possibly \$9,000,000 is available as allocations to the different States, but has not yet been spent by the States. I should like to ask a question. If \$1,000,000 has been allocated to the State of New Mexico, but has not been spent, under this amendment will it be possible for that money to be used in another State?

Mr. REED. No; it must be kept within the State to which it has been allocated. That is my understanding.

Mr. President, now I can state the amounts for the various States. Under the war emergency relief funds authorized by section 7 of the act of July 13, 1943, as of May 31 of this year there was an unobligated balance of \$2,634 in Arkansas, \$5,124 in Idaho, \$85,000 in Iowa, \$38,218 in Kansas, \$313,362 in Oklahoma, and \$487,481 in South Dakota, and also certain amounts for Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin, making a total of \$1,364,624.

In some cases, funds have been approved, but the projects are not under construction. They aggregate \$6,191,169.

These figures are taken from the tables which Mr. MacDonald sent me this morning. He said that of the \$10,000,000, \$250,000 is reserved for administration, leaving a balance of \$9,750,000 available for allocation. That is approximately the situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, of course the amendment is subject to a point of order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I do not desire to make the point of order if the amendment does not do violence to any States participating in this special fund.

Mr. REED. My answer is and if my understanding is not correct, I am willing to correct it between now and the time when the conference report is prepared—that the amendment will not do violence to the States which are in that situation. I am trying to reach this emergency in

the West. The money is appropriated, but is not used. That is all we are trying to do.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand the conditions in the West, and I am perfectly willing to vote appropriations so as to assist the States in repairing the damage which has been wrought by the floods. But voting new appropriations and making available funds previously allocated are entirely different matters.

Do I correctly understand that there will be no necessity for the States to match these funds?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is entirely, 100 percent, a Federal project; is it?

Mr. REED. That is correct. That is what makes it an emergency.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. President, this is a rather unusual amendment. I have no idea what the effects will be. But upon the assurance of the Senator from Kansas that in the conference he will recede from the Senate's position on the amendment in the event that it is found to do violence to any State to which the funds have heretofore been apportioned, I withdraw any objection to the amendment.

Mr. REED. I agree to that, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3839) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. REED, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. CORDON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. McKELLAR conferees on the part of the Senate.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE TO VETERANS PURSUING CERTAIN COURSES OF STUDY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate bill 1394, calendar No. 130.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may we be advised what bill that is?

Mr. MORSE. This is a bill which has been reported by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. It deals with the subsistence allowance of veterans attend-

ing college. The bill, in coming from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, a committee of 13 members, comes with only 2 votes against it.

The bill seeks to increase the subsistence allowance for veterans in school from \$65 for single veterans to \$75; for married veterans without dependents, from \$90 to \$105; and for veterans with one or more dependents, to \$120.

I say to the majority leader that this bill on its face is meritorious. As the record clearly shows—a record which was built up over a series of days of public hearings—it is a bill, I say to the majority leader, which should be passed before the Congress adjourns, and certainly it should be passed very quickly by the Senate and sent on its way to the House of Representatives.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I hope the motion will not be urged at this time. If it is urged, I hope it will not prevail. During the afternoon we have been trying to map out a schedule for the next day or two, and one has been tentatively agreed upon by the majority side.

I hope the Senate will await the disposition of at least some of these matters before this bill is pressed upon our attention.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I simply do not know of any bill that is any more important than this bill is, if what we are interested in is doing justice to the veterans. This bill is most deserving. It can be acted upon very quickly if we wish to act on it on its merits.

I shall press for a vote on the motion, and I shall ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this bill is one of 10 bills which the Republican policy committee announced to the press would be brought up for consideration by the Senate. However, the time at which those bills must be brought up must be determined by the necessities of the case, it seems to me, and the first necessity of the case is that we must finish action on the appropriation bills. Employees are waiting for their pay, and it seems to me the first purpose of this body must be to complete all action on the appropriation bills. There is now ready for consideration, and we intend to bring it up next, the Government corporations appropriation bill.

The Senator from Oregon may be certain that we shall call up the bill to which he has referred just as soon as the other measures which must necessarily precede it are acted upon. If every Senator is going to insist that a particular bill in which he is interested shall be considered first, after we have promised him, if you please, and have announced that we are going to take it up, there can be no order in the procedure in the Senate. It seems to me that first we must necessarily finish action on the appropriation bills.

Therefore I respectfully request that at this time the Senator from Oregon withdraw his motion. I can assure him that his bill will be taken up in due order, with the other bills which we have definitely announced must be disposed of by the Senate before an adjournment is taken.

I wish to make it clear that the policy committee has put this bill on the list, and it will be considered. But I think we must first dispose of the appropriation bills.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me ask whether this bill has been acted upon by the House of Representatives.

Mr. MORSE. No; it has not.

Mr. BARKLEY. So if it were passed by the Senate, it would have to go to the House of Representatives and be acted on by it, before adjournment, in order to be sent to the President, be signed by him, and become effective; is that correct?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, we have some bills of great importance—for instance, the sugar bill, determining the policy with regard to the sugar industry. We have announced the list of bills which we shall act upon, and we must take Senate bills before House bills, so far as that is concerned.

But on the question of priority, I think we must first proceed with the appropriation bills in the order which I believe the Senator from Maine previously announced.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I appreciate the importance of the appropriation bills; and of course we do not act on them until they come to us from the House of Representatives.

It is true that the bill which is the subject of discussion was placed on what may be called the agenda on which the majority party Policy Committee has placed a group of bills which it believes should be acted upon by the Senate before an adjournment is taken. But I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio whether the inclusion of these bills or this particular bill or any measure similar to this bill on the agenda for the Senate carries with it the understanding that such bills are to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

Mr. TAFT. No; there is no such understanding. The announcement about the 10 bills was made as the decision of the Senate Republican Policy Committee as to the order in which they would be considered, without any commitment by the House in regard to them. I think there are one or two of them as to which the House has definitely committed itself—but not all.

Mr. BARKLEY. I had understood that the leaders in both Houses would agree upon a program of legislation which might be completed in both Houses before the adjournment. That is the impression I received. Perhaps I received the wrong one.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I fully appreciate the position taken by the Senator from Ohio. I wish I might accommodate him in this particular, but I am perfectly aware of the parliamentary position of my motion. I am also aware of the fact that debate on appropriation bills can go on, and the time may become so short at the end of the session that there will be no chance of getting this bill of mine acted upon by the House before the Congress adjourns.

This bill is of vital importance to the veterans. I have worked hard on the

bill. My subcommittee worked hard on the bill. We have built up a splendid record in support of it. It is a bill which should not require extended debate, if the Senate wants to do justice to the veterans who are attending school. I think the case in support of the bill is overwhelmingly in its favor. I am not going to sacrifice the interest of these veterans because of a request made of me to postpone the consideration of the bill at this time. I know of no better time to do justice to our veterans than now.

Therefore, Mr. President, I call for a yea-and-nay vote on my motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who requests the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the list of measures which was given to the press includes the following:

H. R. 3961, to increase payments to Spanish War veterans.

Senate Joint Resolution 144, to approve the United Nations site agreements.

S. 1584, to establish a 5-year sugar program.

H. R. 3818, to freeze the social security tax.

Senate Joint Resolution 130, to establish a code for safety in mines.

H. R. 3309, to amend the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, and to establish a government for Puerto Rico.

S. 1391, a bill to authorize the purchase of automobiles for disabled veterans, which is one of the bills of the Senator from Oregon.

S. 1394, to increase subsistence allowances to veterans undertaking educational courses, the bill to which the Senator from Oregon now refers.

House Concurrent Resolution 51, Reorganization Plan No. 3, which has a definite date line on it, which must be determined.

Mr. President, it seems to me that we have the right to ask the Senate, in the interest of orderly procedure, that these measures be brought up in the proper order, and we respectfully request that the motion of the Senator from Oregon be voted down at this time. He may be sure that the bill will be brought up.

OPERATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN THE COMMODITY MARKETS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks to the Senate, at this time in regard to the operations of Government agencies in the commodity markets.

Earlier in the year, when wheat prices were at an all-time high, and certain Government officials were attributing the reason to speculation, thereby seeking to discredit the grain operators, I answered them by saying that the Government itself should assume full responsibility for the erratic markets at that time. At the same time I called to the attention of the Senate the fact that there existed a "technical corner" in the wheat market and instead of the private grain operators being responsible for this corner, the Government itself through the Commodity Credit Corporation was the principal violator.

I also had published in the RECORD a statement issued by the National Association of Commodity Exchanges in which they said in connection with wheat "The market is faced with explosive possibilities due to the fact that the Government's export program has been stepped up to the point where it will require full realization of the bumper crop as indicated in their last crop report to prevent the creation of a supply condition that would be dangerous in this country—crops are not made in March. Any failure of the crop from this point could lead to disaster." That statement was made in March in reference to wheat, and the warning went unheeded.

The crop failure which we feared might happen in wheat has now happened in corn. The grain market today under the present irresponsible buying practices of the Federal Government has explosive possibilities. The same conditions that existed a few months ago when high wheat prices were caused by the Government scraping the bin for foreign economic operations are being repeated today in the buying and exporting program for corn. The situation has been aggravated further by the unwillingness of Government officials to tell the people frankly that the high prices are directly attributable to our tremendous exports. On the contrary, they have been telling our people that the high prices of today are the direct result of the abandonment of the OPA. The opponents of our free competitive economy have taken advantage of this situation as offering an ideal opportunity to sell once more to the American people their New Deal plan of a controlled economy.

I made the charge earlier this year, and I repeat it again today, that these irresponsible and haphazard buying practices of the Government are not so much the result of ignorance as they are a part of a preconceived plan of some high Government officials to impose upon this Nation a socialistic form of government. It is high time that we in America recognize the fact that this country of ours was created and developed into its greatness upon the capitalistic system of free enterprise—a system which not only recognized and respected the rights of individual citizens but also required citizens to assume the responsibilities placed upon them by a free-enterprise system.

In order to prove that today the Government through the Commodity Credit Corporation has been responsible for the erratic grain markets during the past year, I wish to submit at this time specific examples of some of their operations.

First, let us review the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the wheat market during the past 12 months, a period in which this country produced a bumper crop of all grains. We will begin with July and August 1946, the normal harvest period for wheat and a time when you would naturally expect the Government or any other large buyer of wheat to be interested in covering not only their current requirements but also in accumulating a reasonable reserve for their future needs. During this 2-month period of July and August 1946, the Government exported 36,065,217 bushels of wheat, while at the same time

18. WATER POLLUTION. Passed with amendments S. 418, to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the U.S. Public Health Service (pp. 9207-9).
19. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Passed over S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans (p. 9202).
20. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION. Passed over on objection S. 472, to authorize appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools (p. 9203).
21. NATIONAL FORESTS. Passed over on objection S.J. Res. 118, to authorize sale of timber within the Tongass National Forest (pp. 9204, 9216).
22. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Passed over on objection S. 1431, to authorize the D.C. Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in D.C. (p. 9210).
23. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed over on objection S.J. Res. 46, authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project and Rio Grande Border fence project (p. 9210).
24. COTTONSEED STATISTICS. Discussed and passed over on objection S. 1497, relating the collection and publication of cottonseed and cottonseed products statistics (pp. 9210-1).
25. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Passed over on objection S. 416, to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 9214).

HOUSE

26. RESEARCH. Passed with amendments H.R. 4102, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 9236-70). S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill as passed by the Senate was then passed with an amendment inserting the language of H.R. 4102 (p. 9270). An amendment by Rep. Robertson, W. Dak., to provide a formula for apportionment of the funds among the States, was rejected (pp. 9264-8).
27. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION. Rep. Brown (Ohio) and Rep. Manasco (Ala.), Herbert Hoover, and James Rowe, Jr., were appointed by the Speaker to be members of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (p. 9276).
28. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3538, to authorize investigation and reports on projects for reclaiming lands by drainage (H. Rept. 942) (p. 9288).
The Public Lands Committee reported with an amendment H.R. 4059, to provide for the settlement of certain Alaska lands by veterans (H. Rept. 944) (p. 9288).
29. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H.R. 3678 (p. 9224). Senate conferees were appointed July 15.
30. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Reps. Wigglesworth, Phillips, Robertson, Coudert, Hendricks, Andrews (Ala.), and Thomas (Tex.) were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 3839 (p. 9224). Senate conferees appointed July 15.
31. LATIN AMERICA. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4168, to reincorporate the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (H. Rept. 944) (p. 9289).
The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 231, providing for U.S. membership in the Caribbean Commission (H. Rept. 956) (p. 9289).

32. SURPLUS PROPERTY; FLOOD CONTROL. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 1515, to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe (H.Rept. 959) (p. 9289).
33. PURCHASING; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4010, to authorize any agency of the U.S. Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (H.Rept. 952) (p. 9288).
34. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H.R. 739, to provide for the protection of veterans and career-service employees in connection with reduction in force in the Federal service (H.Rept. 945) (p. 9288).
35. LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3738, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (H. Rept. 951) (p. 9288).
36. ROADS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to extend the Federal -Aid Road Act to Alaska and to transfer certain functions of the Interior Department to the Public Roads Administration (p. 9288).
37. PUBLIC WORKS. Agreed to H.Res. 211, authorizing and directing the Public Works Committee to conduct surveys of certain works of improvement (p. 9273).
38. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Ellis, W.Va., urged a careful investigation of our foreign relief program before we consider any new proposal (pp. 9224-5).
39. HEALTH; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.J.Res. 161, to authorize U.S. participation in a World Health Organization (p. D548).
40. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 616, authorizing a game refuge in Francis Marion National Forest; and H.R. 4013, authorizing the transfer of Government real property no longer needed by the agency controlling it and chiefly valuable for wildlife purposes to State wildlife agencies or the Interior Department for use in wildlife conservation (p. D549).

BILLS INTRODUCED

41. MARKETING. S. 1640, by Sen. Russell, Ga., providing for grants to aid in establishing farmers' markets. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 9172.)
42. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. S. 1647, by Sen. Taylor, Idaho (for himself and others), to establish a Columbia Valley Authority to provide for integrated water control and resource development on the Columbia River, etc. To Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 9172-4.)
43. PERSONNEL. S. 1644, by Sen. O'Connor, Md., to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to permit rescission of prior-agency action in complying with recommendations of the CSC pursuant to appeals taken by preference employees. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 9172.)
- H.R. 4236, by Rep. Morrison, La., to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of persons having any physical handicap to positions in the classified civil service. To Post Office

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Virginia M. Dyer, North Hampton.

NEW JERSEY

Bertha Applegate, Barnegat City.
Charles J. Winkelspecht, Delanco.
Edith Fidler Bozarth, Elwood.
Thomas L. Edsall, Hamburg.
W. Campbell Harris, Mountain Lakes.
William J. Morris, Newton.
Anne K. Moran, Ocean Gate.
Helen M. Iulicci, Waterford Works.
Gilbert L. Morris, Wyckoff.

NEW YORK

Catherine Damme, Atlantic Beach.
Guy G. Wagner, Avoca.
Clara H. Eggleston, Belleville.
Thomas F. Lyons, Brookhaven.
Henry W. Johnson, Cementon.
John F. Kennedy, Corning.
Harold G. Haines, Earlton.
Chester A. Pitney, Eastport.
Alfred L. Coons, Elizaville.
Frederick J. Phillips, Fairport.
Arthur J. Walsh, Fishers Island.
James W. Adriance, Fishkill.
Mathias S. Fallis, Gloversville.
John A. Johnson, Greenhurst.
William J. Whitney, Greenwich.
Carl R. Gleason, Groton.
Winfield Eberhart, Hall.
Leonard L. Lakin, Hancock.
Euclid A. Ganson, Haverstraw.
Helen S. Finegan, Henrietta.
Edward S. Raynor, Islip.
Helen Hubert, Islip Terrace.
Doris K. Griesa, Kanona.
Harry J. French, Katonah.
Katharine M. Carhart, Kirkville.
Curtis G. Andrews, Kirkwood.
Albert B. Hadden, Jr., Liberty.
Raymond F. Bennett, McGraw.
Alvin J. Jones, Marcy.
Willis R. Marks, Margaretville.
Herbert S. Putney, Millwood.
Marie H. Saulsbury, Nineveh.
Edward G. McAneny, Norton Hill.
Benjamin Zimmerman, Otisville.
Clifford A. Sherwood, Phoenix.
Rodney G. Pownall, Pike.
Peter Mazzei, Point Lookout.
Winifred D. Fisher, Rock Tavern.

Jessie M. Sweeney, Shortsville.
Louis J. Motts, Silver Springs.
John J. McDonnell, Southfields.
Charles M. Bogardus, South Westerlo.
Dorothy Woodward, Stony Creek.
Frank H. Doyle, Stuyvesant.
Myron J. Parkinson, Syracuse.
Marion F. Chase, Tahawus.
Joseph L. Phillips, Vails Gate.
Arthur S. Muller, Water Mill.
Anna E. Finkle, West Copake.
Foster B. Tice, West Edmeston.
Charles F. Partridge, West Nyack.
George G. Ferrell, West Point.
Mildred R. Lindsey, Westtown.
Joseph M. Beirne, Willsboro.

OKLAHOMA

Kenneth L. Andrews, Camargo.
Elden R. Louthan, Chester.
Bertie N. Livingston, Sparks.
Agnes Mae Mills, Valliant.

OREGON

Bertha L. Proctor, Cove.
Leona Alice Creson, Eastside.
Chris W. Myers, Estacada.
Margaret A. Dayall, Hebo.
LeNore G. Narkas, Helix.
James H. Driscoll, Heppner.
Duane D. Hatcher, Hubbard.
Max W. Sprague, Joseph.
Gerald P. Connor, Jr., St. Paul.
Albert C. Gragg, Salem.
Creighton Wayne Flynn, Sheridan.
Sterling Julian May, Sisters.
Howell C. Welsh, Swisshome.
Kenneth G. Brooks, Wallowa.

PENNSYLVANIA

James C. Smith, Pittsburgh.

PUERTO RICO

Dolores G. Sotomayor, Barceloneta.
Genoveva I. Miura, Hormigueros.
Reparada R. Roman, Toa Alta.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Elden E. Arnold, Britton.
Reuben H. Hubbard, Fedora.
Agnes I. Haarberg, Missionhill.
George S. Blackstone, Oldham.
Laddie E. Kostel, Tabor.
Archibald B. Elliott, Valley Springs.

UTAH

Violet G. Fisher, Goshen.
Melinda R. Liljenquist, Hyrum.
Millie G. Wykert, Lark.
Sylvester C. Scott, Marysville.
Louise Y. Monson, Moroni.

VIRGINIA

Elmore Mudd, Alexandria.
Arthur G. Ware, Jr., Amherst.
James A. Combs, Appalachia.
Mary H. Trevey, Big Island.
Samuel Trent Ranson, Bremono Bluff.
Walter Sherwood Overton, Burkeville.
Herbert Wallace Francis, Capron.
Minnie C. Banton, Colony.
Gertrude G. Chinn, Hague.
Rollie N. Phillips, Indian Valley.
Clarence P. Noel, Jr., Mineral.
Essery B. Nuckles, Phoebus.
Oscar S. Chaplain, Princess Anne.
George H. Blick, Rawlings.
Mildred W. Lewis, Stony Creek.
Zed N. Hale, Swords Creek.
Richard T. Thompson, Verona.

WEST VIRGINIA

Glenn R. Mason, Aurora.
Rita K. Petty, Belleville.
James Galloway, Brandonville.
John W. Farris, Capels.
Frank C. Nickell, Cass.
Antonia K. Jeran, Coketon.
Harry Anderson, Dorothy.
Helen Belotsky, Grant Town.
William A. Johnson, Layland.
Louis E. Hardy, Squire.
Sylvia J. Lilly, Stotesbury.
Martha L. Shrader, Switchback.
Mimmie S. Lanier, Winfield.

WISCONSIN

Robert A. Ducharme, Adams.
Irvin W. Henze, Sr., Big Bend.
Phyllis G. Andrews, Manitowish.
John F. Kohn, Marengo.
Clarence D. Simonson, Milltown.
Violent E. Place, Nelson.
Hansel E. Jacobson, Pigeon Falls.
Reuben Hein, Thiensville.
Gilbert H. Goldbeck, Wilton.
Ruth Mae Prosser, Winegar.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1947

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast created us with a capacity to be like our blessed Lord in mind and in spirit, we pray that daily we may give evidence of our kinship with Him.

Inspire us with a desire to be the heralds and harbingers of that glorious day of prediction when those lofty aspirations which were in His soul shall be brought to fulfillment and fruition.

May we never feel that the noble Christlike ideals which Thou hast ordained and implanted within the heart of humanity are merely illusions and beyond the sphere of practical realization. Hear us in our Saviour's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 367. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. REED, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. OVERTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1948.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3889. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. REED, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr.

CORDON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. MCKELLAR to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, July 15, I introduced a bill, H. R. 4213. Through error it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of the bill and that it be rereferred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948, SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3678) making appropriations for the military establishments ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGEL of Michigan, CASE of South Dakota, TIBBOTT, SCRIVNER, KERR, MAHON, and NORRELL.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948, SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WIGGLESWORTH, PHILLIPS of California, ROBERTSON, COUDERT, HENDRICKS, ANDREWS of Alabama, and THOMAS of Texas.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

STOP, THIEF; POLICE

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, if there ever was a time when the American people were justified in yelling with all their might "Stop, thief; police," it is at this moment.

The fantastic foreign spending program of this administration is completely out of hand and going at a pace beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. The sums are so tremendous and the dangerous situation is so cleverly hidden by the propaganda methods of the State Department in its effort to launch a new multi-billion-dollar proposal for the relief of Europe that what has occurred up until this time seemingly goes unnoticed.

The fact is, in addition to the lend-lease program of \$50,000,000,000 during the war, we have since VJ-day extended credits and relief grants to foreign governments of approximately \$15,000,000,000. This means merchandise out of the American market. For all this, the result seems to be that we find Europe in a worse condition than it was at the end of the war.

It may be a surprise to many of you that loans and grants authorized or requested by the administration for the current fiscal year are in excess of \$4,000,000,000. This will make a total in excess of \$19,000,000,000 to foreign governments since VJ-day. While these sums are gigantic, they are not all-inclusive.

To continue, we have the Import-Export Bank and the World Bank, each created and established to channel American dollars and credits to foreign nations. At the moment I discuss only the World Bank.

The operation of the World Bank comes to our attention this morning by the report of the sale of its first bond issue of \$250,000,000. Prior to this sale of securities, the only money the bank could loan was some \$721,000,000 subscribed by the United States.

The United States thus far is the only member nation that has agreed to let the World Bank use its subscription payment to lend to other nations.

The total authorized capital stock of the World Bank is \$10,000,000,000, of which slightly more than \$8,000,000,000 has been subscribed. This bank is presented as a World Bank, indicating that it is an institution with no connection with our Federal Treasury. Do not be deceived by this picture.

Upon close examination I believe you will find that every dime loaned by this bank will come from the pockets of the American taxpayer with the possible exception of Canada's contribution. The

13. MEXICAN FENCE. Passed as reported S.J.Res. 46, to provide for a fence along the Mexican border to provide protection from animal diseases; etc. (pp.10016-7).
14. RESEARCH LAND. Passed without amendment H.R. 2511, to authorize sale of a 2-acre tract of land in the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church (p. 10018). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. FOREST SERVICE LAND. Passed with amendment S. 1505, to direct transfer to Boise, Idaho, of 9 lots of a 5-acre tract of land donated to the U.S. by Boise and now used by Forest Service as a site for central repair shops (pp. 10018-9).
16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1639, authorizing repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and prevention of flood damage in Fort Sumner irrigation district (pp. 10021-2).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed without amendment S. 1574, to authorize any Government agency to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations (pp. 10035-6).
18. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Passed without amendment H.R. 1995, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for return of the amount of deductions from compensation of any employee who is separated from service or transferred to a position not within the purview of the Act before completing 10 years of service (pp. 10044-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. VETERANS PREFERENCE. Passed without amendment S. 1493, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require Federal agencies to comply with CSC recommendations on appeals of preference eligibles. The vote was then reconsidered at the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, and the bill was passed over (p. 10045.)
Passed without amendment S. 1494, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for administrative officers to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals of preference eligibles (p.10042).
Passed as reported S. 998, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to limit service-connected disability preference to disabilities compensable under laws administered by VA, War, or Navy Departments; provide that preference points shall be added only to earned ratings which meet the minimum qualification rate for a particular examination; and provide that in examinations for guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians, competition shall be restricted to persons entitled to preference (p. 10008).
20. BILLS PASSED OVER. The following bills were discussed and passed over:
Remount Service. H.R. 3484, to transfer this Service to the Department of Agriculture from the War Department (pp. 1004-5).
Grain bonus. S. 669, to provide for payment of the 30-cent wheat and corn bonus on grain produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945, and Apr. 18, 1946 (p. 9997).
Subsistence expense. S. 544, to increase the subsistence-expense allowances (pp. 9999-10000).
Appropriations. S. Con. Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated bill (p. 10006).
Research; Information. S. 493, to provide for coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information (pp. 10006-7).
Forests. H.J.Res. 205, to permit timber sales in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, in such a way as to facilitate pulp production (pp.10008-9, 10024-5).
Veterans' Preference. S. 416, to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 100017).
Farm training. H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10027, 10058).

21. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land closed to the public (p. D590).
22. MARKETING. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and H. R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (p. D590).
23. RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the USDA (p. D590).
24. LATIN AMERICA. Passed without amendment S. 1678, to provide for the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (pp. 10052-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
25. LANDS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (S.Rept. 701) (p. 9993).
26. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1602, to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by continuing for 2 years the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc through RFC (S.Rept. 709) (p. 9993).

HOUSE

27. FARM LOANS. The Veterans Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4309, to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 pertaining to "Loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property, so as to provide more adequate and effective farm-loan benefits. (H.Rept. 1039) (p. 9989). The Daily Digest states that this bill would authorize "Farm Credit Administration to make direct loans to World War II veterans (p. D591).
28. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839 (pp. 9979-81).
29. COMMITTEES. Rep. Wat Arnold, Mo., was elected to the Agriculture Committee vice Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, resigned and Rep. Clevenger was elected to the Appropriations Committee vice Rep. Jones, Ohio, resigned (p. 9943).
Reps. Pickett (Tex.), and Mack (Wash.) were elected to the Public Works Committee (pp. 9942-3).
30. ACCOUNTING. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 1350, which authorizes GAO to relieve disbursing and other accountable officers for physical loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, checks, etc., under certain conditions not involving fault or negligence (H.Rept. 1040) (p. 9989).
The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 907, to provide for the orderly transaction of public business in the event of the death, resignation, or separation from office of regional disbursement officers of the Treasury Department (H.Rept. 1046) (p. 9989).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 23, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3839]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 24, 29, 30, 36, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 13, 14, 26, 32, 33, and 37, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Government Reports, including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$1,000 for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$500 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort

Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$230,000: Provided, That no person paid from this appropriation shall receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum: Provided further, That amounts expended under the authority of Public Law 161, Eightieth Congress, shall be deducted from the appropriation herein made for the fiscal year 1948.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *of which amount there shall be available to the Commission for cancer research work such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000) as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other public and private agencies;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$122,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,612,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,900,120; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the figure "\$3,850,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure: \$3,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve of the armed forces; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: , *and not exceeding \$15,000,000 for reconditioning; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$208,206,774; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$208,206,774; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,320,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$898,040,780; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,964,457,080; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 7, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 28, and 31.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLYDE M. REED,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
GUY CORDON,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

No. 3: Appropriates \$350,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers, as proposed by the House, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: Appropriates \$257,149,270 for salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$282,149,270, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that 60 percent of the funds provided shall be available for expenditure during the first 6 months of the fiscal year, and with the further understanding that this agency is to proceed with the greatest possible expedition in bringing its work to a close and that at the beginning of the calendar year 1948 it shall submit a comprehensive report to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate, setting forth what progress has been made in carrying out this injunction, together with data as to property disposals. Approval of the use of 60 percent of the appropriation during the first 6 months of the fiscal year should not be regarded as an invitation to request a deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, it being the opinion of the conferees that the amount provided is sufficient for the entire fiscal year.

No. 5: Appropriates \$230,000 for the Office of Government Reports, salaries and expenses, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate, the funds provided being restricted to use for work in connection with advertising media liaison, motion-picture liaison, the library, terminal leave, and to provide funds for the month of July. The conferees are of the opinion that full consideration should be given by appropriate authority to the liquidation of this agency at the end of the fiscal year 1948.

Nos. 6 and 7: Appropriates \$312,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 7 in disagreement.

Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$175,000,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$250,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the Atomic Energy Commission; and inserts the language of the Senate with reference to cancer research work amended to strike the words "in nuclear physics" from the Senate amendment. The conference committee has every desire to provide for the Atomic Energy Commission

all funds necessary to carry its mission to complete fulfillment. At the time of the House hearings plans of the Commission were not complete and the amount requested rested more or less upon conjecture. The House allowed \$175,000,000 for cash expenditure instead of the \$250,000,000 requested, and the House committee in its report stated that, when the Congress reconvenes in January 1948, additional funds would be allowed if necessary. The House deemed the sum of \$175,000,000 ample for cash requirements for the first half of the fiscal year 1948. The conferees have accepted this view in its action. Whatever may be shown to be necessary for the remainder of the fiscal year 1948 will be allowed.

Nos. 10, 11, and 12: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,400,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$122,500 for travel expenses instead of \$120,000, as proposed by the House, and \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate; and makes \$3,612,500 available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$3,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,725,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 13, 14, and 15: Appropriates \$3,590,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,390,000, as proposed by the House; authorizes the use of \$2,082,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 15 in disagreement.

No. 16: Appropriates \$2,900,120 for salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, instead of \$2,800,120, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,120, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21: Reported in disagreement.

No. 22: Increases the limitation on funds available for administrative expenses in connection with the item "Veterans' educational facilities" from \$3,100,000 to \$3,750,000, instead of from \$3,100,000 to \$3,850,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Appropriates \$9,000,000 for general expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of \$8,868,100, as proposed by the House, and \$9,268,100, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 24 and 25: Provides \$492,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as proposed by the House, instead of \$622,000, as proposed by the Senate; and reports amendment No. 25 in disagreement.

Nos. 26 and 27: Appropriates \$1,241,335 for salaries and expenses, National Archives, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,236,335, as proposed by the House; and restores the provision of the House prohibiting the use of funds for the salary of war-service appointees above certain grades amended by striking out the letters "AUS" at the end of the provision and inserting the words "of the armed forces".

No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

No. 29: Provides \$1,900,000 for necessary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission; as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended by the conferees is provided with the realization that there is some question as to the adequacy of the authorization and with the suggestion that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate give consideration to the matter

with a view to authorizing, if necessary, the appropriation of an additional sum sufficient to perform the work required to be done.

No. 30: Appropriates \$5,688,700 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, salaries and expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,988,700, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 31, 32, and 33: Appropriates \$1,800,312 for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,700,312, as proposed by the House; provides not exceeding \$150,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 31 in disagreement.

Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, relating to the United States Maritime Commission: Approves obligational authority not exceeding \$8,000,000 for personal services, instead of \$7,393,226, as proposed by the House, and \$8,832,226, as proposed by the Senate; provides obligational authority not exceeding \$15,000,000 for reconditioning and betterment, instead of providing for "conversion, reconversion, and reconditioning", as proposed by the Senate, under the item for new ship construction; restores the provision in the House bill providing \$100,000 for reconversion of vessels, instead of the provision of the Senate authorizing obligations totaling \$4,500,000 for such purposes, and in connection with the reconversion item the conferees were of the opinion that the matter of making allowances for conversion, as distinguished from reconversion, was a question for consideration by the legislative committees with a view to clarification, and, therefore, this subject was left for their consideration; provides obligational authority of \$561,000 for maintenance and operation of terminals, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate requiring the Commission to enter a contract for the sale of vessels before construction is undertaken under certain circumstances; and corrects the total authorized for expenditure during the fiscal year 1948.

Amendment No. 41, relating to maritime training: Appropriates \$7,320,000, instead of \$4,320,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$8,320,000, as proposed by the House. Although the amount approved is \$1,000,000 below the recommendation of the House, the conferees are agreed that the full program contemplated under the amount of \$8,320,000 contained in the House bill, is to proceed uninterrupted, and that training at schools located at Sheepshead Bay, Kings Point, St. Petersburg, Pass Christian, and Alameda be given the same number of students provided for under the House version of the bill. In order that the intent of the conferees in this regard may be carried out, it is further agreed that the United States Maritime Commission may obligate and expend 60 percent, or \$4,392,000, during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1948. The conferees are also agreed, and will request, that the respective appropriations committees of the House and Senate, each appoint subcommittees for the purpose of visiting the above named institutions and to plan the type and extent of training programs to be carried on in the future.

Nos. 42 and 43: Appropriates \$898,040,780 for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration,

instead of \$878,040,780, as proposed by the House, and \$919,088,000, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that the increase in the House bill figure shall be used for medical assistance of direct aid to veterans; and corrects the total of items for the Veterans' Administration.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 1, relating to the emergency fund for the President. Permits the use of not to exceed \$70,000 for the President's Amnesty Board. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 2, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendment reduces the rate from \$50 to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to \$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 7, relating to the American Battle Monuments Commission. Provides for the payment of authorized allowances to officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission and serving at foreign stations. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Nos. 15 and 17, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendments reduce the rate to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with amendments retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to \$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 18, relating to the Public Buildings Administration. Provides \$900,000 for defraying the cost of personal services, travel, and other expenses incident to the return of certain departmental functions to the seat of government. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Nos. 19 and 20, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendments reduce the rate to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with amendments retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to \$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 21, relating to Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads. Provides for the use of funds heretofore apportioned to States and unobligated to pay the State's pro rata for any projects on the Federal-aid and Federal-aid secondary roads in accordance with existing legislation. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment limiting such use of funds to \$11,000,000.

No. 25, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendment reduces the rate to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to \$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 28, relating to District of Columbia redevelopment, National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Provides for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 3k, 6, and 16 of the act of August 2, 1946, and makes funds available until expended. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment reducing the amount from \$95,000 to \$75,000.

No. 31, relating to the Smithsonian Institution. Provides for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, C. Z., under provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.



EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Appropriations Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement of the independent offices appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 24, 29, 30, 36, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 13, 14, 26, 32, 33, and 37, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Government Reports, including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$1,000 for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$500 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$230,000: *Provided*, That no person paid from this appropriation shall receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum: *Provided further*, That amounts expended under the authority of Public Law 161, Eightieth Congress, shall be deducted from the appropriation herein made for the fiscal year 1948."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "of which amount there shall be available to the Commission for cancer research

work such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000) as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other public and private agencies"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$122,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,612,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,900,120"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the figure "\$3,850,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$3,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve of the armed forces"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and not exceeding \$15,000,000 for reconditioning"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$208,206,774"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$208,206,774"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$898,040,780"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,964,457,080"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 7, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 28, and 31.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
F. R. COUDERT, JR.,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLYDE M. REED,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
GUY CORDON,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

No. 3: Appropriates \$350,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers, as proposed by the House, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: Appropriates \$257,149,270 for salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$282,149,270, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that 60 percent of the funds provided shall be available for expenditure during the first 6 months of the fiscal year and with the further understanding that this agency is to proceed with the greatest possible expedition in bringing its work to a close and that at the beginning of the calendar year 1948 it shall make a comprehensive report to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate setting forth what progress has been made in carrying out this injunction, together with data as to property disposals. Approval of the use of 60 percent of the appropriation during the first 6 months of the fiscal year should not be regarded as an invitation to request a deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, it being the opinion of the conferees that the amount provided is sufficient for the entire fiscal year.

No. 5: Appropriates \$230,000 for the Office of Government Reports, salaries and expenses, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate, the funds provided being re-

stricted to use for work in connection with advertising media liaison, motion-picture liaison, the library, terminal leave, and to provide funds for the month of July. The conferees are of the opinion that full consideration should be given by appropriate authority to the liquidation of this agency at the end of the fiscal year 1948.

Nos. 6 and 7: Appropriates \$312,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 7 in disagreement.

Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$175,000,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$250,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the Atomic Energy Commission; and inserts the language of the Senate with reference to cancer research work amended to strike the words "in nuclear physics" from the Senate amendment. The conference committee has every desire to provide for the Atomic Energy Commission all funds necessary to carry its mission to complete fulfillment. At the time of the House hearings plans of the Commission were not complete and the amount requested rested more or less upon conjecture. The House allowed \$175,000,000 for cash expenditure instead of the \$250,000,000 requested and the House committee, in its report stated that, when the Congress reconvenes in January 1948, additional funds would be allowed, if necessary. The House deemed the sum of \$175,000,000 ample for cash requirements for the first half of the fiscal year 1948. The conferees have accepted this view in its action. Whatever may be shown to be necessary for the remainder of the fiscal year 1948 will be allowed.

Nos. 10, 11, and 12: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,400,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$122,500 for travel expenses, instead of \$120,000, as proposed by the House, and \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate; and makes \$3,612,500 available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$3,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,725,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 13, 14, and 15: Appropriates \$3,590,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Power Commission, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,390,000, as proposed by the House; authorizes the use of \$2,082,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 15 in disagreement.

No. 16: Appropriates \$2,900,120 for salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, instead of \$2,800,120, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,120, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21: Reported in disagreement.

No. 22: Increases the limitation on funds available for administrative expenses in connection with the item "Veterans' educational facilities" from \$3,100,000 to \$3,750,000, instead of from \$3,100,000 to \$3,850,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Appropriates \$9,000,000 for general expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of \$8,868,100, as proposed by the House, and \$9,268,100, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 24 and 25: Provides \$492,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as proposed by the House, instead of \$622,000, as proposed by the Senate; and reports amendment No. 25 in disagreement.

Nos. 26, and 27: Appropriates \$1,241,335 for salaries and expenses, National Archives, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,236,335, as proposed by the House; and restores the provision of the House prohibiting the use of funds for the salary of war service appointees above certain grades amended by striking out the letters "AUS" at the end of the provision and inserting the words "of the armed forces".

No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

No. 29: Provides \$1,900,000 for necessary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended by the conferees is provided with the realization that there is some question as to the adequacy of the authorization and with the suggestion that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate give consideration to the matter with a view to authorizing, if necessary, the appropriation of an additional sum sufficient to perform the work required to be done.

No. 30: Appropriates \$5,688,700 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, salaries and expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,988,700, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 31, 32, and 33: Appropriates \$1,800,312 for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,700,312, as proposed by the House, provides not exceeding \$150,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House; and reports amendment No. 31 in disagreement.

Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, relating to the United States Maritime Commission: Approves obligational authority not exceeding \$8,000,000 for personal services, instead of \$7,393,226, as proposed by the House, and \$8,332,226, as proposed by the Senate; provides obligational authority not exceeding \$15,000,000 for reconditioning and betterment, instead of providing for "conversion, reconversion and reconditioning," as proposed by the Senate, under the item for new ship construction; restores the provision in the House bill providing \$100,000 for reconversion of vessels, instead of the provision of the Senate authorizing obligations totaling \$4,500,000 for such purposes, and in connection with the reconversion item the conferees were of the opinion that the matter of making allowances for conversion, as distinguished from reconversion, was a question for consideration by the legislative committees with a view to clarification, and, therefore, this subject was left for their consideration; provides obligational authority of \$561,000 for maintenance and operation of terminals, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate requiring the commission to enter a contract for the sale of vessels before construction is undertaken under certain circumstances; and corrects the total authorized for expenditure during the fiscal year 1948.

Amendment No. 41, relating to maritime training: Appropriates \$7,320,000 instead of \$4,320,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$8,320,000, as proposed by the House. Although the amount as approved is \$1,000,000 below the recommendation of the House, the conferees are agreed that the full program, contemplated under the amount of \$8,320,000 contained in the House bill, is to proceed uninterrupted, and that training at schools located at Sheephead Bay, Kings Point, St. Petersburg, Pass Christian, and Alameda, be given the same number of students provided

for under the House version of the bill. In order that the intent of the conferees in this regard may be carried out, it is further agreed that the United States Maritime Commission may obligate and expend 60 percent, or \$4,392,000, during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1948. The conferees are also agreed, and will request, that the respective appropriations committees of the House and Senate, each appoint subcommittees for the purpose of visiting the above-named institutions and to plan the type and extent of training programs to be carried on in the future.

Nos. 42 and 43: Appropriates \$898,040,780 for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, instead of \$878,040,780, as proposed by the House, and \$919,088,000, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that the increase in the House bill figure shall be used for medical assistance of direct aid to veterans; and corrects the total of items for the Veterans' Administration.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 1, relating to the emergency fund for the President. Permits the use of not to exceed \$70,000 for the President's Amnesty Board. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 2, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendment reduces the rate from \$50 to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to \$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 7, relating to the American Battle Monuments Commission. Provides for the payment of authorized allowances to officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission and serving at foreign stations. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Nos. 15 and 17, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendments reduce the rate to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with amendments retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to \$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 18, relating to the Public Buildings Administration. Provides \$900,000 for defraying the cost of personal services, travel, and other expenses incident to the return of certain departmental functions to the seat of government. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Nos. 19 and 20, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendments reduce the rate to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with amendments retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to \$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 21, relating to Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads. Provides for the use of funds heretofore apportioned to States and unobligated to pay the State's pro rata for any projects on the Federal-aid and Federal-aid secondary roads in accordance with existing legislation. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment limiting such use of funds to \$11,000,000.

No. 25, relating to the per diem rate for experts and consultants. The Senate amendment reduces the rate to \$35 per diem. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment retaining the \$35 limitation but permitting payment of up to

\$50 upon the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

No. 28, relating to District of Columbia redevelopment, National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Provides for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 3k, 6, and 16 of the act of August 2, 1946, and makes funds available until expended. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment reducing the amount from \$95,000 to \$75,000.

No. 31, relating to the Smithsonian Institution. Provides for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, C. Z., under provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
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ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate by Mr. Burke, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia, and Mr. MAYBANK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF REGU- LATION OF CONSUMER CREDIT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 148, to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, with House amendments thereto, insist upon the House amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, KUNKEL, TALLE, SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, and PATMAN.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE FUR SITUATION

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the commercial-fur farmer finds himself in a deplorable financial position today. The chairman of the Agricultural Committee recognized this situation and appointed a special fact-finding fur committee. This condition is

a result of certain definite legislative and administrative actions. First of all, the Secretary of Commerce in June 1946 sent a delegation to Russia which was a second "Mission to Moscow." This delegation was supposed to increase commerce with the United States. You will note in the following report that \$241,000,000 worth of furs were imported into the United States in 1946, including 67.5 millions from Russia. The total agriculture imports in 1946 was \$2,300,000,000. The fur imports were over 10 percent of the total agriculture imports. The fur farmer surely furnished 241 millions of the much discussed dollar exchange. Second, we saw fur included in the excise tax list and designated a luxury.

If \$99,000,000 was collected in 1946 from the excise tax on furs just why should not this industry be given equal consideration with other groups of American farmers? Why take the toll off the fur farmer when the other types of agriculture are protected by embargoes? Why take this 99 millions collected through the fur industry and spend it on special privilege crops?

After listening to all the hearings I cannot refrain from concluding that the fur farmer is deserving of legislative protection afforded other farm groups. The fur farmers have made constructive legislative proposals. One bill has been introduced that will require truth in labeling for furs comparable to the truth in fabric legislation. This has been introduced by the Honorable JOSEPH O'HARA, of Minnesota. Other legislative proposals are under consideration and not a one of these proposals is asking the Congress for any special privilege legislation. Not a one of the proposals is asking for any legislative protection not afforded other agricultural groups, and nowhere nearly as much legislative protection now enjoyed by certain crops.

The report on fur hearings is as follows:

THE FUR SITUATION

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin, from the Subcommittee on Fur, submitted the following preliminary report:

THE CURRENT FUR SITUATION

This committee was appointed by the Honorable CLIFFORD R. HOPE, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, to ascertain facts regarding the fur industry in all its phases and in connection with all its problems which might rightly receive the consideration of the Congress. Phases given study included fur raising (wild breeding and fur farming, the latter also including Angora rabbits raised for wool) and trapping and the operations of fur buyers, brokers, dressers, dyers, manufacturers and other processors, dealers, handlers, and agencies concerned in fur raising, processing, and sales.

Hearings were held, with representatives of the various groups engaged in the industry and of the State, Commerce, and Agriculture Departments, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and the

Tariff Commission giving testimony, on April 17 and 18 and May 19, 20, and 21, 1947.

The hearings disclosed that the problems of the several groups in the industry were varied, and some of them had grown out of the war. Others of these problems appeared to be due to the activities of agencies of our Government and of the peculiar methods by which other governments operated in the handling of their own fur situations. Testimony disclosed that—

The fur-farming industry

(1) The fur-farming industry was, and is, in a serious economic position. The breeders contended that this distress was due to (a) above-the-average imports, which some described as "flooding" of the market by foreign furs; (b) the establishment of the excise tax and the confusion resulting from the indecision as to its continuation; (c) a lack of credit facilities that are used by other agricultural producers of the United States; and (d) an unwise commercial approach when, in June 1946, the Commerce Department sent a delegation to Russia to encourage shipments to the United States. (Official records showed, however, that of \$241,000,000 worth of fur imports in 1946, \$67,500,000 were from Russia.)

(2) The fur farmers and trappers asked for more protection on imports in some form, since only silver- and black-fox furs enjoy tariff protection (37½ percent ad valorem) at this time. Since fur garments are assessed duties up to 50 percent ad valorem, up to 40 percent ad valorem on imported dressed and dyed pelts, up to 37½ percent on dressed furs if not dyed, and none whatsoever on the raw pelts, except silver and black fox, the fur breeder felt his labor was entitled to equal legislative consideration. The trapper was also placed on record as seeking such protection.

(3) The fur farmers suggested the advisability of "truth in fur labeling" legislation, comparable to the "truth in fabric" legislation passed by the Seventy-sixth Congress in regard to wool.

(4) The fur farmers suggested a program whereby a "tanner tax" might be placed on domestically produced furs to be utilized in research in behalf of the fur industry.

(5) The fur farmers proposed that consideration be given their industry in regard to research problems comparable to the research being carried on in respect to other agricultural fields and, as stated above, wished to make a direct contribution through the proposed tanner's tax imposed on themselves.

(6) The fur farmers disapproved of the importation of furs from a foreign country that is subsidizing its own producers. Their contention was, and the evidence appeared factual, that Canada is at the present time subsidizing its producers. The farmers also felt that they should not be placed in direct competition with a government which is operating in the fur business, as is the case with Russia and with other totalitarian countries, as long as other elements of American labor receive protection.

(7) The fur farmers contended that the excise tax of 20 percent was placed on furs on the theory that they were a luxury, yet only about 3 percent of the imports paid any import duty, indicating that they were not classed as luxury items when imported. They also contended that most fur coats and similar garments are not luxuries, but necessities, in a large part of the United States and, because of their considerably

longer life than cloth garments, often constitute an economy for the consumer.

(8) The rabbit-wool industry has been developing rapidly in the United States and its product finding more and new uses. Because of its peculiar qualities and uses, Angora rabbit growers contend that their product should not be classified so as to have the same duty as sheep wool. Spokesmen for the Angora rabbit breeders, finding and developing new uses for their product to offer possibilities of an expanded market, contend they should be accorded a greater share of the American market. They likewise complain that their product is not recognized in classifications set up by the Department of Agriculture, being disregarded or forgotten following the transfer of supervision of fur animals from the Department of the Interior to Agriculture. They also complain there are no Federal standards to include provisions for the handling of Angora rabbit wool under the Federal Warehousing Act.

Imports of furs in 1946 and the early part of 1947 came in at a notably high rate, both in numbers and in value, a fact shown in tables presented at the end of this report. The fur raisers contended this dumping of foreign furs had bankrupted many fur farmers and, if continued, threatens to destroy their operation entirely. They indicated their belief that continued unrestricted imports would eventually have an adverse effect on the remainder of the American fur industry by eliminating the American source and placing the industry at the mercy of foreign governmental regulations or unpredictable factors of foreign supply.

The position of the fur trade

Representatives of the various phases of the fur trade were generally in accord in their position, testimony disclosed. The trade witnesses' testimony indicated:

(1) New York City has become the fur center of the world through the labor and import conditions which have existed, and there was fear that a disturbing of these conditions would allow other nations to destroy that leadership and reduce the employment of a large segment of well-paid labor.

(2) Part of the troubles of certain elements of the fur-farming industry was due to the whims of Dame Fashion which decreed style changes and lessened the demand for certain types of fur.

(3) Some did not feel that any legislation was needed for truth in fur labeling, believing that the Federal Trade Commission has sufficient regulatory powers. Others could see no harm in suggested truth in fur labeling legislation.

(4) The fur trade was in complete unanimity, favoring a status quo insofar as import duties are concerned. Opposing the fur farmer's desires for a reappraisal of the duties imposed, the trade felt that the present set-up, wherein the manufactured garment enjoyed a 50-percent ad valorem duty, the dressed and dyed pelts up to 40 percent ad valorem, and the dressed pelts up to 37½ percent, with the raw pelts bearing no duty, except in the case of silver and black fox (37½ percent), should be maintained. Entry of processed furs would decrease employment of processing labor, they maintained, as would duties against all raw furs.

(5) The fur trade cited the necessity of well-qualified workmen, noting high pay scales, in connection with the manufacturing of garments and the processing of furs for them, and the large number of people employed in the industry. Some indicated their feeling that it was more important to

continue this phase of the entire fur industry on a full-scale basis than to give too much consideration to the smaller number concerned in fur raising.

(6) Opposition to the placing of import duties on raw furs, other than silver and black fox, was also noted by the fur brokers and manufacturers on the ground that the industry could use all of the \$100,000,000 output of American fur farmers and that the additional foreign fur imports were necessary for the other phases of the fur industry to survive and continue to employ a large segment of high-paid labor.

(7) Figures citing average costs of fur garments, considering longer wear, as compared to other types of material, stressed the contention that fur garments were not luxuries demanding an excise tax but, rather, utilitarian items and economies.

(8) One trade witness gave a figure of 40 percent as the percentage of furs exported, after manufacture. United States Tariff Commission data, however, gave fur exports for 1946 as \$5,669,347 in value for fur-wearing apparel; \$18,000,000 worth of undressed furs; \$1,300,000 of dressed or dyed furs, or a total of \$25,000,000 fur exports. This \$25,000,000 in exports is evidently about 10 percent of the imports, since \$241,000,000 worth of fur pelts as pelts were imported in 1946.

General observations

(1) Fur farming is becoming a farm enterprise of considerable magnitude, and its problems deserve legislative consideration to compare with that given other agricultural groups of the United States.

(2) As wild fur animals decrease in number, increase in demand for farm furs can be expected.

(3) Fur farmers make use of waste products in their operations. Alaska, with its fish-cannery waste and other fish resources, provides a food for fur farms and may thus be important both as a source of feed for some farms in the United States proper and as the site of additional farms.

(4) The fur industry is more than a billion-dollar industry, although the domestic fur farmer has not been receiving a very large percentage of what the consumer pays for the products manufactured from his pelts.

(5) Fur farming is a further diversification of agriculture and, as a diversion system of farming, should be an addition to a well-founded program for American agriculture.

(6) Rabbit wool is entitled to the legislative consideration given the products of other groups and should not be classed with sheep wool for various purposes.

(7) The serious financial troubles of the fur ranchers and farmers, as disclosed in testimony, later hearing discussions indicated could be partially solved by better methods of financing in some of their operations. These methods might include possible use of the Central Bank for Cooperatives in some phases and use of other existing agricultural credit set-ups for individuals or fur-farm units in others. In this respect the individual fur farmer was cited as feeling he is entitled to the same credit sources available to other branches of agricultural endeavor, particularly since the regulation of fur farming has been transferred to the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

(8) Pelts of sheep in various classes (mouton, et cetera) may be imported free, but wool clipped and imported separately would demand duty.

(9) Confusion results when an excise tax is assessed against mouton as a fur, although the product is a sheep pelt with the wool attached.

Tables on furs and fur products

The following table shows the number and dollar value of fur imports from 1920 to 1947:

TABLE 1.—Furs, dressed or dressed and dyed, and undressed,¹ United States imports for consumption, 1920–46

[In thousands]		
Year	Quantity (pelts)	Value
1920.....	132,330	\$87,471
1921.....	80,194	38,319
1922.....	143,153	64,909
1923.....	127,265	82,216
1924.....	146,621	82,846
1925.....	166,932	105,253
1926.....	165,394	109,423
1927.....	164,240	126,916
1928.....	135,721	115,021
1929.....	134,732	118,563
1930.....	119,638	64,804
1931.....	122,061	52,781
1932.....	93,343	27,239
1933.....	138,007	35,608
1934.....	121,180	39,091
1935.....	197,342	49,871
1936.....	167,273	77,048
1937.....	149,551	80,637
1938.....	94,829	43,123
1939.....	141,028	52,678
1940.....	169,716	75,876
1941.....	160,011	106,172
1942.....	93,213	70,557
1943.....	119,599	94,123
1944.....	138,812	127,551
1945 ²	141,390	146,323
1946 ²	192,134	241,274

¹ Includes only whole pelts.

² Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The following table shows the exports of fur wearing apparel from 1922 to 1947:

TABLE 2.—Fur wearing apparel:¹ United States exports of domestic merchandise, 1922–46 and January–March 1947

Year	Quantity (number)	Value
1922.....	(2)	\$169,617
1923.....	(2)	160,797
1924.....	(2)	187,217
1925.....	(2)	207,698
1926.....	2,421	111,260
1927.....	2,776	152,631
1928.....	5,200	184,445
1929.....	7,425	297,956
1930.....	8,686	223,432
1931.....	5,335	133,071
1932.....	1,857	34,592
1933.....	1,531	34,029
1934.....	1,849	37,366
1935.....	1,871	41,811
1936.....	7,557	110,839
1937.....	5,308	123,256
1938.....	4,035	108,490
1939.....	3,709	127,914
1940.....	7,328	161,547
1941.....	9,555	235,740
1942.....	14,494	446,083
1943.....	17,341	946,408
1944.....	19,532	1,617,400
1945 ²	25,056	3,086,640
1946 ³	48,023	5,669,347
1947 (January–March) ³	6,811	1,002,498

¹ Not separately classified prior to 1922, included with dressed and manufactures of furs and fur skins.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

In addition to the above, there were exported, in 1946, \$18,009,313 in undressed furs and \$1,345,567 in dressed or dyed furs, making a total of \$25,024,227, as compared to the \$241,274,000 of fur imports in 1946.

The following table shows the numbers and values of pelts imported from 1920 to 1946:

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 25, 1947

For actions of July 24, 1947

80th-1st, No. 143

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to 2nd conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on Government corporations appropriation bill. House passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to mineral-leasing bill. House agreed to resolution for housing investigation. Rep. Cooley commended accomplishments regarding farm program in last few years. Senate committees reported bills to amend Marketing Agreement Act, change peanut-quota provisions, modify Research and Marketing Act provisions regarding appropriations, revise civil service retirement law, and authorize agriculture studies. Senate passed bill transferring Crab Orchard project to Interior. Senate passed War Civil functions appropriation bill. Rep. Shafer blamed Government wheat-flour buying for increased prices. Rep. Anderson introduced bill to facilitate admission of foreign farm labor.

HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the 2nd conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601 (pp. 10103-9). Concurred in the school-lunch amendment with an amendment reducing the amount to \$65,000,000 and adding a provision that no part of the money be used for nonfood assistance (p. 10109).
- 2. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3756 (pp. 10097-103). The conferees agreed to the following items: Provisions limiting the amount of assessments to be made against FCA corporations by FCA for supervisory or other services as follows: (a) Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$400,000 (Senate figure; House, \$275,000; Budget estimate, \$421,308); (b) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$181,250 (Senate figure; House, \$125,000; Budget estimate, \$296,286); (c) Production Credit Corporations, \$232,000 (Senate figure; House, \$160,000; Budget estimate, \$270,017); (d) Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., \$29,000 (Senate figure; House, \$20,000; Budget estimate, \$67,273). There were no changes in the administrative-expense limitations in the House version, for these corporations. The conferees also agreed to the House authorizations for purchase of passenger vehicles: (a) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 10 vehicles, and (b) Production Credit Corporations, 15 vehicles. The conferees agreed with amendments to the language proposed in Secs. 307 and 308 of the General Provisions as carried in the House bill amending Secs. 104 and 101 of the Government

Corporations Control Act, respectively. The general effect of the amended language in Sec. 307 is to make clear that the proposed changes shall apply to budgets beginning with the fiscal year 1949 and that they will apply to funds for "expenditure for operating and administrative expenses." The amendment to Sec. 308 states that the proposed change will apply to mixed-ownership Government corporations "so long as these corporations have funds of or loans from the Government of the United States." The provision authorizing liquidation of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., by the Treasury Department was not subject to change by the conferees.

3. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 4347, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1053) (pp. 10079-95). Rejected, 147-234, an amendment by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to increase the rural-delivery service (Post Office Department) item by \$500,000 (pp. 10093-4).

The bill includes \$2,000,000 for USDA flood control (Budget estimate, \$3,000,000); \$11,000,000 for the employees' loyalty program (CSC, \$3,500,000; FBI, \$7,500,000); and \$500,000 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch.

Regarding the employees' loyalty program, the Committee report states: "The committee is not satisfied with the plans of the Civil Service Commission inasmuch as the major activity must, of necessity, fall on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Civil Service Commission's program contemplated a very elaborate set-up and more investigation on the part of the Commission than appears to be warranted...The Commission should restrict its activity to the barest minimum and should rely on the Federal Bureau of Investigation for investigative reports."

Concerning the Organization Commission the report states: "The Commission...comprises a group admirably suited to the task. The Committee is recommending an initial appropriation of \$500,000 for the Commission to begin its work. Inasmuch as the Commission has not yet had an opportunity to organize and to select staff personnel it has not been in a position to develop a detailed budget."

The report states as follows regarding the flood-control item: "The Committee... provides language in the bill which makes the entire sum allowed available for actual work on the projects which are already under way. It was felt by the committee that the amounts for additional preliminary examinations and survey should be eliminated at this time. The \$2,000,000 recommended is to supplement programs already underway in the following watersheds..."

4. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 4309, as reported (see Digest 142), authorizes FCA to make direct loans to World War II veterans at 3% interest to acquire farms, farm equipment, and personal property. Loans on farm real estate would be secured by first mortgages with a limit of \$12,000 for a loan on any one farm, and loans on personalty would be secured by chattel mortgages with a limit of \$4,500 for any chattel-appraisal committees appointed by FCA, and the loans would be limited 100 percent of the appraised value of the farm unit and personal property. The bill authorizes appropriation of initial sums of \$200,000,000 for real-estate loans and \$100,000,000 for equipment and personal property loans, and thereafter such sums as may be necessary.

5. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3839 (pp. 10069-72). (See also item 16.)

6. MINERAL LEASING. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 3022, which applies

to coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on acquired lands the disposal policies of the Mineral Leasing Acts now applicable to the public domain lands, whereby leases on such lands not in a known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field are issued to the first qualified applicant upon payment of a nominal filing fee; and provides that the heads of all land-administering agencies shall furnish complete descriptions and other pertinent data on lands affected to the Interior Department (p. 10095). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. Passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 104, to provide for a joint investigation of the housing situation (pp. 10109-14).
8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley, N. C., said: "In subtle fashion the steering committee of the Republican Party has been trying to lead the country to believe that although the Democratic Party had control of both Houses...for 14 years, it failed to provide the farmers...with a well-rounded, long-range farm program" and described the various phases of the farm program provided for in existing law (pp. 10122-7).
9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received the report of this Department on the Mexican campaign for the 30-day period ended June 28; to Agriculture Committee (p. 10129).
10. INFORMATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted a 2nd intermediate report on publicity and propaganda of the War Department (H. Rept. 1073)(p. 10129).
11. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3875, granting consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact to control water pollution in New England (H. Rept. 1062)(p. 10129).
12. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 4326, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act (p. 10129).
13. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Members were elected to committees as follows: Rep. Jackson, Wash., to Appropriations; Rep. Burleson, Tex., to Joint Committee on Printing (to take the place of Rep. Pickett, Tex.)(p. 10109).
14. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., criticized the reduction in the Budget estimate for REA, and Rep. Anderson, Minn., defended the reduction (pp. 10067-8, 10068-9).

SENATE

15. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed, 78-5, with amendments this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 10180-7, 10206-7). The bill was reported with amendments by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (p. 10131). Sens. Gurney, Brooks, Ferguson, Wherry, Bridges, Revercomb, Thomas (Okla), Overton, and Russell were appointed conferees (p. 10217).
16. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839, and concurred in the House amendments to certain Senate amendments (pp. 10175-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Discussed and passed over H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10168, 10218-23).
The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3325, to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (S.Rept. 751) (p. 10217).

18. **MARKETING.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders (S.Rept. 717) (p. 10133).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (S.Rept. 720) (p. 10133).

19. **RESEARCH; APPROPRIATIONS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated"; for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing and research projects approved by the USDA (S.Rept. 719) (p. 10133).

20. **LANDS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (pp. 10160, 10172-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S.Res. 148, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to hold hearings at such times and places as it deems necessary (p. 10133).

Passed with amendment H.R. 3022, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (p. 10157). (See also item 6.)

21. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4127, the omnibus retirement bill (S.Rept. 746) (p. 10133).

The Rules and Administration Committee reported with an amendment S.Res. 152, authorizing the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee to make additional expenditures and employ additional assistants (p. 10133).

22. **AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S. Res. 147, authorizing a study of agricultural legislation, and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture (p. 10133).

23. **NATIONAL FORESTS.** The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (S.Rept. 716) (p. 10132).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public (S.Rept. 718) (p. 10133).

24. **FOREIGN AFFAIRS;** The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4010, to authorize the Treasury Department and GPO to furnish, or to procure and furnish, administrative materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (p. 10133).

Discussed and passed over on request of several members H.R. 3342, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 10166-7).

25. **PRICES.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 19, to establish a joint congressional committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (p. 10133).

26. **HOUSING.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 25, establishing a joint committee to investigate the entire housing field (p. 10133).

000 now on hand with which to push this great work. When we consider the scarcity of materials and the high cost of labor, I am fully convinced that this more than one-half billion dollars will be all that can be utilized to the best possible advantage.

Certainly if I, a farmer whose farm home is served by REA, did not feel that there was sufficient money in this bill for that great project, I would join with the gentleman from Mississippi in asking for additional funds. The \$550,000,000 now available for construction will push this work as fast as present conditions will permit. We all want to see electricity brought to every farm home in America as soon as possible.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. McCOWEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

MYRTLE RUTH OSBORNE AND OTHERS—
VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO.
413)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval H. R. 2306, an act for the relief of Myrtle Ruth Osborne, Marion Walts, and Jessie A. Walts.

The purpose of this bill is to pay to Myrtle Ruth Osborne the sum of \$7,000 for the death of her husband, Levi Osborne, and for personal injuries sustained by herself; to pay to Marion Walts and Jessie A. Walts the sum of \$2,000 for the death of their infant daughter, Beverly Gale Walts; and to pay to Marion Walts and Jessie A. Walts each the sum of \$1,000 for personal injuries sustained by them; all as the result of an accident involving an Army vehicle.

It appears that on November 6, 1943, at about 7 p. m., an official convoy of 12 Army vehicles was proceeding in an easterly direction on United States Highway No. 60 between Brandenburg and Fort Knox, Ky., spaced at intervals of about 75 yards, with headlights lighted. The seventh unit in the convoy, a personnel carrier (half-track), was traveling downhill at a speed of between 18 and 20 miles an hour approaching a curve to the left at the foot of the hill. An automobile owned and operated by Marion D. Walts, in which Jessie A. Walts, Beverly Gale Walts, Myrtle Ruth Osborne, and Levi Osborne were riding as passengers, was proceeding in the opposite direction, with headlights lighted, approaching the same curve, at a speed stated by Mr. Walts as about 20 miles an hour and estimated by military personnel as between 40 and 50 miles an hour. At a point about halfway around

the curve the two vehicles collided head-on. The civilian vehicle was damaged beyond repair, Beverly Gale Walts and Levi Osborne were killed, and the other occupants of the car sustained serious personal injuries.

While Mr. and Mrs. Walts and Mrs. Osborne stated that they saw no lights on the Army vehicles, the driver and two of the passengers in the Army vehicle involved in this accident stated that the headlights of that vehicle were lighted, and the officer in charge of the convoy stated that the convoy was traveling with headlights turned on.

The statements made by the driver of the Army vehicle involved in the accident and three soldiers who were riding therein and those made by Mr. and Mrs. Walts and Mrs. Osborne are sharply conflicting as to the relative positions of the two vehicles on the road at the time of the collision. The four soldiers stated that the Army vehicle at the moment of impact was on its proper side of the road and the civilian automobile to its left of the center line. Mr. and Mrs. Walts and Mrs. Osborne contended that their car was traveling in its proper lane and that the Army vehicle was on the wrong side of the road. Four photographs, however, were taken of the two vehicles immediately after the accident occurred and before the vehicles had been moved. These photographs clearly show the Army vehicle standing to its right of the center line of the road and the civilian vehicle in head-on contact with the Army car and entirely on its wrong side of the road. Regardless, therefore, of the statements made by the interested parties, the pictorial evidence would appear to show conclusively that at the moment of impact the civilian automobile was traveling on the wrong side of the road and that the negligence of the civilian driver in so operating such vehicle was the sole proximate cause of the accident and the resulting deaths and injuries.

In the light of this seemingly incontrovertible evidence as to the manner in which the accident took place, there is no justifiable basis for an appropriation for the relief of these claimants. Therefore, while deeply regretting this tragic occurrence, I feel obliged to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 23, 1947.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message and bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered printed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in connection with the loyalty bill, notwithstanding the fact that the five legislative days have already elapsed.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, after the business of the day and any other special orders, I may address the House today for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 23, 1947.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous conference report. It is signed by all conferees on both sides of the aisle.

There are a number of items which technically are brought back in disagreement, but, as a matter of fact, there has been complete agreement as to each and every amendment included in this bill.

Briefly speaking, the Senate added about \$140,000,000 to the bill as it passed the House. The conferees reduced that increase of \$140,000,000 by \$119,000,000.

The result is that while the bill is \$21,000,000 above the House figure, it is \$119,000,000 below the Senate figure. It is \$310,000,000 below the budget estimates, speaking strictly of appropriation items. It represents in reduced appropriations, reduced expenditures, recission and additional revenues a general over-all improvement from the standpoint of the United States Treasury as compared with the budget estimates of the President of almost \$1,390,000,000.

I wish again to express my appreciation to my colleagues on the subcommittee, both Republican and Democratic, to the investigators and to the committee staff who have contributed to the preparation of this bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee if there was any addition made to the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration with reference to hospitals and hospital personnel? At the time of the passage of the appropriation bill the committee stated that if more personnel were needed for the medical service, if a larger appropriation were needed, the committee would go along with the Senate. Was anything done in that respect?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No representation was made at the Senate committee hearings by General Hawley or anybody else in that connection. However, on the strength of a letter which was subsequently sent to one Member of

the Senate and because of a desire to be liberal in this connection, there has been added to the bill the sum of \$20,000,000 for the purposes which the gentlewoman has in mind.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman will remember that when this matter was before the House I offered an amendment to increase the sum for hospitalization \$100,000,000 because General Hawley told the Veterans' Affairs Committee he needed it. I understand the committee has not done anything in the world about that.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The committee has added \$20,000,000.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. To go for hospitalization?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes, for General Hawley's work.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Then the committee has done about one-fifth of what it should have done.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As I have indicated, General Hawley made no representation before the House Appropriations Committee or before the Senate Appropriations Committee that he needed a single dollar in addition.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Is this for hospital construction?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No. It is for General Hawley's work in the medical field.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it not seem to the gentleman it would be important to have the subcommittee that handles these appropriations and at least some members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs that does the legislating meet together? Of course, the legislating is done sometimes by the Appropriations Committee. Certainly the Committee on Veterans' Affairs ought to know what transpires, it seems to me, in the Appropriations Committee and vice versa. We should have joint meetings which I think would be of great advantage to the Appropriations Committee, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Veterans' Administration, and most of all the veterans. Does the gentleman agree?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That raises a broad question. There should, of course, be close cooperation. However, there is a fundamental reason for a division of labor.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION. Is there any rule or practice in the gentleman's committee that permits any Member to appear before his committee to make suggestions?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Any Member of the House is welcome at any time

to appear before the committee with any suggestions that he may desire to make.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the committee on this report.

I am pleased to note that when the Public Buildings Administration presented to the Independent Offices Subcommittee on Appropriations of the Senate a schedule for the return of bureaus and agencies to the District of Columbia, the Securities and Exchange Commission, presently located at Philadelphia, was given top priority.

As the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], chairman of our House Committee on Appropriations, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the House, know, I have not only spoken to them but also to other members of the subcommittee, urging that the SEC be moved back to Washington, basing my reasoning on two firm grounds, namely, first, it is far more economical, and, second, it meets the convenience of constituents coming from my district to Washington.

When officials of the Public Buildings Administration appeared before the subcommittee on the budget estimate of \$900,000 for return of departmental functions to the District of Columbia, testimony disclosed that, although a tentative program had been scheduled, no definite decision had been reached as to which agencies were to be returned. In view of this situation, the committee deferred approval of the item pending submission of a definite program.

Now that a definite program has been presented, in the interest of economy and convenience to the public, I hope that the approval of this item will be agreed to by the House so that the Securities and Exchange Commission may be returned to the District of Columbia at an early date.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, it would be adding insult to injury for me to take much time on this conference report. The subcommittee spent almost 4 months in hearings, in formulating the bill, and in this conference report. So far as I know there are no disagreements. We are in agreement on all of these amendments. I think we have done an excellent job and I want to commend my chairman and say that I appreciate the courtesy he has extended to the Democratic Members and to all Members.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add this further word to what has already been said about this conference report. It is a unanimous report. However, I would like to correct an error that is going out by virtue of certain articles that have been written in newspapers of the day to the effect that the conferees, as well as Members of the House, cut the Atomic Energy

Commission by \$75,000,000. That is an error. We did not. What we did was this: We invited the Atomic Energy Commission to come back in January, and we have so stated in our report that we did not intend to cut them one dime. As a matter of fact, it is within the contemplation of the joint conferees that come next January we may even grant more than \$75,000,000, if needed. The point is our action is not a cut, and we do not want that information to go abroad to the country that we are cutting them a dime. Technically it might be an increase.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Did I understand the gentleman to say a while ago that the bill provided all the funds that General Hawley asked for, or more?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is clear that we have provided every dollar that General Hawley asked either committee for. In fact, we are giving him more. He indicated in no way at the House committee hearings or subsequently at the Senate committee hearings, that more was required. On the strength of a letter, however, which he addressed to one Member of the Senate, after the conclusion of the hearings, this additional amount has been approved.

Mr. RANKIN. So you did not reduce the amount below what General Hawley or the Veterans' Administration asked for; is that correct?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The amount now carried for General Hawley includes the full budget estimate and more.

Mr. RANKIN. And all the Veterans' Administration asked for.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, replying to the gentleman from Mississippi, as far as the program is concerned, the bill as now written carries \$20,000,000 over and above the amount as it left the House.

Mr. RANKIN. I am asking whether it carries that much over and above what the Veterans' Administration said they needed.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. That is exactly right, because we directed that not a penny be reduced from General Hawley's part of the Veterans' Administration, and in addition thereto we added \$20,000,000.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I notice the conference report reduces the amount allowed by the Senate to the Federal Trade Commission by \$100,000. It seems to me that in the debate in the Senate that a very good case was made for the full amount allowed by the Senate, as appropriated by the Senate, and I wonder why the amount was reduced by \$100,000. That is in item No. 16.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The House allowed \$2,800,120. The Senate raised that \$200,000 and the conferees split the difference, giving the agency more money than it had during the past fiscal year.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. In order to keep the record straight about the request of General Hawley, I understood that General Hawley did tell the Senate committee in a letter that he did need this extra \$100,000,000. Let us get that clear.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I want to say to the gentleman from Louisiana that General Hawley did not tell the Senate committee that he did need this extra \$100,000,000. In spite of the fact that we said here on the floor that if he needed it, he should inform us to that effect, and that if it was insufficient, the thing for him to do was to go to the Senate and put his case before them, General Hawley did not mention it once. After the hearings were closed, Senator GREEN called General Hawley out and asked him what he needed, and he indicated to Senator GREEN that he needed \$100,000,000. That is all that has been done.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Then it is in the RECORD that General Hawley did tell the Senate committee that it needed \$100,000,000. I want that to stand in the RECORD.

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, he did not tell the Senate committee that. He told Senator GREEN that.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Did not the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] just state that General Hawley wrote that in a letter?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I said that Senator GREEN called him up and asked him what he needed, after the committee had finished the hearings, and then he wrote and said that he needed \$100,000,000. That is the reason they put this amendment in the bill. They gave him \$20,000,000.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Then the record shows that he did ask Senator GREEN, a member of the Senate committee for it.

Mr. HENDRICKS. He did not ask the committee for it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. This seems to be a very confused issue, yet to us it is very simple and very clear. The Budget asked for a certain amount of money. The House after discussion with representatives of the Veterans Administration, including General Hawley, and having told the representatives that we would give them every dollar they needed for the care of veterans, set a certain figure which we understood was acceptable to General Hawley and the others. Upon the floor we said that we had intended to give them every dollar necessary for service to veterans in the hospitals. The committee still says so.

The bill then went to the Senate and hearings were held before the subcommittee of that body. General Hawley appeared and the same thing took place. General Hawley did not ask for any more money than appears in the bill before

you today, at any time during the hearings. Later Senator GREEN as an individual called up General Hawley and asked him if he had enough money. At that time General Hawley wrote him a letter, without any substantiation of the reasons, saying he would like to have \$100,000,000 more. Senator GREEN, in the committee on the Senate side, moved that \$13,900,000 be added to the amount. When the conferees met they added not that amount, but added a full \$20,000,000.

It seems to me the House and the Senate both have done everything they could possibly be expected to do and a little more, and have expressed a willingness to go just as far as necessary with the disabled veterans of the United States. It would be a sorry situation if we set up appropriations committees, and representatives of the agencies appeared before those committees and, upon being asked if that was enough money they indicated that it was enough money, and then had simply gone outside and called up some Member of the House or some Member of the Senate and said to him, "I would really like to have had \$100,000,000 more," and then, as the gentleman from Louisiana suggests, that should become a matter of record that they had officially asked for it. It was never officially asked for. The Veterans' Administration probably will find itself in ample funds, with the amount of money which presently represents not merely the amount asked for by the budget, the full amount, but actually, as the gentleman from Texas said, a little bit more, because we have directed that the additional amount must be applied entirely to the matter of service in the hospitals for veterans. General Hawley has in fact more money than he asked for in either house, or that was asked for by the Bureau of the Budget.

I think the gentlemen who are solicitous, will find that the two committees of the House and the Senate have been even more solicitous. In my opinion, this bill contains an adequate amount of money, and I am one who, as a DAV myself, and representing a district with many DAV's, is most anxious that the full complement of money, the full complement of service in the hospitals, shall be given to the veterans, not only of World War II but of all the wars of the United States.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say that one of the difficulties with the legislation this year was that the President announced that the veterans' needs had about been taken care of. Also, General Bradley has had no program for the veterans this year. To my knowledge, this is the first time that any Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has had no program to offer to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. When the committee asked General Bradley why he did not recommend any, he said, "I must consider the budget." I think that is one of the difficulties that both our committees faced. But I will say that

the Congress is not excused from having a program for veterans, and our Committee on Veterans' Affairs has had one. And we can see no excuse for not passing legislation that we reported to the House for the most part unanimously.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 3, line 4, insert the following: "of which not to exceed \$70,000 may be allocated for the President's Amnesty Board, and."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, amendments Nos. 2, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 25 are identical in language. I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 4, line 11, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 18, line 2, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 20, line 2, strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35."

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 27, line 13, strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35."

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 30, line 19, strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35."

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 38, line 7, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 2, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendments, insert the following: "\$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 10, line 21, insert the following: "Provided, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 25, line 6, insert the following:

"Return of departmental functions to the seat of government: For all expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel and other expenses of the Public Buildings Administration incident thereto, necessary to provide for the transfer to the seat of government of such bureaus, offices, agencies, or activities of the Federal Government as are designated from time to time by the President, which were removed from, or established at places other than, the seat of government by reason of the national emergency, including the expenses of travel of employees transferred; transportation of immediate families of employees; the expenses of packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage, unpacking, and uncrating of household goods and personal effects, in accordance with regulations approved by the President; and the payment to employees of special allowances at \$5 per day after arrival at destination for 6 days for employees, plus \$2.50 per day additional for 6 days for each member of immediate families of employees; \$900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That removal to the seat of government of Government-owned or leased furniture, equipment, supplies, and other property and household goods and personal effects of employees, and costs of restoration of leased office space when required, may be accomplished without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be determined by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for the payment to the transferred employees of the allowances mentioned herein."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 31, line 19, insert the following: "Any funds heretofore apportioned to any State and unobligated may be used to pay the State's pro rata for any projects on the Federal aid and Federal aid secondary roads approved under the provisions of section 3 of act of June 8, 1934 (48 Stat. 993), section 4, act of June 8, 1938 (58 Stat. 633), and section 7 of act of July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560)."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On line 1 of said amendment, and after the word "funds", insert the following: ", not exceeding \$11,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 41, line 24, at the bottom of the page, insert "District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections 3k, 6, and 16 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592), including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$50 for deposit in

the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 as required by the act of June 28, 1944; \$95,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$75,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 31, page 44, line 16, insert: "for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which action was taken on the conference report was laid on the table.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947

Mr. HOFFMAN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 758) to promote the national security by providing for a Secretary of Defense, and so forth, for printing in the RECORD.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 758) to promote the national security by providing for a National Security Organization, which shall be administered by a Secretary of National Security, and for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force within the National Security Organization, and for the coordination of the activities of the National Security Organization with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"SHORT TITLE

"That this Act may be cited as the 'National Security Act of 1947'."

"TABLE OF CONTENTS

"Sec. 2. Declaration of policy.

"TITLE I—COORDINATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

"Sec. 101. National Security Council.

"Sec. 102. Central Intelligence Agency.

"Sec. 103. National Security Resources Board.

"TITLE II—THE NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

"Sec. 201. National Military Establishment.

"Sec. 202. Secretary of Defense.

"Sec. 203. Military Assistants to the Secretary.

"Sec. 204. Civilian personnel.

"Sec. 205. Department of the Army.

"Sec. 206. Department of the Navy.

"Sec. 207. Department of the Air Force.

"Sec. 208. United States Air Force.

"Sec. 209. Effective date of transfers.

"Sec. 210. War Council.

"Sec. 211. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Sec. 212. Joint staff.

"Sec. 213. Munitions Board.

"Sec. 214. Research and Development Board.

"TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

"Sec. 301. Compensation of Secretaries.

"Sec. 302. Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries.

"Sec. 303. Advisory committees and personnel.

"Sec. 304. Status of transferred civilian personnel.

"Sec. 305. Saving provisions.

"Sec. 306. Transfer of funds.

"Sec. 307. Authorization for appropriations.

"Sec. 308. Definitions.

"Sec. 309. Separability.

"Sec. 310. Effective date.

"Sec. 311. Succession to the Presidency.

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the intent of Congress to provide a comprehensive program for the future security of the United States; to provide for the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security; to provide three military departments for the operation and administration of the Army, the Navy (including naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps), and the Air Force, with their assigned combat and service components; to provide for their authoritative coordination and unified direction under civilian control but not to merge them; to provide for the effective strategic direction of the armed forces and for their operation under unified control and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces.

"TITLE I—COORDINATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

"NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

"SEC. 101. (a) There is hereby established a council to be known as the National Security Council (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Council').

"The President of the United States shall preside over meetings of the Council: *Provided*, That in his absence he may designate a member of the Council to preside in his place.

"The function of the Council shall be to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security.

"The Council shall be composed of the President; the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defense, appointed under section 202; the Secretary of the Army, referred to in section 205; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force, appointed under section 207; the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, appointed under section 103; and such of the following-named officers as the President may designate from time to time: The Secretaries of the executive departments, the Chairman of the Munitions Board appointed under section 213, and the Chairman of the Research and Development Board appointed under section 214;

Mr. GURNEY. I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 697, House bill 1544, to provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the armed forces who lost their lives in World War II.

Mr. GEORGE. I object.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, is the call of the calendar completed?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will have been completed when we have considered one more request, which the senior Senator from Michigan now makes. The Senator from Ohio, [Mr. TAFT] objected to Calendar No. 715, House Joint Resolution 232, when it was called yesterday. This is a joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor. The commission is simply a consultative commission between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, with respect to mutual relationships among the islands.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if I objected, I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will add that the expenditure of the United States in this participation will not exceed \$20,000.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I shall have to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia objects.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, is the call of the calendar completed?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair so understands.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the Senator from North Dakota endeavoring to call up a bill for consideration?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have an explanation of House bill 710 which was passed yesterday. Since that time complaints have been received, and I should like an explanation from the Senator from the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] explain a bill which is not before the Senate.

Mr. KEM. I object.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REED submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 8, 24, 29, 30, 36, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 13, 14, 26, 32, 33, and 37, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Government Reports, including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$1,000 for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$500 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$230,000: *Provided*, That no person paid from this appropriation shall receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum: *Provided further*, That amounts expended under the authority of Public Law 161, Eightieth Congress, shall be deducted from the appropriation herein made for the fiscal year 1948."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "of which amount there shall be available to the Commission for cancer research work such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000) as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other public and private agencies"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$122,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,612,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,900,120"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the figure "\$3,850,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$3,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any em-

ployee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve of the armed forces"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ", and not exceeding \$15,000,000 for reconditioning"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$208,206,774"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$208,206,774"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$898,040,780"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,964,457,080"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 7, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 28, and 31.

CLYDE M. REED,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
GUY CORDON,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
F. R. COUDERT, JR.,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. REED. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I want to take a few minutes in which to explain the general purport of the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill, 1948. I shall be happy to answer any questions that any Member of the Senate might wish to ask me.

The Senate had allowed the War Assets Administration an increase of approximately \$25,000,000 above the House figure. The Senate receded from that increase with the understanding that it write into the conference report authority for the War Assets Administration to use 60 percent of the smaller appropriation in the first half of this fiscal year.

An appropriation for the Office of Government Reports was omitted by the House. The Senate allowed them \$400,000. The conference provided \$230,000.

The Atomic Energy Commission asked for \$250,000,000 cash appropriation and \$250,000,000 contract authorizations. The House allowed \$250,000,000 contract authorizations, but kept the cash appropriation down to \$175,000,000. The Senate raised that amount to the amount requested, \$250,000,000. We wrote into the conference report this language because we did not underrate the importance of their work and the effect upon the world situation of the Atomic Energy Commission's appropriations, and we appropriated \$175,000,000 in cash as proposed by the House. In the report it is stated:

The conference committee has every desire to provide for the Atomic Energy Commission all funds necessary to carry its mission to complete fulfillment. At the time of the House hearings plans of the Commission were not complete and the amount requested rested more or less upon conjecture. The House allowed \$175,000,000 for cash expenditures instead of the \$250,000,000 requested, and the House committee in its report stated that, when the Congress reconvenes in January 1948, additional funds would be allowed if necessary. The House deemed the sum of \$175,000,000 ample for cash requirements for the first half of the fiscal year 1948. The conferees have accepted this view in its action. Whatever may be shown to be necessary for the remainder of the fiscal year 1948 will be allowed.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I wanted to ask the Senator a question on a particular point—

Mr. REED. I am glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. First let me say, Mr. President, that the matter of appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission is a matter of very vital consideration and concern to the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and should be a matter of vital and deep concern to every Member of the Senate and every Member of the House of Representatives under their responsibility for national defense.

The appropriations requested by the Atomic Energy Commission for the ensuing fiscal year represent not the estimates of the Manhattan District before the Commission came into being, but represent the coincidental estimates of the Atomic Energy Commission at the present time. Two hundred and fifty million dollars was asked for contract allocations; \$250,000,000 was asked for cash expenditures for the fiscal year. For some reason, which I was not previously able to understand, the House committee saw fit to slash \$75,000,000 from that

cash appropriation. I objected to it seriously. Together with other members of the committee I made representations to the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate replaced the \$75,000,000 in the appropriation bill and took it to conference. Now, however, the House view has prevailed, and the \$75,000,000 remains out of the bill.

However, I have had conversation with the House members of the Conference Committee. I will say that the Senate members of the Conference Committee stood fast on the Senate position for every reasonable period of time. I am now convinced that the House members of the Conference Committee not only have no intention of curtailing the proper and desirable actions of the Atomic Energy Commission, but they have now declared affirmatively that they intend to support every possible need of the Atomic Energy Commission; or, to use their own language—

The Conference Committee has every desire to provide for the Atomic Energy Commission all funds necessary to carry its mission to complete fulfillment.

Mr. President, on behalf of the conference committee, I insert that statement in good faith, as I know it is made in good faith by the conference committee.

I am also mindful of their statement that they have allocated the sum of \$175,000,000 in cash, which is deemed to be ample for the requirements of the first half of the fiscal year 1948. They also said:

Whatever may be shown to be necessary for the remainder of the fiscal year 1948 will be allowed.

Mr. President, I say that I am not only greatly comforted, but I am encouraged by the attitude, as expressed in the conference report, of unlimited support of the advancement of atomic energy in this country within all reasonable and sound and proper limits.

Upon that basis, I congratulate the conferees for finally arriving at that very clear statement of their great willingness to support and advance atomic energy development, and I say that the clouds of doubt that I once had that they might attempt to curtail or cut down our pre-eminence in the field of atomic energy, have disappeared and been dissipated, and I feel that the Congress can depend upon the committee as to any future showing that may be made.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As a member of the committee, I wish to say that I desire to associate myself with the distinguished Senator from Iowa, the chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. As he has stated in commenting on the conference report, nothing will be done that in any way will curtail this very vital organization, the Atomic Energy Commission, in carrying out its functions of such vital concern to the national security.

So I am willing to go along with the conference report.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from California and the Senator from Iowa that if the assurance contained in the conference report is not adequate, it is the fault of the Senate conferees, because they were told to write their own ticket on the assurance.

Mr. President, the Senate voted an increase of \$400,000 for the appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission. In the conference report, that is reduced by one-half; it is cut back to an increase of \$200,000 above the amount appropriated by the House.

The appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission was increased \$200,000 by the action of the Senate; and in the conference report that increase is reduced by one-half, so that a \$100,000 increase is left.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was voted an increase in appropriations of about \$400,000 by the Senate; and in the conference report that is cut back to about one-half of the increase the Senate voted.

In the Senate, the appropriation for the Securities and Exchange Commission was increased by \$300,000. Under the conference report, all that increase has to go out.

The Senate also arranged for an appropriation of \$900,000 for the purpose of bringing back to Washington the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Immigration Division of the Department of Justice, both of which now are in Philadelphia. Together, they pay approximately \$500,000 a year rent for quarters in Philadelphia, and about \$300,000 more is paid for quarters for other agencies in other places.

The Public Buildings Administration testified that, beginning in September, they would have room, owned by the Government or through Government corporations, sufficient to take care of all these agencies. In this bill we provide for the appropriation of the money necessary to bring them back. We shall save about as much rent, during the first year, as the expense of moving them back will be.

We had quite a struggle over the appropriation for the Maritime Commission. We finally took the House policy with respect to the sale of ships.

In respect to the Veterans' Administration, the Senate had increased the House figure \$27,000,000; and on the floor, an amendment increasing the amount for personnel by some \$14,000,000 was written into the bill. That provided for an increase of approximately \$41,000,000. The conference report carries about \$20,000,000 more than the amount voted by the House for that item.

Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas will be happy to answer any questions that any Members of the Senate have as to the details of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a while ago I rose to address the Chair for the purpose of commending the Senator from New Jersey for his activities and his sincere endeavors in trying to secure the consideration of a bill of vast importance to the United States. That was

my purpose when I rose. I had nothing else in mind, and nothing else to say.

For some reason, the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I objected merely because I was most anxious to have the Senate complete action on the Consent Calendar, so that we could go on to other business, and could thus make the parliamentary situation somewhat less complicated.

I apologize to the Senator for cutting off what he had to say. Now he has full opportunity, in unlimited time; and I shall be delighted to hear what he has to say.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am not yielding now. I have the floor in my own right.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, do not I have the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas cannot hold the floor beyond the completion of his own statement.

Mr. REED. I have not yielded the floor. I yielded for a question.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to have no controversy about who has the floor. Some time, in due time, I hope the Senator from New Mexico may claim the floor and be recognized in his own right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will even conspire with the Senator to that end. [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

Now the Senator from New Mexico is entitled to the floor.

Mr. REED. I ask the Senator to let me finish in regard to action on the conference report, and then I shall take my seat.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas says he wishes to finish. I thought he had concluded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair assumes that the Senator from Kansas is anxious to have a vote taken on the conference report.

Will the Senator from New Mexico await a vote on the report?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have no desire to delay the business of the Senate in any way whatever.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will not be able to recognize the Senator from New Mexico immediately after the vote on the conference report is taken. The Chair wishes to caution the Senator from New Mexico in that respect.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS BY INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION, ETC.

Mr. HATCH. Then, Mr. President, I must exercise my privilege of saying a few words in my own time. In doing so, I hope it is understood that I am not being arbitrary, and I am not going to take an undue length of time, but I wanted the Senate to understand and to know exactly what is taking place.

There is on the Calendar Order of Business No. 602, House bill 3342. I wish Senators would refer to that calendar number and read the title. It is a measure to enable the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign policy.

Mr. President, I submit that is exactly what House bill 3342 does; it does enable the Government of the United States to more effectively carry on its foreign policy. If any Senator has any doubt of the truth of what I have just said, let him read the testimony of the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, as he appeared before the committee of the House of Representatives. Let him read the testimony of the Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, and of further witnesses who appeared before either the House committee or the Senate committee. In looking through the hearings in both Houses it will be found, Mr. President, that every witness who appeared was in favor of the bill. Not one single witness appeared, not one voice was raised, in opposition to the bill, in the hearings before either the House committee or the Senate committee. It is a bill more effectively to carry on the policies of the United States when, in the condition in which this world now is, the policies of this Government need to be carried on with more force and vigor than ever before in our history.

Mr. President, this bill is on the calendar, not by unanimous report from our committee, as I started to say, because there was one dissenting vote. The bill is now blocked after it had been considered by our committee, after great leaders of this body and of the Nation who had first opposed the bill had examined into its purposes, and with an eloquence seldom heard in a committee room, explained how vitally necessary it was that the bill pass and pass at this session. I refer to no other than our Presiding Officer, the President pro tempore of the Senate, as well as the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who spoke with an eloquence seldom heard.

Yet, Mr. President, the haste of the Congress is so great, its desire for adjournment is so strong, its anxiety to leave its duties and return home is so keen, that we are told that because the bill cannot pass on the call of the Consent Calendar, it cannot be considered.

The Senate of the United States has not time to consider a bill affecting the foreign policy of the United States. It cannot take an hour or two, or three or four, or 2 or 3 days, if necessary, to debate a bill of this importance. I am not asking that the bill be passed; I would give to every Senator the right to make up his mind; but I am asking that Senators have the opportunity to express themselves.

Today, when the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], as fine and as able a man as there is in this body, a man who has spent hours in the consideration of the bill, in close study and arduous labor, as I know, asked that it be considered—and that is all he did ask, that the Senate consider it—objection was heard, and because one objection is heard, one mild, weak voice in the United States Senate

stifles the voice of America all over the world. I am not speaking idly, Mr. President, in calling on Senators to consider what they do. And that is not all.

As a last effort, one with which I did not agree, still trying to do something, not giving up, as is the nature of the Senator from New Jersey, he offered a concurrent resolution, a resolution which would merely have set up a joint committee of the Congress to consider this question, to study it, to ascertain where there is truth, to find out whether there is falsehood, to learn what should or should not be done under the program; and that resolution was objected to, and the Senate does nothing.

Mr. President, I hope this condition will not prevail throughout the rest of this week. I hope that the voice of America may be asserted in this Chamber, that Senators may hear the voice of their own country, and that they may heed that voice, for our country is being assailed by other voices in every part of the world. Our country is being slandered, her purposes are being misconstrued, and more than misconstrued, they are being deliberately misrepresented. The people of many countries in the world are crying for information about America, and the Senate of the United States refuses to consider a bill which would give basic authority for this program.

Mr. President, it is a bill which was first hotly contested in the House of Representatives, but not before the committee. When it came to final debate in the House, after the Members of the other House had considered their duties and had taken the bill up for debate, and after it had been debated and considered more vigorously than any measure in the House with which I am familiar—after that had been done, the House of Representatives passed the bill by a vote of 3 to 1.

I say all honor and credit to the House of Representatives, all honor and credit to them for taking up the measure and facing the issue, and credit and honor to them for doing what they believed was the right thing to be done.

Mr. President, my only plea now is that Senators may reconsider their position, that there yet may be time to consider the bill, and whether we remain in session another week, if necessary, is not too important. It is far more important that the authority necessary be granted than it is for us to adjourn and go home.

Sometime, Mr. President, before this week is over, if I can obtain recognition from the Chair, I shall make a motion that the Senate proceed to consider the bill. It will not be my purpose then to argue and debate the measure at length, but I do think that, representing, as I know I do, a large majority of the sentiment of this country, I have the right to make such a motion, and to ask for a ye-and-nay vote on the motion in order that Senators may express themselves on it.

Mr. President, I again express the hope—and that is what I am urging now, and is my reason for taking the floor—that while there is yet time the decision

be reconsidered, and that whoever is responsible for the decision being reached will reconsider and let the measure come before the Senate, at least for a vote.

Mr. President, with this request, and with this expression of my hope that the action I have suggested be taken, I shall not longer detain the Senator from Kansas, and I wish him luck in his endeavors.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report submitted by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Kansas what the conferees did with the Senate amendment, which would provide some funds, much less than the Maritime Commission desires, for the reconversion of certain vessels now held by the Commission.

Mr. REED. The Senate receded from its amendment and accepted the original language of the House, so far as the sale and the handling, reconversion, and reconditioning of vessels is concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. So that we are now in this position, that the vessels cannot be reconditioned for sale?

Mr. REED. There is \$99,000,000 in the bill for new construction and reconditioning, if I remember the language correctly. We returned to the House language as to the sale of vessels. We ran into this difficulty: The Ship Sales Act of 1946 fixed a basis for the sale of the ships, and all our friends, or most of them at least, claimed, and we conceded, that if we undertook in this limited time in the appropriation bill to change the 1946 basis, we might confront a great deal of trouble. That is the worst headache, I may say to the Senator from Wyoming, that the Senator from Kansas encountered in handling the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But the Senator from Kansas will agree that there was a budget estimate for the purpose? The Senator agrees to that, does he not?

Mr. REED. Let me refer to the bill. We allowed \$15,000,000 for reconditioning.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What was the budget estimate for that?

Mr. REED. I think it was \$50,000,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The position then in which we find ourselves is that additional funds allowed by the Senate for reconditioning the vessels, which was an amount far below the budget estimate, has been disallowed?

Mr. REED. The figure carried in the bill for reconditioning, as it went through the Senate, was \$4,500,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes, of course; we have a little more.

Mr. REED. Now, we have \$15,000,000 for that purpose, but that is below the figure of the budget; that is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is far below the figure of the budget?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But the effect is this: Having ended the war with the greatest merchant fleet that ever existed upon the globe, now, because of the failure to appropriate for the reconditioning of the vessels in any adequate manner, we are endangering the position which the United States attained during the war, are we not?

Mr. REED. I want to say to the Senator from Wyoming that the weight of opinion expressed in the committee was that the 300 vessels now in the hands of the Maritime Commission can be sold to the best advantage "as is," letting the purchaser make such reconditioning and reconversion as he desires to make. There was a conflict of opinion within the shipping industry.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But the expert testimony which we had, and upon which the Senate acted, was that there would be a greater return to the United States by this additional investment for reconditioning?

Mr. REED. We included a requirement of competitive bidding in the Senate bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. REED. There was a difference of opinion about that. The Maritime Commission itself thought the Government would get more money if there were competitive bidding. I should say, however, that the weight of opinion was against that, and that the floor placed in the Ship Sales Act of 1946, it was claimed at least with equal vigor, would produce—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My inquiry is not at all directed to the competitive-bid aspect of the problem, but to the failure of the conferees to report the sum required to recondition the vessels, upon the theory that a better return would be had by the United States. In other words, the logic upon which the Senate acted in increasing its appropriation was that it would be a sound investment for the United States and would increase the return to the Treasury. That position has been abandoned by the Senate conferees?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wanted the RECORD to make that clear.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3839, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

July 24, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 7, 18, and 31 to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent

executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "\$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "\$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert: "\$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "\$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget)."

That the House recede from its disagreement of the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "\$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, after "funds", insert "not exceeding \$11,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "\$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS—OPINION OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, a few days ago when the Senate was considering the Interior Department appropriation bill there was a colloquy between the Senator from Nebraska and myself with reference to certain matters. On the following day there were further discussions, and in that connection the Comptroller General's opinion was referred to. I referred to it as being under date of May 27, 1947, whereas I should have stated that it was under date

[PUBLIC LAW 269—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 359—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3839]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, \$75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at \$10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely, \$952,500: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to provide additional assistance to the President and to enable him, through such agents or agencies of the Government as he shall designate, to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest or security, without regard to such provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service as he shall specify, \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$70,000 may be allocated for the President's Amnesty Board, and of which \$100,000 may, when authorized by the President, be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature

thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eightieth Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, \$202,250.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget and Federal Board of Hospitalization, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; exchange of books; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); not to exceed \$744 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$32,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) at rates not to exceed \$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) per diem for individuals; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$3,254,608.

For printing and binding, \$122,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (Public Law 304), including printing and binding, and not to exceed \$900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$350,000.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PHILIPPINE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Philippine Alien Property Administration: The Philippine Alien Property Administrator is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him, necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), and the Philippine Property Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 418):

Provided, That not to exceed \$440,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1948 for the general administrative expenses of the Philippine Alien Property Administration, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; rent in the District of Columbia; employment outside the United States of persons without regard to the civil service and classification laws including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of Columbia and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1947, the Philippine Alien Property Administrator shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection with the activities of the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to exceed \$257,149,270 for the fiscal year 1948 for necessary expenses of the War Assets Administration established by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and for payment to Government agencies designated by the Administrator for rendering special services in connection with the disposal of surplus property, in such amounts as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies for the care and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel) of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal agency that property has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and other special services and reports by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; for a health service program as authorized by Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946 (not to exceed \$154,000) acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; procurement in the field of supplies, equipment, reports, and services in connection

with the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, upon determination by the Administrator or by any official designated by him for this purpose that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and procurement of reports of experts or consultants or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; purchase of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in the continental limits of the United States in connection with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accruing against real property declared surplus to the Administration by Government corporations; advance of funds to Administration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That any employee of the War Assets Administration is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Administrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further*, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Government Reports, including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); printing and binding; not to exceed \$1,000 for deposit in general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$500 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601); \$230,000: *Provided*, That no person paid from this appropriation shall receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum: *Provided further*, That amounts expended under the authority of Public Law 161, Eightieth Congress, shall be deducted from the appropriation herein made for the fiscal year 1948.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$750; travel expenses; not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting; \$312,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the War Department for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and employment of aliens; purchase of land and interests in land; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of passenger motor vehicles, including two at not to exceed \$2,500 each; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; printing and binding; health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); publication and dissemination of atomic information; not to exceed \$100,000 for penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; payment of claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); and purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; \$175,000,000, of which amount there shall be available to the Commission for cancer research work such sums (not exceeding \$5,000,000) as the Commission believes can be efficiently used without duplicating the cancer research work of other public and private agencies; and of which amount \$200,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred; and in addition to the amount herein provided, the Commission is authorized to contract for the purposes of this appropriation during the fiscal year in an amount not exceeding \$250,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used after November 30, 1947, to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical per-

sonnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; traveling expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; not to exceed \$500 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$350,000 for printing and binding; \$12,000,000, of which not to exceed \$56,000 shall be available for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed \$362,198 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; for a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); for payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the extent warranted by the work load of such organization unit and then only in combination with other factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility

delegated to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually exercised.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), \$1,910,000.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C. chap. 14), \$244,000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), \$1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States created by the Act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), \$217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487,) the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including contract stenographic reporting services, special counsel fees, health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, travel expenses (not to exceed \$122,500), not to exceed \$18,600 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, \$6,200,000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,612,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, \$40,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, including the health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601); purchase of five and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,590,000; of which amount not to exceed \$2,082,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed \$10,000 for special counsel and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding \$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) per diem for individuals.

Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), including contract stenographic reporting services; \$266,500, of which amount not to exceed \$114,900 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For printing and binding, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, \$54,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$7,500.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); payment of claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601); contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers not to exceed \$500; not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; \$2,900,120, of which not less than \$228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$55,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries

of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at \$10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed \$6,000); purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$150); health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (not to exceed \$2,500); travel expenses; not to exceed \$4,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) per diem; \$314,540.

Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds made available for "Public Works Administration liquidation" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1948, of which not to exceed \$33,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1948.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$30,000.

Damage claims: For claims arising from the activity of the Federal Works Agency, determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$10,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses of the Public Buildings Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding (not to exceed \$32,500); ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance; \$2,160,500: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equip-

ment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533); \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For expenses necessary for the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses; health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; \$29,715,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, protection, and maintenance of public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia, arms, ammunition, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space, the restoration of leased premises, \$20,608,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings

and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for printing and binding and for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance, or other services, are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

Return of departmental functions to the seat of government: For all expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel and other expenses of the Public Buildings Administration incident thereto, necessary to provide for the transfer to the seat of government of such bureaus, offices, agencies, or activities of the Federal Government as are designated from time to time by the President, which were removed from, or established at places other than, the seat of government by reason of the national emergency, including the expenses of travel of employees transferred; transportation of immediate families of employees; the expenses of packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage, unpacking, and uncrating of household goods and personal effects, in accordance with regulations approved by the President; and the payment to employees of special allowances at \$5 per day after arrival at destination for six days for employees, plus \$2.50 per day additional for six days for each member of immediate families of employees; \$900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That removal to the seat of government of Government-owned or leased furniture, equipment, supplies, and other property and household goods and personal effects of employees, and costs of restoration of leased office space when required, may be accomplished without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be determined by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for the payment to the transferred employees of the allowances mentioned herein.

Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Acts of December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371), and June 14, 1946 (Public Law 413), \$1,250,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital center, District of Columbia: For preliminary expenses, including acquisition of site, necessary in carrying out the provisions

of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 648), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That if the site selected by the Federal Works Administrator is under Government ownership, said site shall be transferred to the said Administrator, without exchange of funds.

National Institute of Mental Health: For the acquisition of site or sites, the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the performance of other work for the accomplishment thereof for the National Institute of Mental Health, as authorized by section 11 of the Act of July 3, 1946 (Public Law 487), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

Funds available to the Public Building Administration for construction shall be available for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) per diem.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed \$49,600), purchase of periodicals, purchase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles, health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended (23 U. S. C. 1-117), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$10,288,854, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of \$5,000,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and \$3,171,950

and \$2,116,904, the latter sums being for the reimbursement of the sums expended for the repair or reconstruction of highways and bridges which have been damaged or destroyed by floods, hurricanes, or landslides, as provided for by section 3 of the Act approved June 18, 1934 (Public Law 393), and by section 7 of the Act approved July 13, 1943 (Public Law 146): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1948, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government agencies, cooperating foreign countries and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1948 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding \$15,000) for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) per diem.

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, \$100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780). Any funds, not exceeding \$11,000,000, heretofore apportioned to any State and unobligated may be used to pay the State's pro rata for any projects on the Federal aid and Federal aid secondary roads approved under the provisions of section 3 of Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 993), section 4, Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and section 7 of Act of July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 560).

FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), \$247,711,146, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the \$500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section 2 of said Act.

PUBLIC-LANDS HIGHWAYS

For the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, non-taxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, under the Act of June 24, 1930 (23 U. S. C. 3), \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of \$1,000,000, the remainder of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1941 by section 6 of the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635); \$500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1942 by section 7 of the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 869); and \$1,500,000, the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1943 by said section 7.

War and emergency damage, Territory of Hawaii: In addition to the amount appropriated under this head in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, the Public Roads Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for the purpose of said appropriation in an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Public works advance planning: Not to exceed \$895,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1947, of the funds made available for public works advance planning under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of the activity for which said funds were appropriated, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946.

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), \$1,707,687, to be immediately available.

War public works (community facilities) liquidation: For administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1948 for the liquidation of all activities under titles II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed \$500,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), of which amount \$50,000 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees separated from the Government service due to said liquidation.

Veterans' educational facilities: The limitation on the amount for administrative expenses under this head in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, as supplemented by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased from \$3,100,000 to \$3,750,000, of which amount \$395,000 shall be used exclusively for payment for accumulated and accrued leave.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$34,500,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$1,717,000, of which not to exceed \$62,000 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$300,000.

Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall be available for a health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at \$10,000 each per annum; not to exceed \$50,000 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); and purchase of thirty-five passenger automobiles; \$9,000,000: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors, engineers, and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$908,000.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$605,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms of common carriers, \$200,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$30,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering and drafting services; traveling expenses of members and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; purchase of one (not to exceed \$15,000) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of eleven passenger motor vehicles of which nine shall be for replacement; not to exceed \$492,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed \$6,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at not to exceed \$35 (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) per diem for individuals; including \$3,000 for claims deter-

mined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act; and a health service program for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); in all, \$33,490,000: *Provided*, That statutory provisions prohibiting the payment of compensation to aliens shall not apply to any person whose employment by the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman thereof to be necessary: *Provided further*, That aircraft and parts, equipment, and supplies may be transferred to the Committee by the Army and Navy without reimbursement.

For printing and binding, \$80,000.

For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, \$2,400,000, to be available until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That in addition to said appropriation the Committee may, prior to July 1, 1948, enter into contracts for the same purpose to an amount not in excess of \$2,143,000.

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For an additional amount for "Construction, Langley Field, Virginia", \$5,805,000, which amount shall be available immediately.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For an additional amount for "Construction, Cleveland, Ohio", \$1,674,000, which amount shall be available immediately.

The unexpended balances of the funds advanced to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from the appropriation "Aviation, Navy", for the fiscal year 1945, for construction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field, California, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1948 for the liquidation of obligations incurred prior to June 30, 1947.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$650 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and travel expenses; \$1,241,335, of which \$1,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any employee of grade 5 or above in the professional service or of grade 11 or above in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service who was originally appointed in the National Archives to a war-service appointment, except a presently employed veteran of either World War or a member of the active or inactive reserve of the armed forces.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, \$20,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$21,300: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$750.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital and metropolitan area: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), and amendment of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 699); temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), including real estate appraisers at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land not to exceed \$30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; \$279,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$200,000 of said sum for carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of said Act; and \$79,000 for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of said Act.

District of Columbia redevelopment: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of sections 3k, 6, and 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 592), including temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$50 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$75,000, to remain available until expended.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, fiscal year 1948, \$70,000,000, to remain available until April 30, 1951, of which not to exceed \$1,900,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1948, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, including three busses, which may be used for the transportation of members and employees of the Commission from their residences to Commission offices in the Philippines; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and not to exceed \$200 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law

364) : *Provided*, That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy or of any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); payment of claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601); not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and not to exceed \$20,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$5,688,700.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$50,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the planning of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (Public Law 722); including personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$35,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); traveling expenses; not to exceed \$5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; printing and binding, not exceeding \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$16,800 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$1,800,312.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); traveling expenses; not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; not to exceed \$250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; not to exceed \$6,300 for printing and binding; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; \$949,426: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed \$15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia, subscriptions to newspapers not to exceed \$250, health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$1,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$1,128,349: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For printing and binding, \$20,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$754,700, of which not to exceed \$675 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$17,500

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for administrative

expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, including personal services at the seat of government; printing and binding; newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$2,000; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle at not to exceed \$1,500: *Provided*, That the following limitations shall apply to obligations from such fund:

— Personal services, \$8,000,000;

Administrative expenses, other than personal services, \$795,000;

New ship construction, and not exceeding \$15,000,000 for reconditioning and betterment, fiscal years 1947 and 1948, \$99,000,000;

Reconversion of vessels, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the Commission may make allowances to purchasers of vessels for cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowances to be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946;

Maintenance of shipyard facilities, \$800,000;

Operation of warehouses, \$849,180;

Operating-differential subsidies, \$10,000,000;

Reserve fleet expense, \$10,000,000;

Maintenance and operation of terminals, \$561,000;

Miscellaneous expenses, \$500,000;

Cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury, \$60,000;

Entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Chairman, \$1,125;

Services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$18,750.

Funds available to the Commission shall be available for payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601).

Except as hereinbefore provided no obligation shall be incurred against such construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 and the expenditures from such fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$208,206,774.

The balance of such fund in addition to such amount of \$208,206,774, as of June 30, 1947, shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury. All receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of such construction fund during the fiscal year 1948 shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Whenever, in connection with any transaction involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel, the United States shall be or become obligated to pay any sum to the other party to the transaction and said other party shall be or is indebted to the United States on account of any transaction involving the sale, purchase, or requisition of any vessel the amount so owing to the United States shall be deducted from the amount due the other party, and no officer or employee of the Government shall pay to such other party a sum greater than the net amount owing the other party.

Maritime training: For the training of personnel for the manning of the merchant marine and for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$250,000) including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance when specifically authorized by the Chairman, at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Commission; and printing and binding; \$7,320,000 of which not to exceed

\$2,500 shall be available for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; not to exceed \$64,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Commission; and for a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of Massachusetts, \$50,000; the State of New York, \$50,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, \$50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); and for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools, \$200,000; in all, \$450,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including personal services in the District of Columbia; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); purchase of three hundred and twenty-three passenger motor vehicles; utilization of Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as the Administrator may by regulation prescribe; services as authorized by section 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended; the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to regulations of the Administrator, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; the purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$120,200 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$898,040,780, from which

allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of one hundred persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$7,807,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$7,000,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$3,900,000.

Damage claims: For claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$26,500.

Administrative facilities: For the acquisition of sites and the construction of regional office buildings, \$3,100,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That the acquisition of the sites, and the preparation of the plans and specifications and construction, shall be under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, for which reimbursement may be made from this appropriation.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, \$2,171,915,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, \$3,719,860,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$11,150,000; to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

For hospital and domiciliary facilities, in addition to the unobligated balances of other appropriations for this purpose, and to the unobligated balance of the contract authority of \$441,250,000 in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (which authority is hereby extended to July 1, 1949), the Administrator is authorized to incur obligations prior to July 1, 1949, in an amount not exceeding \$338,250,000, which shall be available for use, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C.

438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That not to exceed 6.7 per centum of the foregoing appropriation and contract authorizations shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of all necessary technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it necessary in the construction of any project to employ other Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service to perform such services not to exceed 10 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended for such services: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this bill or any funds heretofore made available, including contract authorizations, shall be used for the purchase or condemnation of the site or for the erection of a hospital on the tract of land in Arlington County, Virginia, known as the A. M. Nevius Tract, situated at the intersection of Lee Boulevard and Arlington Ridge Road, containing approximately 25.406 acres; or for the purchase or condemnation of a site or erection of a hospital in Tallahassee, Florida, until the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has investigated and given final approval.

Operation of canteens: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 636), \$965,000, which shall be available to provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, warehouses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and (c) for the employment of personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator in a special account which shall be available for the continued operation of canteens.

National service life insurance: For the payment of benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$62,217,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief: For payment of claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act amendments of 1942, \$833,000, to be immediately and continuously available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys received as repayment of debts incurred under said article IV shall be credited to this appropriation.

Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as

amended, \$85,449,800 to remain available until expended, for benefits accruing during the fiscal year 1948 and prior fiscal years.

Total, Veterans' Administration, \$6,964,457,080: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission and of the United States Maritime Commission, with the exception of the Chairman, shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 108. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel, shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be available for installing or maintaining systems for administrative appropriation, fund or inventory accounting except such systems as are prescribed or approved by the Comptroller General: *Provided*, That all agencies for whose activities provision is made in this Act shall hereafter maintain fiscal accounting control of all inventories of supplies, materials or equipment which may be owned by or be in the custody of such agencies.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,300.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1948, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any

person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 203. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed.

SEC. 204. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1948, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost of living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 206. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that cumulative annual pocket parts shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

TITLE III—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts available to agencies from appropriations and other funds are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Bureau of community facilities: War public works (community facilities), under titles II, III, and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541, and 1562), \$5,100,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$50,000,000.

This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 30, 1947.

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